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Thirtieth Annual Report

—OF THE—

Maryland State Board of Labor
and Statistics

1921

COMMISSIONERS

CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman

A. T. ROBINSON

LOUIS SETLEN

MACK HERZOG, Assistant



N. W. Cor. St. Paul and Saratoga Streets
Baltimore, Md.

20TH CENTURY PRINTING CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

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Maryland Commissioner of Labor and Statistics

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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William H. Hohn, Port Deposit, Md.,	Inspector for Eastern Shore

NAME	TITLE
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Catherine Hughes, 1002 Central Ave., Baltimore, Md.,	Ten Hour Law Clerk
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Bessie R. Fallon, 1138 Homewood Ave.....	Stenographer
William A. McSweeney, 723 East 21st St....	Boiler Inspector
Henry Helmrich, 2625 Woodbrook Ave.....	Boiler Inspector
Frank T. Powers, Frostburg, Md.....	Mine Inspector

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,
Albert C. Ritchie,
Governor of Maryland.

Baltimore, May 1st, 1922.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statutes creating this Bureau, we have the honor to submit herewith the Thirtieth Annual Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, for the year 1921.

Most respectfully,

Commission { CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman:
AQUILA T. ROBINSON,
LOUIS SETLEN.

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INTRODUCTION

This, the Thirtieth Annual Report of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, contains the results of the enforcement of the several laws coming under its jurisdiction, besides other interesting information which it is required to furnish by the Act creating the Bureau.

CHILD LABOR LAW

That the number of children seeking employment registers the industrial depression and the condition of adult employment, is born out by this chapter. One of the first results of the lack of employment was the withdrawal of children from industry and in many cases their return to school. On the other hand some of those who left school to enter industry may not have done so had it not been for the fact that older members of the family were idle. The total number of children that applied at the Baltimore office during the year 1921 was 10,210 of all classes, compared with 17,894 in 1920, being a decrease of 7,684, or 43 per cent. The number of inspections made under the Act in Baltimore City during the year 1921 was 573, compared with 599 in 1920, and the number found employed in 1921 was 3,082, compared with 3,621 in 1920. This decrease in number of inspections and number found employed was due to the fact that an inspection is only recorded when a child under 16 years is found at work, and it was easy to secure children over 16 last year, because of the scarcity of jobs, they were substituted for those under 16, who came under the Child Labor Inspection and are restricted to an eight-hour day.

In the counties there were 1,589 permits, badges and over 16 statements issued, compared with 1881 in 1920.

This chapter is preceded by reports of two Medical Examiners, who show the number of children examined by them that were found defective, and have tabulated them according to their defects, viz.: those that received treatment; were operated upon; those that received no treatment either because they refused to be treated or could not be benefited and were kept under observation. A

table is also prepared showing the age of maturity of males and females applying for permits.

The report of the Psychiatrist who examines the retarded children that are referred to the bureau by the superintendent of schools, as children who are unable to complete the fifth grade, is most interesting. These children, after being examined mentally, are placed in industry under observation and the results reported.

These reports are followed by tables compiled from the permits issued and also show the results of investigations made by the School Attendance Department of children who were refused permits or whose permits were returned to this bureau, their names having been sent to that department for investigation. The number of children previously registered at the bureau who reached the age of 16 years during the year and the number receiving statements of age are also shown; the number applying for permits and the kind issued; the number applying without results; the number refused and the reasons for refusal; the months in which the applications were made; their nationality, sex, color, place of birth, grade finished at school, proof of age upon which the permits of the applicants were issued; family status and reasons given for going to work; the average weekly wage expected; the average height and weight; the number of subsequent permits issued and length of time the permits were held; occupation of parents and whether father was unemployed. The work in the counties is treated in a like manner, giving the number of physicians authorized to issue permits, the number of canneries inspected, number employing children, number of children found employed, number found working in violation of the law, number of canneries not in operation and number that had gone out of business.

This chapter is concluded with the number of violations found, the industries in which they were found, the number of prosecutions against the firms and parents and the results. Violations by Newsboys and Street Traders are shown, the source from which the violations were reported and what action was taken.

HOURS OF LABOR FOR FEMALES

Preceding this chapter is a summary of the findings of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of

Labor, which made an Industrial Survey of a number of industries in the City of Baltimore and fourteen other cities and towns within the State. As the conditions reported are so unfavorable to Maryland, reference is made to the several laws required to be enforced by this bureau and the limited authority given for preventing the conditions which were reported as existing at the time the survey was made.

The chapter devoted to the enforcement of the "Ten Hour Law" shows that the number of inspections made during the year 1921, in the counties and Baltimore City was 2,448, compared with 2,003 in 1920, and the number found employed was 42,218 in 1921, and 43,265 in 1920. As the law applies to females employed in manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing and laundering establishments, separate tables have been prepared for the different industries. The time of beginning and ending work, hours worked per day and Saturdays, and time allowed for lunch are shown. Violations of this law were found in two cases, where the firms were working women more than ten hours a day. Thirty-two women were involved and both firms were prosecuted and convicted.

FACTORY INSPECTION

There were 1,566 inspections made under this law in Baltimore City during the year 1921, involving 24,923 persons, compared with 1,426 in 1920, in which 27,002 were found employed. This shows an increase of 240 in the number of inspections made, but a decrease of 2,079 in the number employed. Of the 24,923 persons found employed only 536 were under 16 years of age. There were 52 establishments inspected in the counties during the year, in which 1,861 persons were employed, compared with 28 inspections in 1920, where 877 persons were employed.

One license was revoked during the year because of unsanitary conditions, which were later remedied and a new license was issued. No other violations were found under this law during the year.

STEAM BOILER AND BOARD OF BOILER RULES INSPECTION

The results of the enforcements of the Steam Boiler Inspection Law, which only applies to Baltimore City,

show that 92 old boilers that were not insured were inspected.

Under the Board of Boiler Rules, 74 inspections were made of new boilers that were installed in Baltimore City and 92 that were installed in the counties. The accompanying tables show the date of inspection, number of the boiler, number of certificate, location, condition of boiler at time of inspection, pressure allowed, amount paid for inspection and the name of the owner.

The amount collected under both laws for inspections, as shown by Table No. 1, was \$1,617.00, and the amount paid the State by the Boiler Insurance Companies on boilers carrying insurance was \$1,303.00, making the total receipts for the year ending September 30th, 1921, under both laws, \$2,920.00.

There was one violation under the Boiler Inspection Law and on being prosecuted the firm was convicted upon the payment of costs.

STATE MINING INSPECTION LAW.

The Forty-fifth Annual Report of the State Mining Inspector, which is for the year ending May 1st, 1921, shows that the total amount of coal produced in Allegany and Garrett counties was 3,434,434 tons, and the amount of fire clay produced in Allegany county was 54,719 tons, making the total tonnage of coal and clay mined in the State 3,479,153 in 1921, compared with 2,965,358 in 1920, being an increase of 513,579 tons, or 17 1/3 per cent. The total tonnage of 1919 was 3,716,559.

The report shows the number employed, the average production for each miner, the number of tons produced for each fatal accident, the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents with a detail report of each, the location of the different mines, date of inspection, name of general manager, superintendent and mine foreman, the principal office and name and address of the president and secretary.

The report further shows a list of improvements made by the different mines, with a description of the same and other reliable information.

STRIKES

The table under this heading gives the number of

strikes that occurred throughout the State during the year 1921, name of the company and location of the plant in which the strike occurred, date of beginning and ending, duration, number involved, working days lost, loss in wages and to the firms, cause given and the result.

There were 11 strikes in 1921, 21 in 1920, 22 in 1919 and 37 in 1918.

A summary of the strikes shows that of the 11 strikes, one was successful, 4 partly successful, 4 unsuccessful, and 2 were still pending at the close of the year. The total number involved was 2,443; working days lost 146,276, loss in wages \$490,050, and loss to the firms \$291,600. Following the table is a detailed account of each strike.

IN LABOR CIRCLES

This chapter contains information of interest to the Laboring Classes, such as reports of the National and State Conventions of the Federation of Labor, Labor's conference, important decisions and acts affecting labor organizations, the injunction's other edge, earning of the American railroads, past and future wage levels, and concludes with a list of Baltimore Locals, with the name and address of their secretary.

BALTIMORE CITY

Considerable space is given to this chapter in showing the advantages offered by Baltimore as a city in which to live or engage in business, its origin and growth, geographical advantages of its port, historical scenes within easy reach, its rise as a great overseas port, growth of the business of the port, some important facts, freight rates compared with other Atlantic Seaboard cities, its smooth streets, its plans for the future, its place in constructive activity, bankers and realtors as a committee to promote home buildings, vast construction program projected, facilities for recreation and amusement, comparative statement of tax collections, 1911 to 1921, appropriations and estimated receipts for 1922, its governmental per capita cost, building operations during 1921, free public bath commissions' report, its savings banks' deposits, bank clearings, increase in number of National banks, death by wards, persons missing, marriages and

United Railways and Electric Company, deeds, mortgages and other land papers, new plants and expansions, number employed, housing conditions, second city in home owner's list, alliance budget, circle of Consuls, extracts from the Police Commissioner's report, exports and imports at port of Baltimore, current prices of grain, receipts and shipment of live stock and immigration and emigration.

MARYLAND

Under this chapter reference is made to the report of the State Roads Commission, the distribution of road funds by counties, and county road mileage; report of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; State Industrial Accident Commissioner's report; State Board of Prison Control; male workers in State compared with female; male and female population; males and females of voting age; foreign-born population; naturalized foreign-born; immigrant birth rate, compared with American mothers; State illiteracy; population by counties and Baltimore City; comparative population from 1790 to 1920; taxable basis of counties and tax rates; internal revenue receipts, total of race bets; receipts from Baltimore County Court Clerk; Baltimore County tax rate before and after annexation; census of manufacturers in State, also in cities within the State and the wild fowl season.

AGRICULTURE

This chapter contains a reference to the National Farm Conference, reward of the average agriculturist; purchasing power of the American dollar; War Finance Body approves big loan for agriculture; gross wealth produced by farmers; our big corn crop; value of farm products and number of farms by States; State's resources discussed by county agents; grain exports at port of Baltimore; farm values in Maryland and United States; farms operated by negroes; farmers make own blankets; farm labor total reduced; various occupations; value of state crops; county home demonstration agents; local agents; Maryland Agriculture Society; crops, acreage yield and value; orchard fruits, live stock, canning industry and oyster yield.

INCOME AND COST OF LIVING

Under this chapter the year 1919 is referred to as the

year when the Nation's record for prosperity was broken by higher wages, greater profits and heavier taxes collected. The rise and fall of the dollar's value and wages are analyzed, the railworkers' average pay is given, the advance in wages, compared with cost of living, figures showing increase in wages since 1840, high prices holding back prosperity, cost of retailing meat and future prices and wages. Under Cost of Living is included family budget; retail prices of food in the United States and changes in cost of living since 1914.

The average cost of living as compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board is given for 92 separate localities.

STATISTICS

This chapter contains considerable information taken from leading publications on important topics, such as losses by fire, figures on cost of World's War, reduction in United States pay roll, the new Victory Hall, number who served in war, by States, compensation of ex-soldiers of World War and Civil War compared, accomplishments of the American Conference, billion spent on movies, features in realms of sport, usefulness of Panama Canal, facts about the Bell Telephone System, electric railway industry, negro migration, our huge gold supply, population of the United States, American home owners, business done by department stores, lives lost on roads during year, tourists killed in Alps, death rate from alcoholism, cancer's growth, American birth rate advanced, deaths from automobiles in the United States and in Baltimore, distribution of world's population, changes in Federal taxes, banks closed during the year, the healthiest year and a longer life.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The report closes with a financial statement showing the total amounts appropriated for salaries and expenses, the unexpended balance which reverted to the State, the total collections made by the bureau and paid to the State Treasurer, and the net cost of operating the bureau.

In conclusion the Commission wishes to acknowledge and express its thanks and appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered by the entire office force, the several

charitable organizations, the Police Department, the Juvenile Court, the School Attendance Department and those connected with the Attorney General's office and other State Departments who have cheerfully given their valuable assistance on numerous occasions.

CHILD LABOR LAW

The Bureau of Labor and Statistics receives the child with its first aspirations for work; longing to quit the monotony of school life and engaged in some of the more entertaining and profitable industrial ventures.

It realizes that too often the child comes unequipped for the contest; he lacks the necessary educational foundation; he has not learned to yield to discipline and authorization; has very little appreciation of what he is to encounter in this new era of industrial activity; he does not realize that a good physical build without at least a co-ordinating mental foundation will not lead him to a successful goal. But he does know that the State law permits him when he has become 14 years of age and has passed the 5th grade at school to receive an employment certificate and he seeks it. It is for the Bureau to determine and certify to his qualifications before he is placed on the roll of workmen.

Of those referred to me for examination, I did not find very many radical or serious defects.

Eye deficiencies constituted the greater number and were sent to specialists for correction. Ear troubles were comparatively infrequent, very few causing serious deafness. Nasal obstruction and enlarged tonsils prevailed, as is usual in childhood, a few to such an extent that removal by operation was necessary, to the great relief of the patient. There were not as many cases of heart troubles as might be expected. They were mostly of the non-compensating variety which would improve with physical development, but are kept under observation. My records show six cases of organic heart lesion that may cause serious trouble. Such cases were given temporary permits for continuous observation and warned and urged to have their family physician keep them under special treatment; all such cases were denied strenuous work.

Hernial developments were met with in varying degrees. All were advised and urged to submit to surgical treatment rather than to mechanical support. Three yielded to an operation with gratifying results. I found two hernias of congenital origin that were strained by adhesions which gave adequate support. Some deformities of congenital or traumatic origin were noted and restricted to suitable occupations. One deafmute came

under observation, but was sufficiently trained in mute language and physically able to engage in his work. Skin diseases were often met with and sent for special treatment. One case of scabies was sent for special treatment and refused employment until cured.

I have been greatly gratified by the cordial and willing co-operation of parent and child in my endeavor to correct every physical defect possible, and have the assurance of their appreciation. It may not be amiss to tell of one instance. It was in January, 1921, that a girl aged 14 years and 5 months came for examination. She was poorly nourished, anaemic, underdeveloped, poor chest expansion, indolent heart action. Her tonsils were enlarged, almost meeting, filled with infected crypts, surrounding tissues of pharynx and nasal cavities likewise infected. She measured 4 feet 10 inches, weighed 80 pounds. I plead with her to have her tonsils removed. She dreaded the operation. I called her mother in conference and urged her co-operation. She yielded to my plea, the child took courage and with a promise they left. The following May they returned with outstretched hands and joyful heart throbs; well they might. The infected tonsils were gone, the surrounding tissues were normal, the height was the same, but weight had increased to 100 pounds, complexion radiant with animation, her whole economy stirred with new energy; a transformed girl. My urgent plea counselled the deed, surgeon's skill did the work.

We have very few children who are 14 years old and have passed the 5th grade, so physically impaired as to be refused permits to work. Some are not qualified for the work sought, but are given permits for such as they can do and are kept under observation. If they do not improve, the rule is to send them with the consent of parents to reputable dispensaries to be treated by skilled and experienced clinicians. When any child is absolutely refused the parents are notified of the cause and suggestions are made for special treatment. This is all we can do. We have no authority to assume the responsibility of the parent, but can and do advise.

The Bureau's purpose and interest is always for the upbuild of the child and to prepare it to take its part in life's warfare.

S. A. KEENE, M. D.,
Medical Examiner.

The number of examinations made during the year were fewer than during any previous year. This falling off was due to lack of employment and the closing down of several industries employing juvenile workers. In many instances the girl could get employment when the boy would not. Wages, too, showed a downward trend.

Many of the applicants for permits showed lack of care, many are dirty. These conditions were so apparent, for the applicants of the last few years were so well kept.

The history of lack of employment on part of the father was almost constant, and the depression accompanying this was characteristic. The employment of the father with steady wages gives the family an air of self-respect, which is lost when the work and wages are uncertain.

Why this condition should effect the personal cleanliness of the family is difficult to tell, perhaps the feeling of utter helplessness and despair gives the feeling as one girl expressed it, "as if nobody cares."

Correction of over 90 per cent of physical defects was made, but time had to be extended in many cases.

There was practically no condition found that could be laid to industry, no industrial disease other than accident.

This brings forcibly to our attention the need of careful consideration of home as well as industry before a condition is actually laid to industry. Restricting the industries to juvenile workers has done away with many conditions found in previous years; anaemia exhaustion are now rarely seen in those who come for subsequent permits. But these girls do show a lack of muscular development, a staleness that should not be present so early in life. This brings to one's attention the need of physical education and sports. The girl, unlike the boy, leaves her work and goes back into the home to help; often starting the day by doing housework. This gives her a treadmill existence. The after industry hours and Saturday afternoons should be given to play and out-of-door sports. Soon the extreme reserve, the self-consciousness and burden of responsibility would be replaced by spontaneousness, strength and poise. The playing of competitive games would soon teach her how to meet competition of any kind. She would soon value fresh air and sunshine. She would make a better worker, for she would greatly increase her earning capacity. As the cultivation

of one talent leads to the development of another, so the intelligent development of the body leads to its intelligent care, through personal hygiene and proper feeding.

It is our hope that the Bureau will soon be in close contact with the home conditions of juvenile workers. The privilege of the examining physicians to visit industries and personally acquaint themselves with the occupations in these industries gives them intelligent idea of placing the worker. This is an extremely important part of the work.

Each year more and more of the former applicants return to the Bureau for medical and surgical advice. This shows us the need for an Industrial Clinic which is now under consideration. The need of investigating places of domestic services for juveniles is important.

No child should be allowed to enter domestic service unless the place is known to be fit. Time and time again girls return to the Bureau with tales that need investigation.

Before closing I want to thank the physician surgeons and dispensaries who have gratuitously corrected the physical defects found.

ANNA S. ABERCROMBIE, M. D.,
Medical Examiner.

The accompanying table of defects shows the need of more constructive work. A need of a more careful follow up system. The best that we can do at the present time is to refer the child to a welfare agency and depend upon it for treatment and help, relying upon the child itself to report back to us. The term malnutrition is used as a condition found in children, who according to their race, age, height and weight, do not show a normal development. We have neither the force nor the time for the proper scientific investigations in this direction. Our aim is to do the grosser work, hoping to blaze the trail for something finer in the future.

No mention is made of defective teeth; fully 75 per cent have defective teeth. The time for treatment is prolonged, the expense and discomfort make it necessary.

As will be seen from this table, the defects that were found in the 483 children that were examined by the medical examiners of the bureau were as follows: Fifty-

eight per cent had defective visions; about 12 per cent had affections of the nose and throat; about 6 per cent were deaf or partially so; nearly 4 per cent had diseases of the chest; 8 per cent had defects of the glands; 1 per cent had deformities; 3 per cent had skin diseases; 4 per cent were suffering from malnutrition and 5 per cent included all other defects.

Of the 483 children who were found defective, 45 underwent operations to correct their trouble, 356 received treatment, 54 were placed under observation, and 28 either refused to be treated or nothing could be done.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS FOUND IN CHILDREN

Defects	Number	Treatment	Operations	Refractions	Observations	No Treatment	Results
Eyes—							
Defective vision.....	251	10		241			Lenses
Faulty refraction.....	18			18			Lenses
Diseases.....	6	6					.....
Loss of eye.....	4					4	Artificial eyes
Ears—							
Partial deafness.....	7	3				4	Wax removed
Total deafness.....	1					1	.....
Diseases.....	1	7					Improved
Deaf-mute.....	1					1	.....
Nose and Throat—							
Adenoids.....	11		11				Removed
Adenoids and Tonsils.....	12		10			2	Improved
Hyp. & Cryptic Tonsils.....	23		17			6	"
Fibroid Tonsils.....	2		2				"
Post-nasal Catarrh.....	4	4					"
Chr. Laryngitis.....	2	2					"
Cleft Palate.....	1					1	.....
Tonsilitis.....	2	2					Cured
Infected Tonsils.....	3		3				"
Chest—							
Organic Heart Disease.....	6				6		Good compensation
Functional Heart Disease.....	9				9		Improved
T. B. arrested.....	1				1		.....
T. B. active.....	1	1					To special agency
Deformed-Pleural Abscess.....	1	1					.....
Glands—							
Adenitis.....	2	2					Improved
Simple Goitre.....	36				36		No bad results noted
Exophthalmic Goitre.....	2				2		No bad results noted
Deformities—							
Lateral Curvature.....	2	2					Improved
T. B. Hip.....	3	3					No change
Atrophy leg muscles.....	1					1	.....
Skin—							
Dematitis.....	2	2					Cured
Leucoderma.....	1					1	.....
Pediculosis Capitis.....	2	2					Corrected
Eczema.....	4	4					Cured
Ringworm.....	6	6					"
Scabies.....	1	1					"
Nerve—							
Facial tick.....	1					1	.....
Hernia—							
Congenital Inguinal.....	2					2	Destrained by adhesions
Acquired Inguinal.....	5	3	2				Improved
Varicocele.....	10	10					Suspensories
Undescended Testicles.....	2					2	.....
Unclassified—							
Cong. Lues.....	2					2	.....
Never vaccinated.....	3	3					Vaccinated
Anaemia.....	2	2					Cured
Malnutrition.....	21	21					Improved
Total.....	483	97	45	259	54	28	

STAGE OF MATURITY OF MALE APPLICANTS FOR GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921

14 Years of Age	White	Colored	Total	Per Cent
Pubescent	867	14	881	83.4
Prepubescent	79	.....	79	7.5
Postpubescent	96	1	97	9.2
Total.....	1042	15	1057	100.0
15 Years of Age				
Pubescent	311	7	318	89.3
Prepubescent	13	1	14	3.9
Postpubescent	24	.....	24	6.8
Total.....	348	8	356	100.0
Grand Total	1390	23	1413	100.0

AGE OF MATURITY OF FEMALE APPLICANTS FOR GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921

Age of Maturity	Matured		Not Matured		Total	Per Cent
	White	Colored	White	Colored		
11 years	21	.....	.....	.....	21	2.
12 years	71	.....	.....	.....	71	6.5
12 years 6 months.....	16	1	.....	.....	17	1.6
13 years	300	4	.....	.....	304	27.9
13 years 6 months.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82	7.5
14 years	222	2	231	1	456	41.9
14 years 6 months.....	18	.....	64	.....	82	7.5
15 years	18	.....	21	.....	49	4.4
15 years 6 months.....	2	.....	6	.....	8	.7
Total.....	760	7	322	1	1090	100.0

SUMMARY OF WORK WITH BACKWARD CHILDREN

For the third year the Bureau of Labor and Statistics has undertaken the placement and supervision of young persons whose school retardation appeared to call for their adjustment in industry. The legal and social scheme under which vocational probation is carried out in Maryland was outlined and explained in the last two annual reports of this Bureau. Under this provision individuals between 14 and 16 years of age who have not been able to finish the 5th grade in the Baltimore Department of Education and higher grades in various county schools are given standardized mental and physical tests. On the basis of this examination, in addition to a consideration of conduct, their interests, capacity and needs are analyzed and placement in industry is undertaken.

The number of boys applying under this act for work permits in 1921 was only about one-half the number applying in 1920 with the proportion of girls slightly higher. Return to peace conditions was not only the cause of this numerical decrease; industrial depression played its part in discouraging individuals to apply for permits since the rule of the Bureau required employment prospects before release from school could be considered.

Recognizing that the individual's vocational adjustment generally is merely an element in the more complex welfare situation of the family, the Department of Special Permits during the past year has concerned itself in no small degree with home investigations. Following the policy that each specialized community agency should assume control of its own problems, this department has refrained from making family contacts where other agencies already were active. Such cases have been referred to their appropriate agencies with offers of assistance if desired. In a number of emergency cases, however, temporary relief was furnished through voluntary contributors. Opportunities for the Bureau to function as a clearing house for other agencies are worthy of further development.

Since 50 per cent of this group of backward individuals represent pre-delinquent and delinquent youth, their industrial inclinations often have been so erratic that those in charge have needed legal assistance in the enforcement of their bi-monthly reporting. Heretofore such cases

were taken before the Juvenile Court. During the past year, however, nearly all such cases have been summoned to the Court but have been adjusted, without being referred to the Judge. Thus as a last resort police assistance generally has proved an adequate disciplinary measure. With the small number of cases requiring commitment to corrective schools the Department has kept closely in touch and as soon as conduct has appeared to be stabilized each individual has been returned to the community under renewed vocational probation. Most of these cases were detained at St. Mary's Industrial School and the good results achieved were in no small measure due to the insight and co-operation of the Superintendent, Brother Paul.

As a recreative and educational innovation a number of industrial moving pictures were shown at intervals during the winter. These were given during the evening and were free. Since the Bureau is not equipped to produce "movies" and has no funds available for such purposes it was necessary to rely upon agencies better supplied with apparatus. To all such who kindly gave assistance thanks are herewith extended. It is hoped to renew this feature of industrial education during the coming year.

An attempt has been made to extend the work of vocational probation to the Maryland counties and for this purpose a number of visits were made during the winter, children being examined at each visit. In view of the findings of Miss Stern, Statistician to the State Department of Education, indicating that an average of over 32 per cent white and 65 per cent colored children in the first seven grades in the county schools are distinctly over age for their grades, the advisability of utilizing industrial opportunities in such a situation appears sound. Although Mr. Albert S. Cook, State Superintendent of Education, has urged county superintendents to avail themselves of the special work permit law, few have done so. This failure appears to be due to:—unfamiliarity with local conditions, and inappreciation of the labor laws relating to backward children. During the coming year it is hoped to extend this work more generally throughout the State.

A legislative enactment just passed extends the Bureau's period of probation in special cases from 16 to 18 years. The importance of this measure is better realized

in its relation to statistics showing the large number of dependent and delinquent individuals among the group which the Bureau is trying to stabilize in industry. This law should offer an effective social force when fortified by a well organized continuation school program.

An important adjunct to the welfare work of the department is the recently established nutritional clinic conducted by a committee of the Women's Alliance of the Unitarian Church of Baltimore. This expression of voluntary service shows how community social groups can aid civic agencies whose function does not include intensive supervision leading to improved physical vigor.

Based on our earlier observations children whose intelligence co-efficient was less than .91 were considered vocational cases, since generally they were repeaters and often only in the 4th grade. Judged by age-grade standards the usual 15 year old person should be in the high school, having finished the 4th grade at about 9 or 10 years. Our later results, however, tend to show that if an interest can be established many of these cases, returned to school for various reasons, are able to complete the fifth grade and show, on re-examination, an improvement in mental development. Consequently it appears advisable to require, as a formal educational minimum a completion of the fifth grade in all cases having an intelligence co-efficient above .80 or .85. A number of individuals whose mental capacity correspond to that of the usual 5 year old child, yet with well developed control of character, have shown themselves to be self supporting. These cases strengthen the belief that the majority of distinctly feeble minded persons of stable character may become community assets instead of liabilities if they can have suitable probationary supervision.

A complete statistical analysis of the 1400 cases observed by the department of special permits is now in course of preparation.

F. L. DUNHAM,
Consulting Psychiatrist.

PERMIT DEPARTMENT AND INSPECTIONS

The report of the School Attendance Department of children whose names were sent to them for investigation by this Bureau, as having been refused employment certificate, is shown by Table No. 1, and is as follows: Of the 45 children reported, 29 went back to school; 7 helped at home; 6 after completing required grade, worked on permits; 1 was referred to charitable organization and two could not be located.

In Table No. 2 is shown the report of the School Attendance officers in reference to children in Baltimore City whose permits were returned to the Bureau. There were 735 children referred to the School Attendance Department of which 433 were males and 302 females. Of this number 132 or 17.9 per cent were found working without permits; 44 or 5.9 per cent could not be located; 136 or 18.5 per cent were working at home or in domestic service; 218 or about 29.7 per cent were returned to school; no information could be obtained about 24; in 97 cases subsequent permits were obtained before officer called; 46 moved from the city; 12 were ill; 10 were committed to corrective institutions; 4 enlisted; 10 were married and 2 died.

According to Table No. 3 there were 143 children who were 16 years of age and were given statements of age to that effect. These statements are issued to firms desiring them in order to relieve their responsibility in case of inspection and to prevent the child from misrepresenting its age, as some are tempted to do to get jobs with firms who do not employ children under 16 years.

Table No. 4 shows that 6803 children who had previously registered at the Bureau reached their 16th birthday during 1921.

As shown by Table No. 5, 10,210 children made application for all kinds of permits during 1921. Of this number 4,808 or about 47.9 per cent were general permits; 747 or 7.3 per cent vacation; 2,028 or 19.8 per cent were newsboys' and street traders' permits; 683 or 6.7 per cent were temporary general permits issued to children where physical defects were to be corrected; 1,521 or about 14.9 per cent were vocational permits issued to children who were mentally retarded and could not pass the 5th grade at school; 25 applications were made without results; 179

permits and 76 badges were refused, making a total of 255 refused; 143 over 16 year statements were issued. October was the month in which the largest number of cases, 1,086 were handled; the smallest number, 686 being in December. In 1921, 7,684 fewer applications were made than in 1920, due to a great extent to the lack of employment.

Of the 5,125 children receiving general, vacation or newsboys' permits, as shown by Table 6; 3,678 or about 71.8 per cent were born in Baltimore City; 721 or 14.7 per cent in Maryland exclusive of Baltimore City; 510 in the United States, exclusive of Maryland and 216 were foreign-born.

Table No. 7 shows that of these 5,125 children 2,942 or 57.4 per cent were American white; 522 or 10.2 per cent were colored; 434 or 8.4 per cent were Hebrews; 355 or 6.9 per cent were Polish. The nationality of the other 874 was divided between Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Irish, Lithuanians, English, Hungarian and others.

Seven hundred and eighty-seven or 31.4 per cent of the 2,503 children receiving original general permits, as shown by Table 8, had completed the 5th grade at school; 708 or 31.3 per cent the sixth; 456 or 18.2 per cent the seventh; 421 or 16.8 the eighth and 57 or 2.3 per cent were in the High School.

Table 9 shows that of the 5,125 children holding general, vacation and newsboys' permits, 5,083 resided in Baltimore City; 38 in Baltimore County; 3 in Anne Arundel County and one in Howard County.

The proof of age upon which these 5,125 permits were issued, as shown by Table 10, was 4,225 or 82 per cent on documentary evidence and 900 or 17.6 per cent on parent's or guardian's affidavit with other evidence.

Table 11 shows family status of children.

In 3,631 or 80.1 per cent of the 4,531 original, general and newsboys' permits issued, as shown by Table 12, the reason for going to work was given as economical pressure.

As shown by Table 13, the average weekly wage of children securing original general permits in 1921 in 46 different industries was \$7.20 as compared with \$8.63 in 1920 being a decrease of \$1.43 or 16.6 per cent. One of these industries averaged \$10.00 a week; two between \$9.00 and \$9.63; 6 between \$8.00 and \$8.80; 18 between

\$7.00 and \$7.83; 14 between \$6.00 and \$6.99 and 5 between \$5.00 and \$5.60.

The average height and weight of the 1,413 males securing original general permits as shown by Table 14 was, height 62.1 inches, weight 105.6 lbs. and of the 1,090 females, height 62 inches and weight 105.3.

Table 15 shows the number of children securing subsequent permits at the Baltimore office in 1921 and number and length of time during which these permits were held.

In Table 16 is given the occupation of parents of the 2,503 children securing original general permits in 1921, of this number 137 or 5.47 per cent of the fathers were unemployed, compared with 56 or 1.28 per cent of 4,373 found unemployed in 1920.

Table 17 shows that 5,556 permits were issued by the Baltimore office in 1921 compared with 11,514 in 1920 or a decrease of 51.7 per cent in 1921. Of the 5,555 permits issued, 3,097 were original, general and vacation permits and 2,458 were subsequent, general and vacation permits. Of the number issued 3,285 were for males and 2,270 for females.

Table 18 shows that 3,082 children were found at work in 48 industries and 2,458 permits were returned of children who had left their jobs.

REFUSED CASES

Two hundred and fifty-five children were refused permits during 1921; 154 of which were for general permits; 25 for vacation and 76 newsboys' badges.

Of this number 252 or 98.8 per cent lived in Baltimore City; 2 in Baltimore County; and one in Howard County, as shown by Table No. 19.

The reasons for refusing permits are given in Table No. 20. Below legal age 109 or 42.7 per cent; below physical standard 51 or 20 per cent; below required school grade 40 or 15.7 per cent; cannot pass educational test 13 or 5.1 per cent; working at forbidden occupations 29 or 11.4 per cent and working during forbidden hours 13 or 5.1 per cent.

The color and sex of children refused permits, as shown by Table 21, were, 150 white males; 72 white females and 33 colored males.

The age of children refused is shown in Table 22.

In Table 23 are given the different forbidden occupations for which children were refused permits. About one third wanted to work on machinery; two in shipbuilding; 13 during forbidden hours and the rest in such industries as cigar manufacture, navigation, painting, etc.

Five permits were revoked in 1921 because parents had sworn falsely to their childrens' ages.

TABLE 1.

REPORT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DEPARTMENT ON
CHILDREN REFUSED GENERAL EMPLOYMENT
CERTIFICATES IN 1921.

Number of children in school.....	29
Number of children helping at home.....	7
Number working with permits.....	6
Number referred to society (St. Vincent de Paul).....	1
Number not located	2
Total.....	45

TABLE 2.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS' REPORT
CONCERNING CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY
WHOSE PERMITS WERE RETURNED TO
THE BUREAU IN 1921.

Specific Report Concerning Child.	Male	Female	Total
Working without permit.....	100	32	132
Could not be located.....	28	16	44
Working at home or in domestic service.....	21	115	136
Returned to school.....	149	69	218
No information obtainable.....	16	8	24
Subsequent permit secured before officer called	71	26	97
Moved away from city.....	29	17	46
Ill	5	7	12
Enlisted	4	.....	4
Committed to corrective institutions.....	8	2	10
Married	1	9	10
Deceased	1	1	2
Total.....	433	302	735

TABLE 4.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN REGISTERED AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE WHO REACHED THEIR SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY DURING 1921.

	Kind of Permit Held			Street Traders	Temporary Permits				Refused		Made Appli- cation did not return		Had Permit Over 16 Statement issued		Total	
	General		Vacation		General		Vacation		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male								Female
January	199	108	33	22	77	11	4	4	2	15	16	6	1	28	1	527
February	203	127	30	22	89	22	8	3	1	20	2	4	3	22	4	560
March	218	130	42	24	93	23	4	2	4	17	10	9	2	21	1	600
April	171	127	42	24	78	8	4	4	2	18	7	8	1	34	9	532
May	204	106	40	24	83	15	4	4	2	15	10	6	4	36	7	561
June	211	131	47	26	80	13	5	5	2	16	13	12	6	35	3	605
July	204	133	49	25	97	16	5	1	1	9	5	7	2	29	5	594
August	207	155	47	18	111	24	6	7	2	15	10	10	3	36	8	659
September	233	128	31	26	93	16	6	3	3	14	12	8	3	22	3	601
October	191	138	23	20	86	14	6	4	2	12	10	4	1	30	1	542
November	177	101	33	20	78	22	5	4	4	22	6	10	4	30	7	523
December	165	135	35	18	70	16	3	3	4	14	9	5	.....	20	2	499
Total.....	2383	1519	452	269	1035	200	67	44	29	182	110	89	30	343	51	6803

TABLE 5

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN EACH MONTH DURING 1921.

Month	General Permits Issued				Vacation Permits Issued				Street Traders and Newsboys' Badges.				Temporary, General and Vacation Permits Issued.		Vocational General Temporary Permits issued to Children who had not passed 5th Grade.		Applications Without Results.		Permits and Badges Refused				Over 16 Statements	Grand Total
	Original	Subsequent	Total	Total	Original	Subsequent	Total	Total	Original	Subsequent	Total	Total	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total			General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total		
January	147	208	355	4	4		4	239	27	155			9	1	5	15	8		9			15	8	803
February	169	223	392	6	6	1	7	194	19	132			11		9	20	10		11			20	10	774
March	162	252	414	6	6	2	8	237	25	177	1		16		11	27	15		16			27	15	904
April	189	249	438	8	8	2	10	133	45	114	1		14		5	19	12		14			19	12	772
May	159	195	354	5	5	1	6	152	58	144			10		3	13	12		10			13	12	740
June	212	173	385	140	140	49	189	167	57	123	1		15	11	10	36	13		15			36	13	971
July	122	122	244	231	231	42	273	135	87	88	5		2	8	1	11	7		2			11	7	850
August	113	167	280	161	161	43	207	99	54	116	3		3	5	1	9	10		3			9	10	778
September	522	208	730	9	9	6	15	120	73	112			26		1	27	19		26			27	19	1096
October	331	211	542	10	10	1	11	248	95	133			25		15	40	17		25			40	17	1086
November	231	167	398	11	11	2	13	126	70	107	10		13		4	17	9		13			17	9	750
December	146	130	276	3	3	1	4	178	73	120	3		10		11	21	11		10			21	11	686
Total	2503	2305	4808	594	594	153	747	2028	683	*1521	25		154	25	76	255	143		154	25	76	255	143	10210

*This number includes both original and subsequent permits.

TABLE 6.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN GRANTED
GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN
GRANTED STREET TRADERS' AND
NEWSBOYS' PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE
OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921

Birthplace	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total
Baltimore City	1858	409	1411	3678
Maryland exclusive of Baltimore	386	91	244	721
United States, exclusive of Maryland	173	59	278	510
Outside of United States.....	86	35	95	216
Total.....	2503	594	2028	5125

TABLE 7.

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN GRANTED
ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND
OF CHILDREN GRANTED NEWSBOYS' AND
STREET TRADERS' BADGES BY THE
BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE
BUREAU IN 1921.

Nationality	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total	
				Number	Per Cent
American, white	1627	349	966	2942	57.4
Hebrew	168	48	218	434	8.4
German	203	42	61	306	6.
Polish	204	69	80	353	6.9
American, colored	35	24	463	522	10.2
Italian	76	14	129	219	4.3
Bohemian	37	12	10	89	1.7
Irish	21	7	18	46	.9
Lithuanian	23	7	26	56	1.1
English	16	4	16	36	.7
Hungarian	16	1	9	26	.5
All others	46	16	32	94	.5
Unknown	1	1	.....	2	.1
Total	2503	594	2028	5125	100.0

TABLE 8

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED BY CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921

Grade Completed	Number	Per Cent
Fifth	787	31.4
Sixth	782	31.3
Seventh	456	18.2
Eighth	421	16.8
Over Eighth	57	2.3
Total.....	2503	100.0

TABLE 9.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS, AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADERS' AND NEWSBOYS' BADGES AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1921

Residence	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total
Baltimore City.....	2472	583	2028	5083
Anne Arundel County.....	3	.....	.....	3
Baltimore County.....	27	11	.....	38
Howard County.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	2503	594	2028	5125

TABLE 10.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADERS' AND NEWSBOYS' BADGES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921 WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND THE NUMBER AND PER CENT WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY AFFIDAVITS.

Proof of Age	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total
1. Official Public Birth Records:				
Baltimore City Records.....	807	178	581	1566
Maryland State Records.....	105	26	92	223
Other State Records.....	40	7	33	80
Foreign Records	14	9	19	42
2. Religious Records:				
Baptismal Records	1211	277	738	2256
Cradle Roll	12	5	6	23
3. Other Documentary Evidence:				
Passports	16	4	15	35
Total of Children presenting various classes of documentary evidence:				
Number	2205	506	1514	4225
Per Cent	88.1	85.2	74.7	82.4
4. Affidavits:				
Number	298	88	514	900
Per Cent	11.9	14.8	25.3	17.6
Grand Total:				
Number	2503	594	2028	5125
Per Cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11.

TABLE SHOWING FAMILY STATUS OF CHILDREN GRANTED
GENERAL PERMITS AND OF CHILDREN GRANTED
NEWSBOYS 'AND STREET TRADERS'
BADGES BY THE BALTIMORE
OFFICE IN 1921.

Family Status	General	Newsboys and Street Traders	Total	Per Cent
1. Two Parents in Family:				
Both own parents.....	1738	1509	3247	71.6
Stepfather	106	75	181	4.
Stepmother	40	26	66	1.4
2. One Parent in Family:				
Father away	75	63	138	3.
Mother away	4	7	11	.2
Father dead	314	225	539	11.9
Mother dead	123	70	193	4.3
Stepfather away	5	2	7	.2
Stepfather dead	5	2	7	.2
3. Child lives with Relatives or Friends:				
Both Parents dead.....	48	32	80	1.7
Father dead	10	6	16	.4
Mother dead	27	6	33	.7
Both Parents living.....	3	1	4	.1
Father away	2		2	.1
Unknown	3	4	7	.2
Total.....	2503	2028	4531	100.0

TABLE 12.

TABLE SHOWING REASONS FOR GOING TO WORK ASSIGNED BY CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS AND BY CHILDREN GRANTED STREET TRADERS' AND NEWSBOYS BADGES BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921.

Reasons for Children Going to Work	General	Newsboys and Street Traders	Total	Per Cent
Economic Pressure	1846	1785	3631	80.1
Self-Support	36	10	46	1.
Unsatisfactory school conditions.....	83	.....	83	1.8
Graduated	257	.....	257	5.7
To pay for further education.....	.....	1	1	.05
Wants to go to work.....	279	70	349	7.7
To save money.....	.....	116	116	2.6
For spending money.....	.....	40	40	.9
For War Stamps .....	.....	6	6	.1
Miscellaneous reasons	2	.....	2	.05
Total.....	2503	2028	4531	100.00

TABLE 13.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WAGE EXPECTED BY CHILDREN
SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS IN 1921,
ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

Industry	No. of Children Employed in Es- tablishments.	No. of Children Reporting Wages Earned.	No. of Children Not Reporting Wages.	No. of Children Paid by Piece- work.	No. of Children Paid by Time.	No. of Children Not Receiving Wages.	Average Wage.
Department, 5 & 10s stores....	223	173	50	.....	.....	.....	\$6.80
Small retail stores.....	308	205	70	1	1	31	7.04
Wholesale establishments.....	110	93	16	.....	1	.....	6.99
Offices	114	95	16	.....	2	1	7.36
Messenger service	115	8	21	86	.....	.....	6.75
Clothing	653	368	266	13	2	4	6.90
Artificial flowers & feathers..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Baskets, toys & willow ware..	19	14	3	2	.....	.....	6.46
Bakery products	32	24	8	.....	.....	.....	7.67
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings	23	19	1	3	.....	.....	7.50
Bottle stoppers	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8.00
Boxes & bags, paper & fancy	30	18	12	.....	.....	.....	6.38
Brooms, brushes & hairwork	50	31	16	1	2	.....	6.98
Buttons, buckles and badges..	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....	5.60
Canning & oyster shucking..	33	1	5	18	9	.....	8.00
Cigar boxes.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5.50
Confectionery	103	72	25	6	.....	.....	7.14
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	257	47	163	22	24	1	7.48
Food preparation & packing..	9	4	5	.....	.....	.....	6.33
Foundry and machine shop products	17	7	9	.....	1	.....	7.40
Gas and electric machinery..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00
Glass (glass decorating) and mirrors	16	7	9	.....	.....	.....	7.11
Harness and leather goods trunks, etc.	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	6.67
Iron, steel works and rolling mills	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Jewelry, silver & plated ware	13	11	2	.....	.....	.....	6.81
Lumber products & millwork	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	7.25
Manufacturing chemist	21	18	3	.....	.....	.....	7.68
Mattresses and spring beds....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00
Piano & musical instruments	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	6.45
Picture frames, furniture etc.	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	8.43
Pottery	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	8.50

TABLE 13—(Continued.)

Industry	No. of Children Employed in Es- tablishments.	No. of Children Reporting Wages Earned.	No. of Children Not Reporting Wages.	No. of Children Paid by Piece- work.	No. of Children Paid by Time.	No. of Children Not Receiving Wages.	Average Wage.
Printing, publishing, engrav- ing, etc.	92	78	12	1	1	.....	7.03
Sign & advertising novelties	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7.50
Straw hats	23	11	11	1	.....	.....	7.83
Umbrellas and canes.....	25	19	4	2	.....	.....	6.65
Textile	31	18	13	.....	.....	.....	7.74
Wooden boxes	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8.80
Places of amusement.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Auto, motorcycle, repair shop and garage	15	6	8	.....	.....	1	7.33
Barbershop	8	5	2	.....	.....	1	5.00
Building, contracting, car- penter	15	10	1	1	1	2	7.25
Cleaning, pressing & dyeing..	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrical contracting	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	7.21
Laundry	9	6	2	.....	.....	1	6.40
Plumbing	9	6	2	.....	.....	1	7.50
Restaurant, tea and lunch rooms	15	12	1	.....	.....	2	5.56
Transportation	12	7	3	.....	.....	2	9.63
Miscellaneous	29	18	10	.....	.....	1	6.84
Total.....	2503	1460	790	159	44	50	\$7.20

TABLE 14.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF CHILDREN GRANTED ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1921.

Nationality	Male—14 Years.			Male—15 Years.			Female—14 Years.			Female—15 Years..		
	Number.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight.	Number.	Average Height in Inches.	Average Weight.
American white	681	61.9	103.7	231	63.2	110.4	560	61.8	104.3	155	62.5	108.6
Hebrew	88	61.9	108.2	40	62.5	106.7	24	61.3	100.8	16	60.2	102.6
German	92	61.6	101.7	14	63.2	105.9	85	62.4	100.3	12	61.7	96.7
Polish	85	61.1	99.1	11	63.3	112.3	102	60.8	98.4	6	61.9	101.9
American colored	16	62.4	108.3	11	60.7	102	4	60.1	93.2	4	63.6	117.5
Italian	29	60.4	99.3	18	60.2	100.6	21	60.2	102.5	8	60.9	100
Bohemian	15	61.2	99.1	5	62.1	109.5	43	60.4	103.8	4	62.7	101.7
Irish	12	61.2	101.7	3	62.7	97	4	62.4	104.7	2	61.4	111
Lithuanian	10	62.6	108.1	1	64	145	11	61.5	108.3	1	62	102
English	12	63.9	97.2	1	59.5	96	2	63.5	91	1	63.3	103
Hungarian	7	62.3	106.2	3	61.9	93	4	61.7	107.2	2	63.8	116.5
All others	21	61.9	98.5	7	63.2	113.3	13	60.9	103.7	5	62.6	122.9
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65.8	134
Total	1068	61.9	102.6	345	62.2	108.6	873	61.4	101.5	217	62.5	109
												2503

Total Male 1413; Average Height 62.1; Average Weight 105.6.

Total Female 1090; Average Height 62; Average Weight 105.3

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING SUBSEQUENT PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1921 AND NUMBER OF PERMITS PREVIOUSLY HELD BY THESE CHILDREN.

Although the limited value of these figures as an exact statistical tabulation is recognized, they are significant as an indication of the casualization resulting from mere vocational placement without guidance.

Although the limited value of these figures as an exact statistical tabulation is recognized, they are significant as an indication of the casualization resulting from mere vocational placement without guidance.

TABLE 16

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN
SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL PERMITS AT THE
BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU
DURING 1921.

	Father's Occupation
Laborer	755
Mechanic	747
Merchant	269
Professional	14
Unemployed	137
Unknown	115
Deceased	466
Total.....	2503
	Mother's Occupation
Housewife	1977
Laboring work	191
Mechanical	23
Mercantile	55
Professional	7
Unknown	13
Deceased	237
Total.....	2503

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED BY CHILDREN WHO HAD LEFT JOBS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES, IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921.

Industries	Number of Children Found at Work.	Children Having Left, Permits Returned						
		General			Vacation			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Department, 5 and 10 cent stores.....	562	85	120	205	8	5	13	218
Small retail stores.....	134	175	26	201	12	1	13	214
Wholesale establishment.....	143	78	14	92	5	.....	5	97
Offices.....	281	84	18	102	4	.....	4	106
Messenger service.....	109	177	.....	177	13	.....	13	190
Clothing.....	620	84	313	397	7	13	20	417
Artificial flowers and feathers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games and toys.....	20	24	8	32	2	1	3	35
Bakery products.....	14	12	6	18	3	1	4	22
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings.....	20	11	3	14	1	.....	1	15
Bottle stoppers and crowns.....	23	8	19	27	2	5	7	34
Boxes and bags, paper and fancy.....	59	10	35	45	.....	2	2	47
Brooms, brushes and hairwork.....	53	39	3	42	.....	.....	.....	42
Buttons, buckles and badges.....	17	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Canning and oyster shucking.....	109	22	41	63	9	15	24	87
Cigar boxes.....	28	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	3
Confectionery.....	77	16	80	96	.....	3	3	99
Copper, tin and sheet iron products.....	304	303	88	391	21	1	22	413
Food preparations and packing.....	14	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Foundry and machine shops.....	15	20	4	24	2	.....	2	26
Gas and electric machinery.....	7	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Glass, glass decorating and mirrors.....	43	17	2	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Harness, leather goods and trunks.....	11	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Iron, steelwork, rolling mills and shipbuilding.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware.....	8	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10

TABLE 18—(Continued.)

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY INSPECTORS AND NUMBER OF PERMITS RETURNED BY CHILDREN WHO HAD LEFT JOBS, CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES, IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921.

Industries	Number of Children Found at Work.	Children Having Left, Permits Returned						
		General			Vacation			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Lumber and millwork	5	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	
Manufacturing chemist	44	3	19	22	.....	4	26	
Mattress, spring beds, wire and screen works	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
Pianos and musical instruments	4	9	1	10	.....	.....	10	
Picture frames and furniture	18	4	2	6	.....	.....	6	
Pottery	24	5	2	7	.....	.....	7	
Printing, publishing and engraving	104	72	11	83	1	.....	84	
Signs and advertising novelties	1	4	.....	4	1	.....	5	
S'raw hats	77	6	17	23	.....	.....	23	
Textile	52	17	13	30	3	.....	33	
Umbrellas and canes	32	6	8	14	1	.....	15	
Wooden boxes	14	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6	
Place of amusement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
Auto, motorcycle, repair and garage	2	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	
Barbershop	3	5	.....	5	1	.....	6	
Building, contracting and carpenter	.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	6	
Cleaning, pressing and dyeing	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	
Electrical contracting	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	
Laundry	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	
Plumbing and heating	3	10	1	11	.....	.....	11	
Restaurant and lunchrooms	3	8	6	14	.....	.....	14	
Transportation	4	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	
Miscellaneous	9	13	5	18	2	.....	20	

TABLE 19.

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1921.

Residence	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total	Per Cent
Baltimore City	151	25	76	252	98.8
Baltimore County	2	.....	.....	2	.8
Howard County	1	.....	.....	1	.4
Total.....	154	25	76	255	100.0

TABLE 20.

TABLE SHOWING REASONS WHY CHILDREN WERE REFUSED PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921.

Reasons	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total	Per Cent
Below legal age	19	24	76	109	42.7
Below physical standard.....	46	5	.....	51	20.
Below required school grade.....	40	.....	.....	40	15.7
Cannot pass educational test.....	12	1	.....	13	5.1
Forbidden occupations	27	2	.....	29	11.4
Forbidden hours	10	3	.....	13	5.1
Total.....	154	25	76	255	100.0

TABLE 21.

TABLE SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN REFUSED PERMITS AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921

Kind of Permit	White			Colored			Number	Per Cent
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
General	88	60	148	6	.....	6	154	60.4
Vacation	13	12	25	.....	.....	.....	25	9.8
Newsboys' and Street Traders'	49	.....	49	27	.....	27	76	29.8
Total	150	72	222	33	.....	33	255	100.0

TABLE 22.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF CHILDREN REFUSED AT THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU IN 1921.

Age	General	Vacation	Newsboys	Total	Per Cent
Under 12 years .....	.....	.....	76	76	29.8
12 years .....	.....	1	.....	1	.4
13 years	19	13	.....	32	12.6
14 years	82	10	.....	92	36.
15 years	53	1	.....	54	21.2
Total	154	25	76	255	100.0

TABLE 23.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF GENERAL AND VACATION
PERMITS REFUSED BECAUSE OF FORBIDDEN
OCCUPATIONS IN 1921.

Name of Industry	Number of Children		
	General	Vacation	Total
Place of amusement.....	6	.....	6
Copper and tin (machine).....	1	.....	1
Millwork (sand papering).....	1	.....	1
Clothing (machine)	8	1	9
Shipbuilding	2	.....	2
Cigar manufacturing	2	1	3
Navigation	1	.....	1
Printing	1	.....	1
Painting	2	.....	2
Textile (machine)	1	.....	1
Building and contracting	1	.....	1
Shoe making (machine).....	1	.....	1
Forbidden hours	10	3	13
Total.....	37	5	42

PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES

Fifty-four physicians were authorized to issue permits in the counties of Maryland during 1921, as shown by Table 1-A. Of this number 27 issued permits; 2 reported not issuing permits; 23 did not report and two resigned.

In 1921, as shown by Table 2-A, 1,589 permits, badges and over 16 statements were issued. Of this number 331 were general and 842 vacation permits; 229 newsboys' badges and 187 statements of age. Allegany issued the largest number, about 48.5 per cent of the whole; Washington about 23.7 per cent and Caroline about 10.9 per cent.

As shown by Table 3-A, 38.7 per cent of the permits were issued to children in canneries, the other 62.3 per cent were divided between 23 different industries.

In August, as shown by Table 4-A, the greatest number of permits were issued; this being 249 or 21.2 per cent of the 1,173 issued; June's percentage was 14.4; July 13.6; December 12.2 per cent and November 10.8 per cent of the whole.

Documentary evidence of age was furnished by 808 or 87.6 per cent and affidavits by 12.4 per cent. This is shown in Table 5-A.

Table 6-A shows that permits were issued to 101 white boys; 60 colored boys; 197 white girls and 120 colored girls. This table does not include Western Maryland.

The reasons for refusing permits to children is given in Table 7-A. This shows that the principal reason for refusal was that children were under legal age, 84.4 per cent of the 260 were refused on that account; 15 per cent because of being below legal grade at school.

The age and sex of children refused is given in Table 8-A.

Table 9-A shows that 18 permits were revoked in the counties; 12 of which were for non-attendance at school and 6 had misrepresented their ages.

Of the 285 children found at work by the inspectors, as shown by Table 10-A, 227 were in canneries; 23 in clothing and the other 35 were in 5 other industries.

It is shown in Table 11-A that 9,315 permits, badges and over 16 statements were issued in Maryland, including Baltimore City during 1921; 642 inspections were made

in which 3,367 children were found at work. Of this number 126 were working in violation of the law; 57 firms were found violating the law and 52 firms and parents were prosecuted resulting in 34 convictions.

Out of the 298 inspections made in canneries, as shown by Table 12-A, 77 employed 357 children of whom 37 were working in violation of the law. In 51 canneries no children were employed; 164 did not operate in 1921 and 6 had gone out of business.

TABLE NO. 1-A.

TABLE SHOWING THE RETURNS MADE BY PHYSICIANS
AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE PERMITS IN THE
COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1921

Counties	No. Reporting	No. Reporting no Permits Issued	Number not Reporting	Resigned	Total
Allegany	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Anne Arundel.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Baltimore County.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Caroline	4	.....	3	.....	7
Carroll	6	1	1	.....	8
Cecil	1	.....	1	.....	2
Calvert	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dorchester	1	.....	1	.....	2
Harford .....	.....	1	3	.....	4
Howard .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kent .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Queen Anne	1	.....	3	.....	4
Somerset	2	.....	1	.....	3
Talbot	2	.....	2	.....	4
Washington	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wicomico	2	.....	2	1	5
Worcester .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	27	2	23	2	54

TABLE 2-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND KIND OF PERMITS ISSUED
IN EACH OF THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
DURING 1921.

Counties	Generals		Vacation		Newsboys' Badges	Over 16 Statements	Total	
	Original	Subsequent	Original	Subsequent			Number	Per Cent
Allegany	119	35	159	117	229	111	770	48.5
Baltimore County	1		17				18	1.2
Calvert	4						4	.3
Caroline			172	1			173	10.9
Carroll	1		68	11			80	5.
Cecil	2		4				6	.4
Dorchester			51				51	3.2
Frederick	23						23	1.4
Garrett						1	1	.1
Queen Anne			2				2	.1
Somerset			14	1			15	.9
Talbot			46				46	2.9
Washington	106	33	111	52		75	377	23.7
Wicomico	6	1	16				23	1.4
Total.....	262	69	660	182	229	187	1589	100.0

TABLE 3-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMGER OF PERMITS ISSUED FOR THE
VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND DURING 1921.

Industry	General	Vacation	Total	
			Number	Per Cent
Canning	26	331	357	38.7
Silk	45	77	122	13.2
Bricks and cement.....	25	7	32	3.5
Hosiery	29	18	47	5.1
Glass	21	64	85	9.2
Mercantile	28	37	65	7.
Office	4	5	9	1.
Hotels and restaurant.....	2	4	6	.7
Telegraph and telephone.....	3	7	10	1.1
Pottery	7	.....	7	.9
Lumber .....	.....	1	1	.1
Laundry	3	13	16	1.7
Building and contracting.....	3	1	4	.4
Printing and publishing.....	4	4	8	.9
Clothing	30	31	61	3.6
Furniture and musical instru- ments	22	16	38	4.1
Boots and shoes.....	5	7	12	1.3
Bakery .....	.....	2	2	.2
Copper and tin.....	.....	2	2	.2
Textile	2	8	10	1.1
Retail	1	4	5	.6
Baskets and willowware.....	.....	7	7	.7
Paper bags and boxes.....	1	2	3	.3
Miscellaneous	1	12	13	1.4
Total.....	262	660	922	100.0

TABLE 4-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED EACH
MONTH IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
DURING 1921.

Month	General		Vacation		Total	
	Original	Subsequent	Original	Subsequent	Number	Per Cent
January	19	.....	10	4	33	2.8
February	15	5	10	4	34	2.9
March	13	5	9	2	29	2.5
April	10	8	6	4	28	2.4
May	17	4	14	7	42	3.6
June	27	3	123	16	169	14.4
July	39	8	95	17	159	13.6
August	39	7	186	17	249	21.2
September	18	8	76	14	116	9.9
October	14	8	11	10	43	3.7
November	21	6	57	43	127	10.8
December	30	7	63	44	144	12.2
Total.....	262	69	660	182	1173	100.0

TABLE 5-A.

TABLE SHOWING EVIDENCE OF AGE ACCEPTED IN THE
ISSUANCE OF PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND DURING 1921.

Proof of Age	General	Vacation	Total	
			Number	Per Cent
Official birth records.....	68	291	359	38.9
Baptismal records	55	150	205	22.2
Cradle Roll	2	5	7	.8
Other documentary proof with affidavit	117	120	237	25.7
Total documentary proof.....	242	566	808	87.6
Affidavits with doctor's ex- amination	20	94	114	12.4
Grand total.....	262	660	922	100.0

TABLE 6-A.

TABLE SHOWING AGE, SEX AND COLOR OF CHILDREN
SECURING ORIGINAL GENERAL AND VACATION
PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES DURING 1921.

Age and Sex	General			Vacation			Total	
	White	Colored	Total	White	Colored	Total	Number	Per Cent
Male:								
14 years.....	4	.....	4	59	39	98	102	33.4
15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	38	21	59	59	36.6
Total.....	4	.....	4	97	60	157	161	100.0
Female:								
14 years.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	5.9
15 years.....	4	.....	4	83	60	143	147	94.1
Total.....	13	.....	13	83	60	143	156	100.0
Grand total.....	17	.....	17	180	120	300	317	100.0

This does not include Western Maryland.

TABLE 7-A.

TABLE SHOWING REASON FOR REFUSING TO ISSUE PER-
MITS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1921.

Reasons for Refusal	Number	Per Cent
Below legal age.....	209	80.4
Below legal grade.....	40	15.4
Below physical requirements.....	2	.8
Forbidden occupations.....	6	2.3
Forbidden hours.....	3	1.1
Total.....	260	100.0

TABLE 8-A.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX OF APPLICANTS REFUSED
PERMITS IN THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
DURING 1921.

Age	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Per Cent
11 years	1	.....	1	.4
12 years	4	1	5	1.9
13 years	150	54	204	78.5
14 years	22	5	27	10.4
15 years	16	7	23	8.8
Total.....	193	67	260	100.0

TABLE 9-A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS REVOKED IN THE
COUNTIES OF MARYLAND AND REASONS FOR
REVOKING SAME DURING 1921.

Reason	Number	Per Cent
Non-attendance at school.....	12	66.7
Misrepresented age	6	33.3
Total.....	18	100.0

TABLE 10-A.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE INSPECTORS IN THE
COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1921, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES.

Industries	Male		Female		Grand Total
	White	Colored	White	Colored	Total
Canneries.....	103	12	102	10	112
Clothing.....	1	.....	23	.....	23
Textile.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Copper and tin.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Wooden boxes.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amusements.....	5	1	1	.....	1
Baskets, and willow ware.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	158	13	134	10	144
					285

This does not include Western Maryland.

TABLE 11-A.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED TO CHILDREN IN MARYLAND AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT WORK BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS DURING 1921.

Counties	Permits Issued to Children Living in Specified Counties					Number of Inspections	Child Labor Inspections			Violations		Prosecutions		Convictions
	General	Vacation	Street Traders	Over 16 Statements	Total Issued		On Permit	In Violation of Law	Total	Firms	Number of Children	Number	No. of Children Involved	
Allegany.....	154	276	229	111	770	573	2993	89	3082	41	89	38	41	24
Baltimore City.....	4808	747	2028	143	7726	11	9	7	16	7	7	14	14	10
Baltimore County.....	1	17			18	18	83	13	96	7	13			
Caroline.....		173			173	6	64	3	67	1	3			
Carroll.....	1	79			80									
Calvert.....	4				4									
Cecil.....	2	4			6	4	18		18					
Dorchester.....		51			51	11	27	8	35	1	8			
Frederick.....	23				23									
Garrett.....				1	1									
Harford.....							14		14					
Howard.....							2		2					
Kent.....							2		2					
Queen Anne.....		2			2									
Somerset.....		15			15		3		3					
Talbot.....		46			46	2	18		18					
Washington.....	139	163		75	377									
Wicomico.....	7	16			23	5	8	6	14	2	6			
Total.....	5139	1589	2257	330	9315	642	3241	126	3367	57	126	52	55	34

TABLE 17.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED BY THE BALTIMORE OFFICE OF THE BUREAU DURING 1921.
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Character of Industry	General Permits						Vacation Permits									Total General and Vacation Permits		
	Original			Subsequent			Original			Subsequent								
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total	Male	Female	Total	
Department and 5 and 10 cent stores	93	130	223	65	80	145	368	25	27	52	5	6	11	63	188	243	431	
Small retail stores	268	40	308	170	41	211	519	60	7	67	12	1	13	80	510	89	599	
Wholesale establishments	93	17	110	95	10	105	215	25	25	4	1	30	5	30	217	28	245	
Office	91	23	114	101	17	118	232	13	2	15	2	1	3	18	207	43	250	
Messenger Service	115		115	182		182	297	39	1	40	16		16	56	352	1	353	
Clothing	122	531	653	114	404	518	1171	27	103	130	5	22	27	157	268	1060	1328	
Artificial flowers and feathers	1	1	2	1	1	2	4							2	2		2	
Baskets, rattan and willow ware, games and toys	17	2	19	16	5	21	40	6	1	7	4		4	11	43	8	51	
Bread and bread products	30	2	32	22	3	25	57	8	1	9	3	1	4	13	63	7	70	
Boots and shoes, cut stock and findings	15	8	23	16	13	29	52	1	4	5			5	32	25	57		
Bottlestoppers and crowns	3		3	7	3	10	13	1	1	2		1	1	3	11	5	16	
Boxes and bags, paper and fancy	7	23	30	6	44	50	80	2	3	5		1	1	6	15	71	86	
Brooms, brushes and hairwork	34	16	50	35	6	41	91	7	2	9	1	1	1	10	77	24	101	
Buttons, buckles and badges	8	5	13	12	7	19	32				1	1	2	2	21	13	34	
Canning and oyster shucking	14	19	33	35	33	68	101	24	35	59	10	6	16	75	83	93	176	
Cigar boxes		3	3		3	3	6					1	1	1	7	7	7	
Confectionery	10	93	103	15	52	67	170	5	23	28		2	2	30	30	170	200	
Copper, tin and sheet iron products	196	61	257	239	64	303	560	52	9	61	23	5	28	80	510	139	649	
Food preparation and packing	5	4	9	14	4	18	27	2		2			2	2	21	8	29	
Foundry and machine shop products	13	4	17	15	2	17	34	3		3	2		2	5	33	6	39	
Gas and electric machinery	1		1	2		2	3	1		1				1	4	4	4	
Glass and glass decorating and mirrors	16		16	14	1	15	31	5		5				5	35	1	36	
Harness, leather goods and trunks	2	2	4	9		9	13							11	2	13	13	
Iron, steel works, rolling mills and shipbuilding	1		1	3		3	4				1		1	5	1		5	
Jewelry, silver and silver plate ware	12	1	13	9		9	22	1	1	2			2	22	2	24	24	
Lumber and millwork	5		5	10		10	15	2		2			2	17		17	17	
Manufacturing chemists	6	15	21	3	8	11	32		12	12	1	3	4	16	10	38	48	
Mattresses and spring beds, screen and wirework	2		2	1		1	3							3	3		3	
Pianos and musical instruments	7	1	8	3		3	11							10	1	11	11	
Pottery	4	4	8	2	2	4	12							6	6	12	12	
Picture frames and furniture	5	1	6	12	2	14	20	4		4			4	21	3	24	24	
Printing, engraving and publishing	83	9	92	73	15	88	180	16		16	5		5	21	177	24	201	
Signs and advertising novelties	3		3	3		3	6							6		6	6	
Straw hats	7	16	23	4	15	19	42		1	1				1	11	32	43	
Textile	13	18	31	13	17	30	61	4	2	6	1	1	2	8	31	48	79	
Umbrellas and canes	5	20	25	11	17	28	53	2	3	5	1		1	6	19	40	59	
Wooden boxes	2		2	5		5	7	1		1				1	8	8	8	
Places of amusement	2		2				2							2		2	2	
Auto, motorcycle repairs and garage	15		15	11		11	26	1		1	1		1	2	28	22	50	
Barber shop	7	1	8	6	2	8	16	1		1			1	14	1	3	15	
Building, carpenter and contracting	15		15	3		3	18	3		3	1		1	4	22	2	24	
Cleaning, pressing and dyeing	1	1	2	1		1	3							2	1	3	3	
Electrical contracting	8	2	10	12		12	22	5		5			5	25	2	27	27	
Laundry	6	3	9	6	2	8	17	1	2	3			3	13	7	20	27	
Plumbing	8	1	9	17		17	26							26	1	27	27	
Restaurant and lunchrooms	10	5	15	7	4	11	26				1		1	18	9	27	27	
Transportation	12		12	5		5	17	1		1			1	18		18	18	
Miscellaneous	21	8	29	14	10	24	53	5		5	1		1	6	41	18	59	
Total	1413	1090	2503	1418	887	2305	4808	354	240	594	100	53	153	747	3285	2270	5555	

TABLE 12-A.

CANNERIES INSPECTED BY THE BUREAU'S INSPECTORS
DURING 1921.

Location of Canneries	Total Number of Inspections	Number of Canneries Employing Children	Number of Children Working on Permits	Number Working in Violation of Law	Total Number of Children Working	No. of Canneries not Employing Children	Number of Canneries Not in Operation	Number of Canneries Out of Business
County:								
Anne Arundel.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....
Baltimore City.....	30	30	94	15	109	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore County.....	7	1	1	.....	1	.....	5	1
Caroline	43	18	83	8	91	10	14	1
Carroll	27	6	62	5	67	12	7	2
Cecil	12	4	18	.....	18	2	6	.....
Charles	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dorchester	13	6	26	9	35	5	2	.....
Harford	73	8	14	.....	14	10	55	.....
Kent	14	1	2	.....	2	1	12	.....
Montgomery	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Queen Anne.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
Prince George's.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
St. Mary's.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Somerset	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Talbot	26	2	18	.....	18	3	21	.....
Wicomico	3	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Worcester	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	298	77	320	37	357	51	164	15

VIOLATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

In 1921, as shown by Table 13-A, 126 children violated the Child Labor Law, of which number 89 were in Baltimore City and 37 in the counties; 66 of these worked without permits; 22 were under age; 13 worked in forbidden occupations and 25 worked during forbidden hours.

Twenty-five firms and 32 parents were prosecuted during 1921; 12 firms and 22 parents were convicted; 5 firms and 9 parents were dismissed. The number of children involved in the prosecutions was 48. The fines in the convictions ranged from \$1.00 to \$5.00 and costs.

Three firms involving 22 children were reported to the Federal Child Labor Bureau.

In Table 15-A are shown the industries in which the violations occurred. The greatest number was in the copper and tin, canning and printing industries, where out of 76 children employed, 50 or about 65 per cent were violating the law.

A summary of the total number of applications for all classes of permits in Maryland is given in Table 16-A.

TABLE 13-A.

VIOLATIONS.

Nature of Violation	Baltimore City	Counties	Total
No certificate on file.....	43	23	66
Under legal working age.....	13	9	22
Forbidden occupations	8	5	13
Forbidden hours	25	.....	25
Total.....	89	37	126

TABLE 14-A.

PROSECUTIONS.

Baltimore City and Counties	Prosecutions		Convictions		Dismissed		No. of Children Involved	Total No. of Prosecutions
	Number of Firms	Number of Parents	Number of Firms	Number of Parents	Number of Firms	Number of Parents		
Baltimore City.....	13	25	8	16	5	9	41	38
Counties.....	7	7	4	6	.....	.....	7	14
Total.....	20	32	12	22	5	9	48	52

TABLE 15-A.

TABLE SHOWING VIOLATION OF CHILD LABOR LAW DISCOVERED THROUGH INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921.

Industry	Number of Inspections	No. of Children Employed	No. of Children Working in Vio- lation of Law	Number of Establishments
Clothing	10	17	14	9
Retail	6	6	6	6
Wholesale	3	3	3	3
Paper boxes	2	6	2	2
Canning	2	25	19	2
Copper and tin	2	30	18	2
Harness and leather	2	6	3	1
Jewelry and silverware	2	3	1	1
Foundry and machine shops	1	1	1	1
Electrical contracting	1	1	1	1
Printing and publishing	4	21	13	4
Wooden boxes	3	5	4	2
Transportation	2	2	1	1
Amusements	2	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	5	2	1
Total	43	133	89	38

TABLE 16-A.
SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF PERMITS IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1921.

	General Permits Issued	Vacation Permits Issued	Newsboys' Badges Issued	Temporary General & Vacation Per- mits Issued	Vocational General Permits Issued to Children not hav- ing Passed Fifth Grade	Over 16 State- ments Issued	Total Number of Permits and Badges Issued	Applications Without Results	Permits and Badges Refused			Grand Total
									Permits	Badges	Total Badges and Permits Refused	
Baltimore City.....	4808	747	2028	683	1521	143	9930	25	179	76	255	10210
Counties	331	842	229	.....	.....	187	1589	.....	260	44	304	1893
Total.....	5139	1589	2257	683	1521	330	11519	25	439	110	559	12103

NEWSBOYS AND STREET TRADERS

There were 964 violations dealt with in 1921, compared with 772 in 1920. These were reported through the following agencies.

TABLE 1.

NEWSBOYS' AND STREET TRADERS' VIOLATIONS IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921.

Reported by Inspector.....	643
Reported by Police Department.....	241
Reported by School Attendance Department.....	28
Reported by other sources.....	52
Total.....	964

The reason of the greater number of violations in 1921 than 1920 is attributed to the lack of employment among the people, the children trying to earn a little money to help out. In a number of cases it was found that the only money the parents had coming in was what the children earned in selling papers and other articles.

Of the 964 violations 241 were reported by the Police Department, 28 by School Department, 52 by other sources and 643 by the inspectors. Of these 964 violations, 713 were for selling papers without a license; in 28 of the 713 cases the boys were taken home, as they were found selling papers near their homes, the parents being warned of future violations; the other 251 violations were the following: Distributing circulars, selling candy and other articles, selling after hours, selling after school hours, selling on route service badges, helpers on huckster wagons, bootblacks, selling flowers and other articles.

Table No. 2 shows that 574 boys and 5 girls were summoned to appear at the bureau with one of their parents. Of these, 512 were released after being warned of future violations. Of the 579 summoned to the bureau, 62 had their licenses revoked; 41 had previously violated the law and 21 for the following reasons: Three for stealing, 5 for fighting, 5 for lending badge to other boys, 5 for gambling and begging, 3 for selling on route service badges; these badges were revoked on first violations and 5 of the boys were taken to the Juvenile Court.

TABLE 2.

SUMMONED TO OFFICE WITH PARENTS AND WARNED.

Selling without badge.....	379
Selling after hours.....	79
Selling during school hours.....	14
Selling on route service badge.....	8
Having unlicensed boys selling.....	37
Misconduct in school.....	3
Helpers on huckster wagons and bootblacks.....	6
Lending badges to other boys.....	5
Gambling and begging on street.....	5
Fighting on street.....	5
Not wearing badge.....	7
Selling candy, gum, cards and flowers.....	18
Stealing papers.....	3
Selling after badge was revoked.....	1
Distributing circulars.....	4
Girls selling papers.....	5
Total.....	579

Parents or Guardians were notified by letter in 357 cases of violations, as set forth in Table No. 3, the greater number of these violations being for selling papers without a badge. The parent or guardian is usually notified by letter if the boy is under the legal age to get a badge.

TABLE 3.

PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTER.

Selling papers without license.....	310
Distributing circulars on street.....	4
Selling candy, gum and other articles.....	16
Not wearing badge in plain sight.....	27
Total.....	357

TABLE 4.
SUMMONED TO OFFICE, BADGES REVOKED

	No.	Time Revoked
Selling after hours.....	14	6 for 5 days 3 " 10 " 3 " 30 " 2 " 60 "
Selling during school hours.....	4	2 " 10 " 2 " 30 "
Selling on route badge.....	6	2 " 30 " 3 " 2 months 1 " 3 "
Having unlicensed boys selling for them.....	16	7 " 5 days 7 " 10 " 2 " 30 "
Playing crap and begging on street.....	5	2 " 10 " 2 " 30 " 1 " 2 months
Lending badge to other boys.....	5	5 " 10 days
Misconduct in school.....	2	2 " 10 "
Fighting on street.....	5	3 " 10 " 1 " 30 " 1 " 6 months
Stealing papers	3	1 " 60 days* 1 " 6 months 1 " 1 year
Not wearing badge.....	2	2 " 5 days
Total.....	62	62

*Stealing another boy's check.

TABLE 5.
BOYS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT.

Committed.....	1 To Cheltenham
Paroled.....	2
Fined.....	2 Fined \$1.45
Total.....	5

Forty-one homes were visited for the purpose of interviewing parents of boys who failed to answer summons.

Twelve newspaper agents were summoned to the bureau in reference to violations; 14 were notified by letter for having unlicensed boys selling and serving for them.

From the report of the Cumberland office of the Bureau, as shown by Table J., it is seen that there were 273 applicants for newsboys' badges, 229 of which secured the same and 44 were refused. The ages of the boys being granted the 229 licenses were as follows: Fifty-three were 12 years of age; 63 were 13; 36 were 14 years of age; 33 were 15 years; 7 were 10 years and 37 were 11 years of age. The boys under 12 years of age receive only route servers badges; these can only deliver papers but cannot sell them. There were 37 violations in 1921. The nature of the various violations was as follows: Twelve were unlicensed; 2 were selling after 8 P. M.; 4 sold during school hours; 7 did not wear their badges; 5 supplied papers to unlicensed boys; 5 had unlicensed boys to assist them; and 2 loaned their badges to other boys. Fifteen boys violating the law were warned on the street; the parents of 13 were notified; 2 had badges revoked and 7 parents were visited.

AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED PERMITS TO
APPEAR ON THE STAGE IN BALTIMORE
CITY IN 1921.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Per Cent
5 years .....	.....	1	1	1.0
6 years	2	3	5	8.2
7 years	2	3	5	8.2
8 years	1	3	4	6.6
9 years .....	.....	1	1	1.6
10 years	1	.....	1	1.6
11 years	2	9	11	18.
12 years	4	13	17	27.9
13 years	3	1	4	6.6
14 years	4	4	8	13.1
15 years	2	2	4	6.6
Total.....	21	40	61	100.0

As will be seen by the table 80.3 per cent of these children were under 14 years of age.

Four permits were refused because the children did not have the proper certificates from other cities.

Of the 61 permits issued 5 were for colored males and 3 for colored females.

TABLE A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER
STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND CUMBERLAND IN 1921, CLASSI-
FIED BY AGE.

Kind of Street Traders	Age of Boys at Time of Licensing						Grand Total	Per Cent
	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.		
BALTIMORE CITY:								
Boys selling newspapers	.....	.....	512	548	478	222	1760	78
Boys selling newspapers and other articles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	37	84	3.7
Route servers	65	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	8.2
Total.....	65	119	512	548	525	259	2028	89.9
CUMBERLAND:								
Boys selling newspapers	.....	.....	53	63	36	33	185	8.2
Route servers	7	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1.9
Total.....	7	37	53	63	36	33	229	10.1
Grand total	72	156	565	611	561	292	2257	100.0

TABLE B.

TABLE SHOWING PLACE OF BIRTH OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Place of Birth	Newsboys					Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent	
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
BALTIMORE CITY														
Baltimore City.....	353	373	333	161	1220	36	31	67	40	84	124	1411	62.5	
Maryland, outside of Baltimore City.....	61	65	53	23	202	5	3	8	13	21	34	244	10.8	
United States, outside of Maryland.....	69	87	65	27	248	5	1	6	12	12	24	278	12.4	
Outside of United States.....	29	23	27	11	90	1	2	3	.....	2	2	95	4.2	
Total.....	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	2028	89.9	
CUMBERLAND														
Cumberland.....	37	42	15	12	106	.....	.....	.....	2	28	30	136	6.	
Maryland, outside of Cumberland.....	5	7	8	3	23	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	30	1.3	
United States, outside of Maryland.....	11	14	13	18	56	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7	63	2.8	
Total.....	53	63	36	33	185	.....	.....	.....	7	37	44	229	10.1	
Grand Total.....	565	611	514	255	1945	47	37	84	72	156	228	2257	100.0	

TABLE C.

TABLE SHOWING NATIONALITY OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN
BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Nationality	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent		
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total				
BALTIMORE CITY															
American white	234	256	203	84	777	32	28	60	43	86	129	966	42.8		
Hebrew	48	71	59	36	214	2		2		2	2	218	9.7		
German	10	21	11	5	47	4	3	7	4	3	7	61	2.7		
Polish	28	21	22	6	77	1		1		2	2	80	3.5		
American colored	129	119	123	66	437	2		2	6	18	24	463	20.5		
Italian	40	32	25	11	108	5	3	8	8	5	13	129	5.7		
Bohemian	2	3	3	1	9	1		1				10	.5		
Irish	5	2	8	2	17					1	1	18	.8		
Lithuanian	3	7	8	5	23		1	1	1	1	2	26	1.2		
English	5	3	4	2	14				2		2	16	.7		
Hungarian	2	2	4		8				1		1	9	.4		
All others	6	11	10	2	29		2	2		1	1	32	1.4		
Total	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	2028	89.9		

TABLE D.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN GRANTED NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS' LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND IN 1920, WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE AND NUMBER AND PER CENT WHOSE AGES WERE ATTESTED BY AFFIDAVITS.

Evidence of Age	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent	
	12 Yrs.				15 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
BALTIMORE CITY														
Official Birth Records:														
Baltimore Birth Records.....	156	160	117	56	489	12	14	26	26	40	66	581	25.7	
State Birth Records.....	24	27	13	7	71	2	2	4	6	11	17	92	4.1	
Other State Records.....	5	9	7	6	27	2	.....	2	2	2	4	33	1.5	
Foreign Records.....	2	8	6	2	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.8	
Religious Records:														
Baptismal Certificates.....	188	197	198	75	658	24	14	34	23	53	76	768	34.	
Cradle Roll.....	2	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.3	
Other Documents:														
Passports.....	6	4	4	.....	14	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.7	
Total presenting documentary proof	383	406	348	146	1283	37	31	68	57	106	163	1514	67.1	
Affidavits with other evidence.....	129	142	130	76	477	10	6	16	8	13	21	514	22.8	
Total.....	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	2028	89.9	

TABLE E.

TABLE SHOWING REASONS FOR BOYS BECOMING NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND DURING 1921.

Reasons Given	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent	
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
BALTIMORE CITY														
Economic Pressure:														
Family income needs supplementing	453	497	424	185	1559	46	36	82	50	94	144	1785	79.1	
Self-support	1	4	1	2	8	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	10	.4	
To pay for further education	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.1	
Personal Desire:														
For occupation or pastime	19	15	13	13	60	1	.....	1	2	7	9	70	3.1	
To save money	30	25	24	15	94	.....	.....	.....	7	15	22	116	5.1	
For spending money	9	7	12	4	32	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	40	1.8	
For War Stamps	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.3	
Total	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	2028	89.9	
CUMBERLAND														
Help needed	16	14	6	10	46	.....	.....	.....	1	11	12	58	2.6	
Self-support	2	3	3	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	12	13	22	.9	
To pay for further education	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	8	.4	
For occupation or pastime	15	35	10	16	76	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	81	3.6	
To earn money	17	10	16	6	49	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	57	2.5	
For spending money	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.1	
Total	53	63	36	33	185	.....	.....	.....	7	37	44	229	10.1	
Grand Total	565	611	514	255	1945	47	37	84	72	156	228	2257	100.0	

TABLE F.

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY EARNINGS OF BOYS LICENSED AS NEWSPAPER BOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921.

Weekly Earnings	No. at 10 Years.	No. at 11 Years.	No. at 12 Years.	No. at 13 Years.	No. at 14 Years.	No. at 15 Years.	Total	Per Cent.
BALTIMORE CITY								
50c to 99c.....	27	34	13	4	1	3	82	4.
\$1.00 to \$1.49.....	17	42	181	109	62	21	432	21.3
\$1.50 to \$1.99.....	2	15	82	71	27	11	208	10.3
\$2.00 to \$2.49.....	5	14	182	218	140	40	599	29.5
\$2.50 to \$2.99.....	3	2	10	25	28	19	87	4.3
\$3.00 to \$3.49.....	1	4	18	53	58	26	160	7.9
\$3.50 and over.....	2	.....	15	33	185	123	*388	19.1
Total reporting earnings.....	57	111	501	543	501	243	1956	96.4
Number, earnings unknown.....	8	8	11	5	24	16	72	3.6
Total	65	119	512	548	525	259	*2028	100.0

This includes:

- 1 street trader earning from 50c to 99c.
- 2 street traders earning from \$1.00 to \$1.99
- 4 street traders earning from 2.00 to 3.49
- 3 street traders earning from 3.50 to 4.99
- 32 street traders earning from 5.00 to 9.99
- 7 street traders earning from 10.00 to 15.00
- 19 unknown.

TABLE G.

FAMILY STATUS OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND CUMBERLAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

Family Status	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers			Grand Total	Per Cent	
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total			
BALTIMORE CITY														
Two Parents:														
Both own parents.....	380	418	355	149	1302	35	28	63	52	92	149	1509	66.9	
Stepfather.....	28	21	12	6	67	2	2	4	1	3	4	75	3.3	
Stepmother.....	7	7	5	3	22	1	1	2	1	1	2	26	1.2	
One Parent in Family:														
Father away.....	14	18	18	8	58	.....	2	2	2	1	3	63	2.8	
Mother away.....	1	2	1	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	7	.3	
Father dead.....	55	48	56	36	195	5	3	8	6	16	22	225	9.9	
Mother dead.....	17	16	21	11	65	2	1	3	1	1	2	70	3.1	
Stepfather away.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.1	
Stepfather dead.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.1	
Child lives with relatives or friends.....														
Father dead.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	6	.3	
Mother dead.....	2	2	.....	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.3	
Both parents dead.....	5	11	9	5	30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	32	1.4	
Both parents living.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Unknown.....	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.2	
Total.....	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	2028	89.9	

TABLE G—(Continued.)
 FAMILY STATUS OF NEWSBOYS AND OTHER STREET TRADERS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
 AND CUMBERLAND CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

Family Status	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Servers		Grand Total	Per Cent
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.		
CUMBERLAND												
Two Parents:												
Both own parents.....	44	50	30	28	152				7	29	36	8.3
Stepfather.....	1	1		1	3							.1
One Parent in Family:												
Father away.....	2	2		1	5					1	1	.3
Father dead.....	4	8	4	2	18					3	3	.9
Mother dead.....	2		2	1	5					2	2	.4
Child lives with relatives or friends.....		1			1						1	
Both parents dead.....		1			1							
Mother away.....										2	2	.1
Total.....	53	63	36	33	185				7	37	44	10.1
Grand Total.....	565	611	514	255	1945	47	37	84	72	156	228	100.0

TABLE H.

TABLE SHOWING LENGTH OF TIME ENGAGED IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND IN OTHER STREET TRADES BY BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1921, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Time	Newsboys					Other Street Traders			Route Service			Grand Total	Per Cent		
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total				
BALTIMORE CITY															
Just beginning to sell.....	433	255	198	47	933	46	24	70	65	96	161	1164	57.3		
Selling less than 1 year.....	26	2	1	3	42	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	44	2.2		
Selling from 1 to 2 years.....	37	236	103	37	413	.....	11	11	.....	23	23	447	22.1		
Selling from 2 to 3 years.....	16	35	131	59	241	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	242	11.9		
Selling from 3 to 4 years.....	.....	20	32	63	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	5.7		
Seling over 4 years.....	.....	.....	3	13	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.8		
Total.....	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	2028	100.0		

TABLE I.
TABLE SHOWING DAYS ENGAGED IN SELLING NEWSPAPERS AND IN OTHER STREET TRADES
BY BOYS LICENSED IN BALTIMORE CITY DURING 1921, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Time Engaged in Selling	Newsboys					Other Street Traders		Route Service			Grand Total	Per Cent
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total		
BALTIMORE CITY												
Daily, except on Sunday	186	241	176	97	700	47	37	59	94	153	937	46.2
Daily and Sundays	317	296	300	120	1033	.....	.....	5.	19	24	1057	52.2
Saturdays and holidays	2	6	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	5	5	16	.8
Sundays only	4	2	1	1	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	.4
Unknown	3	3	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.4
Total	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	65	119	184	2028	100.0

TABLE J.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICANTS LICENSED AND REFUSED PERMITS FOR SELLING
NEWSPAPERS AND FOR OTHER STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBERLAND
IN 1921, CLASSIFIED BY AGE.

Month	Licensed										Route Servers				Refused				Total No. of Applicants Licensed and Refused
	Newsboys						Other Street Traders				Newsboys								
	12 Yrs.	13 Yrs.	14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total		14 Yrs.	15 Yrs.	Total	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total	Under 9 Yrs.	9 Yrs.	10 Yrs.	11 Yrs.	Total		
	BALTIMORE																		
January	65	62	54	20	201	2	1	3	22	35	1	3	1	5	244				
February	49	55	47	18	169	6	2	8	10	17	.....	5	4	9	203				
March	57	62	58	23	200	5	1	6	21	31	1	3	7	11	248				
April	27	30	37	20	114	5	4	9	5	10		1	1	3	5	138			
May	41	45	34	8	128	7	5	12	7	12		1	1	1	3	155			
June	54	56	33	11	154	2	1	3	5	10	.....	4	6	10	177				
July	30	44	33	20	154	1	1	2	1	6	.....	1	1	1	136				
August	22	23	27	15	87	.....	3	3	7	9	.....	.....	.....	1	100				
September	33	26	20	14	93	9	5	14	3	13	.....	.....	1	1	121				
October	58	72	63	29	222	5	4	9	5	17	.....	7	8	15	263				
November	26	32	33	21	112	3	5	8	1	6	.....	2	2	4	130				
December	50	41	39	23	153	2	5	7	6	18	.....	3	8	11	189				
Total	512	548	478	222	1760	47	37	84	65	119	184	1	4	29	42	76	2104		

TABLE K.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE TRADE ASSIGNED BY BOYS LICENSED TO ENGAGE IN SELLING
NEWSPAPERS AND IN OTHER STREET TRADES IN BALTIMORE CITY AND CUMBER-
LAND IN 1921.

Reasons for Leaving Trade	At the Age of 10 Yrs.	At the Age of 11 Yrs.	At the Age of 12 Yrs.	At the Age of 13 Yrs.	At the Age of 14 Yrs.	At the Age of 15 Yrs.	At the Age of 16 Yrs.	Total
BALTIMORE CITY								
Trade fails to interest.....	2	11	16	57	103	33	.....	222
Trade does not pay enough.....	1	1	1	3	4	1	.....	11
Parents object.....	.....	1	1	7	8	3	.....	20
Consumes too much time.....	.....	.....	1	10	17	12	.....	40
Left city.....	.....	.....	5	12	8	5	.....	30
Ill health.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Committed to institutions.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	8
Deceased.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Going to work on general permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	41	.....	166
Going to work on vacation permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14	.....	54
Going to work on vocational permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	.....	21
16 years of age or over licensing age.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	147
Total.....	3	14	26	95	320	119	147	724

TABLE K—(Continued.)

Reasons for Leaving Trade	At the Age of 10 Yrs.	At the Age of 11 Yrs.	At the Age of 12 Yrs.	At the Age of 13 Yrs.	Age of 14 Yrs. 14 Yrs.	Age of 15 Yrs. 15 Yrs.	Age of 16 Yrs. 16 Yrs.	Total
CUMBERLAND								
Going to work on general permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
Going to work on vacation permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	7
Parents object .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ill health .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Revoked badge .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Left city .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
16 years of age or over licensing age .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Total.....	1	2	1	1	8	6	7	25
Grand Total	3	15	28	96	328	125	154	749

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY BY THE WOMAN'S BUREAU

Upon the invitation of Governor Ritchie, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor made an industrial survey of the hours and working conditions of women in Maryland during the latter part of the year 1921.

The survey covered 240 establishments and included plants in Baltimore, Cumberland, Hagerstown, Annapolis, Salisbury, Cambridge, Frostburg, Havre de Grace, Elkton, Lonaconing, Alberton, Oella, Luke, Ilchester and Parsonsburg. Of the plants visited 142 were located in the City of Baltimore and 98 in the rest of the State, and comprised manufacturing, mechanical and laundry establishments and restaurants.

The report states that 14,097 women and girls were found at work in the 240 establishments visited, of which 5.6 per cent were colored and 2.8 per cent were under 16 years of age. The distribution of women was in the following proportions: In manufacturing establishments, 68.1 per cent; in mechanical establishments, 24.2 per cent; in laundries, 5.3 per cent, and in restaurants, 2.3 per cent. The largest group employed in any one of the manufacturing industry was in the garment factories, which employed 22.5 per cent. The nativity of 6,527 women was ascertained, of which only 6.0 per cent were found to be foreign-born. Of the 6,571 reporting their conjugal condition, 67.6 per cent were single, 18 per cent were married and 14.4 per cent widowed, divorced or separated. Of the 6,720 reporting their living conditions 87.9 per cent were living at home and 12.1 per cent were living independently. Of the 6,519 reporting their age 35.7 per cent were under 20 years, 35.8 per cent were between 20 and 30 and 28.5 per cent were over 30 years.

The report is not at all favorable to the State of Maryland in its findings, as it states that dangerous defects and unsanitary working conditions exist with serious strains and other handicaps in the majority of the places visited, which affect the efficiency of the woman worker. One of the most striking features of the report was that regarding fire hazards which, it was stated, existed in 148 of the 240 places visited; 81 of which were in the City of Baltimore. Other conditions complained of were the unsatisfactory cleaning of work rooms, crowded condition of workers, inadequate lighting and ventilation; lack of, or

unsatisfactory seats; drinking water and washing facilities; inadequate and insufficient number of toilets and bad condition of same. The report further states that there was a lack of lunch and rest rooms and facilities for wraps, with no first aid or hospital room or doctor and nurse in attendance in a number of the establishments visited.

Among the many different types of buildings in which the 240 firms included in the survey were located, 16 were used also as dwellings. Canneries were not included because the time of the investigation was not coincident with the canning season.

The law regulating the hours of labor for females in Maryland, Acts 1916, Chap. 147, Sec. 14, requires that no female shall be employed or permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, printing, baking or laundering establishment more than ten hours in any one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than eight hours in any one day, if any part of the work is done before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening of the said day, nor shall any female be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously at any one time in any of the aforesaid establishments in which three or more such persons are employed, without an interval of, at least, a half hour, except that such female may be so employed for not more than six and a half hours continuously at one time, if she shall not be permitted to work during the remainder of the day in her said employment." "But the provisions of this section shall not apply to females employed in the canning or preserving or preparing for canning or preserving of perishable fruits and vegetables."

There is nothing in the act requiring fire escapes, sanitary conditions, lighting or ventilating, neither is there in the Child Labor Law.

The law relating to Workshops and Factories, Code 1904, Art. 27, Sec. 243, does require that all factories, manufacturing establishments or workshops in which certain articles of clothing are made, shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from any nuisance and shall have 500 cubic feet of air space to each person employed and shall be well and sufficiently lighted and ventilated. This law is being enforced in every particular by the inspectors of this bureau, which even goes further by requiring that all applicants for permits to make articles under the act,

whose factory or workroom is above the second floor must provide proper fire escapes, and the attention of the Building Inspector (whose duty it is to enforce this measure) is called to the case in question and the permits are withheld until the fire escapes are provided. While the law requiring Seats for Female Employees, Balto. City Code 1906 (1900 Chap. 589), Sec. 505 places the enforcement under the Commissioner of Health, ordinance 1910-1911 No. 547, Sec. 1, the inspectors of this bureau are instructed and do call the proprietor's attention to any such violations and have found no trouble in having the law complied with. The law regulating the Hours of Employment for Females in certain kinds of establishments does not include women employed in all industries and this bureau was instrumental in having an amendment to the act prepared and introduced at the Session of 1922, so as to include women employed in any capacity except as domestics or in the canning or preserving of perishable fruits and vegetables, but the bill failed to pass.

Another bill intending to establish an eight hour day for females was also introduced at this session and was also defeated.

The above reference to these laws is made for the purpose of showing that the existing bad conditions as found and reported by the Federal authorities is not due to neglect in the enforcement of any existing laws, but to show that the necessary laws do not exist.

SYNOPSIS OF TEN HOUR LAW TABLES

As shown by the Summary A*, 2,448 establishments in 1921 were inspected under the Ten Hour Law for Women in Baltimore City and the counties of Maryland, employing 42,218, compared with 2,003 inspections made in 1920 involving 43,265 women. This is an increase of 445 in the number of inspections and a decrease of five in the average number employed in each establishment. Of the 2,448 inspections made 2,374 were in Baltimore City, employing 39,615, and 74 in the counties in which 2,603 women were employed.

As shown by Table B*, 1,124 of these establishments were engaged in manufacturing. These employed 27,910 women. Of this number 2,260 worked in offices; 28 were in the salesrooms and 25,622 were in the workrooms.

Of the number of women employed in manufacturing industries, 11,938, or about 42.8 per cent, worked on men's clothing; 3,525, or about 11.8 per cent, on women's clothing; 2,442, or about 8.7 per cent, in the manufacturing of cigar and cigarettes, and 10,000, or about 36.7 per cent, were employed in 21 other industries.

There were 1,056 mercantile establishments inspected in 1921, as shown by Table C*, employing 11,279 women. Of this number 3,787 were employed in offices; 6,252 in salesrooms and 1,240 in workrooms. Of the 11,279 women, 5,469, or nearly half, worked in the department stores; 2,191 in wholesale establishments; 848 in retail establishments and the other 2771 in 16 other industries.

In Table D* it is shown that 128 mechanical establishments employing 1,196 women were inspected; 90 printing establishments employing 718; 10 bakeries employing 289 and 40 laundries employing 826 women.

It is shown by Table E* that of the 1,124 manufacturing establishments, 182 employed one woman; 325 from 2 to 4; 171 from 5 to 9; 197 from 10 to 24; 193 from 25 to 99; 53 from 100 to 499 and 3 establishments from 500 to 1,000 women.

Of the 1,056 mercantile establishments inspected, as shown by Table F*, 437 employed one woman; 350 from 2 to 4; 135 from 5 to 9; 86 from 10 to 24; 32 from 25 to 99; 13 from 100 to 499 and 3 establishments employed from 500 to 1,000 women.

As shown by Table G*, of the 268 printing, mechanical, baking and laundering establishments, 92 employed 1 woman; 86 from 2 to 4; 45 from 5 to 9 women; 24 from 10 to 24; 14 from 25 to 99; 6 from 100 to 499 and 1 establishment from 500 to 1,000 women.

As shown by Table H*, of the 27,910 women employed daily in the 1,124 manufacturing establishments, 1,906 worked less than 8 hours; 5,217 were employed 8 hours; 9,601 worked between 8 and 9 hours; 7,467 were employed 9 hours; 2,393 between 9 and 10 hours, and 1,326 were employed 10 hours.

Table I shows the hours this same number of women worked on Saturdays. Of the 27,910 employed 25,082 worked less than 8 hours; 89 eight hours; 49 between 8 and 9 hours; 247 worked 9 hours, 5 ten hours and 2,438 did not work on Saturdays.

In Table J are shown the number of hours 10,976 women worked daily in 999 mercantile establishments, which do not keep open at night. Of this number 8,516 worked less than 8 hours; 1,469, 8 hours; 699 between 8 and 9; 164 worked 9 hours; 92 between 9 and 10 hours; 14 worked 10 hours and 22 did not work daily. On Saturdays 9,138 of these women worked less than 8 hours; 715 worked 8; 500 between 8 and 9; 116 worked 9; 302 between 9 and 10; 175 were employed 10 hours and 30 did not work on Saturdays.

Table K* shows that out of 303 women employed daily in the 57 mercantile establishments which keep open as late as 10 o'clock at night, 87 were employed less than 8 hours; 115 worked 8 hours; 48 were employed between 8 and 9 hours; 26 worked 9 hours; 14 between 9 and 10 and 13 did not work daily. On Saturdays these women worked as follows: 1,056 worked less than 8 hours; 124, 8 hours; 10 between 8 and 9 and 3 worked 9 hours.

In the 40 laundries, as shown by Table M*, 97 of the 826 women worked daily less than 8 hours; 11 were employed 8 hours; 151 between 8 and 9; 71 were employed 9 hours; 495 between 9 and 10 and 1 did not work daily.

On Saturdays 727 worked less than 8 hours; 16 were employed 8 hours; 5 between 8 and 9; 14 worked 9 hours; 14 between 9 and 10 hours; 1 worked 10 hours and 49 did not work on Saturdays.

In Table N* it is shown that 318 out of the 1,007 women working daily in the 100 printing and baking establishments worked less than 8 hours; 134 were employed 8

hours; 328 between 8 and 9 hours; 222 worked 9 hours and 5 between 9 and 10 hours. On Saturdays, 975 of these women worked less than 8 hours; 16 worked 8 hours; 1, 10 hours, and 15 did not work on Saturdays.

As shown by Table O*, 334, or 82.6 per cent, of the 404 manufacturing establishments reporting office force give their employees one hour for lunch. In the salesrooms, 11 out of 13 establishments gave one hour for lunch. In the workrooms 424 of the 1,005 reporting gave one-half hours and 576 had an one-hour lunch period.

Of the 770 mercantile establishments reporting office force, as shown by Table P*, about 90 per cent allowed one hour for lunch. In the 465 salesrooms two-thirds were allowed one hour for lunch and in the 143 workrooms about 63 per cent gave one hour, and about 26 per cent gave one-half hour.

As shown in Table Q*, of the 52 mechanical establishments having office force, 48 had one hour for lunch; in the 81 workrooms 68 had one hour. In the offices of the 54 printing establishments 37 gave one hour for lunch; in the 58 workrooms of these establishments 38 had one hour for lunch. All of the office force in the 10 bakeries had one hour for lunch; in the salesrooms they had more than 1 hour and in the workrooms 5 had one-half hour and 3 one hour. In the 29 offices of the 37 laundries, 21 had one hour for lunch and in the 21 workrooms 11 were allowed one-half hour and 7 one hour.

It is shown in Table R* that in 808 of the 1,124 manufacturing establishments work begins daily between 8 and 9 o'clock; in 199 between 7 and 8, and in 11 work begins before 7 A. M. On Saturdays 717 begin between 8 and 9; 184 between 7 and 8; 10 before 7 A. M.

In Table S* is shown that 616 of the 1,056 mercantile establishments begin work daily between 9 and 10 A. M.; 399 between 8 and 9; 28 between 7 and 8, and in 13 work begins at 10.

On Saturdays in 573 establishments work begins between 9 and 10; in 376 between 8 and 9, and in 29 between 7 and 8, and in 64 at 10 A. M.

Sixty-four of the 128 mechanical establishments, as shown by Table T*, begin work daily between 9 and 10; 60 between 8 and 9. On Saturdays the hours for beginning work in 65 establishments was between 9 and 10; 59

between 8 and 9. More than one-half of the 90 printing establishments began work daily between 8 and 9; and about one-sixth between 7 and 8. The hours were the same on Saturdays. The majority of the 10 bakeries began work daily and Saturdays between 8 and 9 A. M. Twenty-four out of the 40 laundries began work daily between 8 and 9 A. M.; 11 between 7 and 8. On Saturdays 16 out of the 40 began work about 10 A. M., and 4 establishments were closed.

Over nine-tenths of the 1,124 manufacturing establishments, as shown by Table U*, closed daily between 5 and 6 P. M. Over one-half of these establishments closed on Saturdays between noon and 1 P. M.; about one-fourth between 1 and 3 P. M., and 113 were closed on Saturdays.

About three-fourths of the 1,056 mercantile establishments closed between 5 and 6 P. M. daily; one-sixth between 6 and 7; 34 close at 10 P. M. On Saturdays 465 close between 1 and 3 P. M.; 216 between 5 and 6 P. M.; 103 between 6 and 7, and 14 are closed on Saturdays.

In the mechanical, printing, baking and laundering establishments the principal hour for closing daily was between 5 and 6 P. M., and on Saturdays about 33 per cent closed between 1 and 3 P. M.; about 17 per cent between 5 and 6 P. M., and about 26 per cent between noon and 1 P. M.

There were 646 schedules sent out during 1921.

There were 84 violations of firms not having schedules posted and two violations by firms in which were involved 32 women working over 10 hours a day. Both firms were prosecuted and found guilty. Fines were reserved in both cases.

TABLE A*

SUMMARY.

Character of Establishments	No. of Establishments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales-room	Work-room	Total
Baltimore City					
Manufacturing	1055	2214	28	23117	25359
Mercantile	1055	3786	6252	1240	11278
Mechanical	127	311	16	862	1189
Printing	90	249	.....	469	718
Bakeries	10	39	3	247	289
Laundries	37	69	.....	713	782
Total.....	2374	6668	6299	23648	39615
Counties					
Manufacturing	69	46	.....	2505	2551
Mercantile	1	1	.....	.....	1
Mechanical	1	.....	.....	7	7
Laundries	3	.....	.....	44	44
Total.....	74	47	0	2556	2603
Grand Total	2448	6715	6299	29204	42218

TABLE B*

SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING NORMAL SEASON IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1921.

Character of Establishments	No. of Establishments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales-room	Work-room	Total
Baltimore City					
Men's clothing	471	638	.....	9315	9953
Women's clothing	178	79	3	3443	3525
Paper products	16	26	.....	346	372
Cigars and tobacco	29	213	.....	2125	2338
Confectionery	24	61	3	1232	1296
Drugs and chemicals	15	78	.....	403	481
Food preparations	16	82	3	217	302
Hats and caps (felt and woolen)	20	4	.....	116	120
Straw hats	7	37	1	971	1009
Mattresses, bedding, etc.....	2	11	.....	10	21
Textile	23	67	.....	1376	1443
Boots and shoes	8	15	.....	186	201
Artificial flowers	1	.....	.....	31	31
Brooms, brushes and hair-work	2	.....	.....	19	19
Corks, seals & bottle caps	3	110	.....	228	338
Cigar boxes	10	7	.....	101	108
Furniture, including pianos and other musical instruments	14	37	.....	42	79
Glass and pottery	8	25	.....	123	148
Jewelry and silverware	10	20	7	9	36
Fur garments	17	6	9	57	72
Copper and tin specialties	20	121	.....	1065	1186
Lumber and millwork	3	6	.....	1	7
Iron, steel, foundry and machine shop	29	209	.....	130	339
Miscellaneous	129	362	2	1571	1935
Total	1055	2214	28	23117	25359

TABLE B*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishments	No. of Establishments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales-room	Work-room	Total
Counties					
Men's clothing	47	7	.....	1978	1985
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	.....	4.....	104	104
Textile	10	5	.....	289	294
Tin decorating	1	.....	.....	12	12
Miscellaneous	4	34	.....	122	156
Total.....	69	46	.....	2505	2551
Grand Total	1124	2260	28	25622	27910

TABLE C*.

SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DURING NORMAL SEASON IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1921.

Character of Establishments	No. of Establishments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales-room	Work-room	Total
Baltimore City					
Department stores	22	820	4264	385	5469
5c and 10c stores.....	11	16	349	.....	365
Ready-to-wear clothing	81	84	454	153	691
Boots and shoes.....	27	42	170	.....	212
Dry goods	14	5	38	.....	43
Drugs	26	42	126	4	172
Confectionery	50	26	159	44	229
Millinery	37	3	86	148	237
Groceries	26	92	17	6	115
Furniture	56	141	58	36	235
Retail bakeries	10	2	23	.....	25
Jewelry and silverware.....	26	38	31	.....	69
Stationery	23	79	82	26	187
Auto and auto supplies.....	55	123	.....	.....	123
Leather goods	5	2	10	.....	12
Food preparations	16	33	10	10	53
Transportation	1	2	.....	.....	2
Wholesale stores	404	1633	185	373	2191
Other retail stores.....	165	603	190	55	848
Total.....	1055	3786	6252	1240	11278
Counties					
Transportation	1	1	.....	.....	1
Total	1	1	.....	.....	1
Grand Total	1056	3787	3252	1240	11279

TABLE D*.

SHOWING NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND DURING 1921.

Character of Establishments	No. of Establishments	Number of Females Employed			
		Office	Sales-room	Work-room	Total
Baltimore City					
Hairdressing	27	3	.....	141	144
Electrical contracting.....	19	43	.....	.....	43
Cleaning and pressing	32	14	16	40	70
Dress plaiting	7	.....	.....	29	29
Telegraph and telephone.....	20	212	.....	623	835
Miscellaneous	22	39	.....	29	68
Total.....	127	311	16	862	1189
Printing & engraving, etc.	90	249	.....	469	718
Total.....	90	249	.....	469	718
Bakeries	10	39	3	247	289
Total.....	10	39	3	247	289
Laundries	37	69	.....	713	782
Total.....	37	69	.....	713	782
Grand total for Balto. City	264	668	19	2291	2978
Counties					
Telegraph	1	.....	.....	7	7
Laundries	3	.....	.....	44	44
Total.....	4	.....	...	51	51
Grand Total	268	668	19	2342	3029

TABLE E*.

SHOWING NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	Total Number of Establishments
BALTIMORE CITY								
Men's clothing	105	170	84	48	41	20	3	471
Women's clothing	19	40	29	45	41	2	...	178
Paper products	...	2	3	7	4	...	...	16
Cigars and tobacco	2	9	4	3	3	8	...	29
Confectionery	1	4	4	6	4	5	...	24
Manufacturing chemists	2	4	3	2	3	1	...	15
Food preparations	1	1	6	5	3	...	...	16
Hats and caps (felt and cloth)	5	8	2	3	2	...	...	20
Straw hats	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	7
Mattresses and bedding	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Textile	1	4	3	3	7	5	...	23
Boots and shoes	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	8
Artificial flowers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brooms, brushes and hairwork	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Corks, seals and bottle caps	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Cigar boxes	1	2	2	4	1	...	...	10
Furniture, including musical instru- ments	2	9	1	1	1	...	...	14

TABLE E*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	Total Number of Establishments
Glass and glass decorating.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8
Jewelry and silverware.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Fur garments.....	4	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	17
Lumber and millwork.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Copper and tin specialties.....	1	2	2	3	8	4	.....	20
Iron, steel, foundry and machine shop.....	5	10	3	9	2	.....	.....	29
Miscellaneous.....	21	45	16	23	23	1	.....	129
Total.....	181	325	169	173	153	51	3	1055
COUNTIES								
Men's clothing.....	.....	.....	.....	14	31	2	.....	47
Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	10
Cigars.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	7
Tin decorating.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Total.....	1	.....	2	24	40	2	.....	69
Grand Total.....	182	325	171	197	193	53	3	1124

TABLE F*.
SHOWING NUMBER OF MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF
WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NOR-
MAL SEASON DURING 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	Total Number of Establishments
BALTIMORE CITY								
Department stores	1	1	2	2	3	10	3	22
Five and ten cent stores.....	.....	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	11
Ready-to-wear clothing.....	13	33	18	10	7	.....	.....	81
Boots and shoes.....	9	11	3	1	3	.....	.....	27
Dry goods	3	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Drugs	8	11	4	1	2	.....	.....	26
Confectionery	11	19	16	4	.....	.....	.....	50
Millinery	1	20	9	7	.....	.....	.....	37
Groceries	15	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	26
Furniture	13	25	10	8	.....	.....	.....	56
Retail bakeries	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Jewelry and silverware.....	14	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	26
Stationery	5	9	3	5	1	.....	.....	23
Autos and auto supplies.....	31	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Harness and leather goods.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

TABLE F*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	Total Number of Establishments
Food preparations	8	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	16
Transportation .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wholesale stores	210	120	33	30	9	2	.....	404
Other retail stores	88	47	22	6	1	1	.....	165
Total	436	350	135	86	32	13	3	1055
COUNTIES								
Transportation	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Total	437	350	135	86	32	13	3	1053

TABLE G*.
TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number Employ- ing 1 Woman	From 2 to 4 Women	From 5 to 9 Women	From 10 to 24 Women	From 25 to 99 Women	From 100 to 499 Women	From 500 to 999 Women	Total Number of Establishments
BALTIMORE CITY								
Mechanical	47	49	25	3	.....	2	1	127
Printing	21	34	14	16	5	.....	.....	90
Laundries	23	1	4	1	4	4	.....	37
Bakeries	1	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	10
Total	92	86	43	23	13	6	1	264
COUNTIES								
Mechanical .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laundries .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Total .....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	4
Grand Total	92	86	45	24	14	6	1	268

TABLE H*.

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY IN CERTAIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed						Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 9 and More Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 10 and More Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	
BALTIMORE CITY								
DAILY								
Men's Clothing	471	399	2853	4530	2171	.....	.....	9953
Women's clothing	178	441	790	1448	830	16	.....	3525
Paper products	16	18	164	83	107	.....	.....	372
Cigars and tobacco	29	66	65	613	489	1105	.....	2338
Confectionery	24	68	131	37	760	248	52	1296
Drugs and chemicals	15	21	50	83	327	.....	.....	481
Food preparations	16	76	110	30	18	67	1	302
Hats and caps (felt and cloth)	20	4	61	20	35	.....	.....	120
Straw hats	7	17	125	209	658	.....	.....	1009
Mattress and bedding	2	11	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	21
Textile.....	23	109	24	1028	183	.....	99	1443
Boots and shoes	8	9	4	3	101	84	.....	201
Artificial flowers	1	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31
Brooms, brushes and hairwork	2	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	19
Corks, seals and bottle caps	3	110	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Cigar boxes	10	4	15	67	2	8	12	108

TABLE H*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed						Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 9 and More Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed Less Than 10 and More Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	
Furniture and musical instruments.....	14	32	17	30	.....	.....	.....	79
Glass and glass decorating.....	8	47	43	50	.....	.....	.....	148
Jewelry and silverware.....	10	31	3	.....	2	.....	.....	36
Fur garments.....	17	12	57	2	1	.....	.....	72
Copper and tin specialties.....	20	56	238	18	192	264	418	1186
Lumber and millwork.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7
Iron, steel foundry and machine shop.....	29	165	57	.....	117	.....	.....	339
Miscellaneous.....	129	166	182	305	964	318	.....	1935
Total.....	1055	1868	5217	8558	7023	2111	582	25359
COUNTIES								
Men's clothing.....	47	.....	.....	1043	302	211	429	1985
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	83	104
Textile.....	10	4	.....	.....	130	38	122	294
Tin decorating.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	4	34	.....	.....	.....	12	110	156
Total.....	69	38	.....	1043	444	282	744	2551
Grand Total.....	1124	1906	5217	9601	7467	2393	1326	27910

TABLE I*—(Continued).

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed						Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	
Furniture and musical instruments.....	14	76	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Glass and glass decorating.....	8	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148
Jewelry and silverware.....	10	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Fur garments.....	17	48	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Copper and tin specialties.....	20	1051	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	1186
Iron steel, foundry and machine shop.....	29	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339
Lumber and millwork.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Miscellaneous.....	129	1861	6	24	2	.....	.....	1935
Total.....	1055	22723	89	49	247	.....	5	25359
COUNTIES								
Men's clothing.....	47	1827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1985
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Textile.....	10	294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294
Tin decorating.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Miscellaneous.....	4	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Total.....	69	2359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2551
Grand Total.....	1124	25082	89	49	247	.....	5	27910

TABLE J*.

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS
IN CERTAIN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DO NOT KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT,
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND IN 1921.

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed						Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	
BALTIMORE CITY								
DAILY								
Department stores	19	5373	62	3	10	.....	.....	5445
Five and ten cent stores	10	162	177	5	.....	.....	.....	348
Ready-to-wear clothing	17	623	38	.....	1	.....	.....	672
Boots and shoes	25	190	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Dry goods	9	12	9	.....	5	.....	2	28
Drugs	13	13	25	67	.....	.....	.....	108
Confectionery	31	47	36	24	20	9	.....	136
Millinery	37	188	47	2	.....	.....	.....	237
Groceries	26	57	30	27	1	.....	.....	115
Furniture	51	67	95	40	11	.....	.....	215
Retail bakeries	9	4	4	5	5	.....	1	21
Jewelry and silverware	26	40	21	8	.....	.....	.....	69
Stationery	23	85	75	27	.....	.....	.....	187

TABLE J*—(Continued).

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH DO NOT KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed							Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	Number Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY									
SATURDAYS									
Department stores	19	5006	75	268	.....	50	46	.....	5445
Five and ten cent stores	10	8	20	.....	26	219	75	.....	348
Ready-to-wear clothing	77	474	119	32	16	1	27	3	672
Boots and shoes	25	76	114	2	2	12	1	.....	207
Dry goods	9	5	4	9	7	.....	3	.....	28
Drugs	13	17	19	64	5	.....	2	1	108
Confectionery	31	73	13	20	22	4	3	1	136
Millinery	37	161	68	4	.....	.....	4	.....	237
Groceries	26	59	25	28	2	1	.....	.....	115
Furniture	51	71	71	40	13	11	9	.....	215
Retail bakeries	9	2	6	7	5	.....	1	.....	21
Jewelry and silverware	26	39	16	9	2	2	1	.....	69

TABLE J*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Character of Women Employed							Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	Number Not Working	
Stationery	23	137	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	187
Auto and auto supplies.....	55	107	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
Harness and leather goods.....	5	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Food preparations	15	92	7	6	2	.....	1	.....	38
Transportation	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Wholesale stores	404	2134	32	.....	1	.....	.....	22	2191
Other retail stores.....	162	740	54	10	13	2	.....	2	821
Total.....	998	9137	715	500	116	302	175	30	10975
COUNTIES SATURDAYS									
Transportation	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand Total	999	9138	715	500	116	302	175	30	10976

TABLE K*.

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH KEEP OPEN AT NIGHT IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1921.

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed							Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	Number Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY									
DAILY									
Department stores.....	3	21	17	2	.....	.....	.....	1	24
Five and ten cent stores.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Ready-to-wear clothing.....	4	7	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	19
Boots and shoes.....	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Drugs.....	13	16	37	7	4	.....	.....	.....	64
Dry goods.....	5	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	5	15
Confectionery.....	19	26	26	24	4	13	.....	.....	93
Furniture.....	5	3	5	2	3	.....	.....	7	20
Retail bakeries.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Food preparations.....	1	.....	1	2	11	1	.....	.....	15
Other retail stores.....	3	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Total.....	57	87	115	48	26	14	.....	13	303

TABLE K*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed						Number Not Working	Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours		
BALTIMORE CITY									
SATURDAYS									
Department stores	3	16	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Five and ten cent stores.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	17
Ready-to-wear clothing	4	10	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Boots and shoes.....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Drugs	13	29	15	17	1	2	.....	.....	64
Dry goods	5	11	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Confectionery	19	37	24	19	6	7	.....	.....	93
Furniture	5	10	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	20
Retail bakeries	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Food preparations	1	1	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	15
Other retail stores.....	3	15	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	27
Total.....	57	134	70	51	30	9	9	.....	303

TABLE L*.

SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON DURING 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed					Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	
BALTIMORE CITY							
DAILY							
Hairdressing, barber, etc.	27	63	78	.....	3	.....	144
Electrical contracting	19	25	18	.....	.....	.....	43
Cleaning and dyeing	32	35	21	3	6	5	70
Dress plaiting	7	11	12	6	.....	.....	20
Telegraph and telephone	20	789	46	.....	.....	.....	835
Miscellaneous	22	38	19	11	.....	.....	68
Total.....	127	961	194	20	9	5	1189
COUNTIES							
DAILY							
Telegraph	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Total.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Grand Total	128	965	197	20	9	5	1196

TABLE L*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed					Total Number of Women Affected		
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours				
BALTIMORE CITY									
SATURDAYS									
Hairdressing	27	63	78	.....	3	144			
Electrical contracting	19	43	.....	.....	.....	43			
Cleaning and dyeing	32	56	5	9	.....	70			
Dress plaiting	7	17	12	.....	.....	29			
Telegraph and telephone.....	20	816	19	.....	.....	835			
Miscellaneous	22	58	9	1	.....	68			
Total.....	127	1053	123	10	3	1189			
COUNTIES									
SATURDAYS									
Telegraph and telephone.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	7			
Total.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	7			
Grand Total	128	1059	124	10	3	1196			

TABLE M*.
SHOWING HOURS SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEMALES ARE EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN
CERTAIN LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENT'S IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed							Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	No. of Women Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY									
DAILY									
Laundries:									
Office	23	1	10	29	25	3	.....	1	69
Workroom	14	69	1	115	36	492	.....	.....	713
Total	37	70	11	144	61	495	.....	1	782
COUNTIES									
DAILY									
Laundries:									
Workroom	3	27	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	44
Total	3	27	.....	7	10	.....	.....	.....	44
Grand Total	40	97	11	151	71	495	.....	1	826

TABLE M*—(Continued.)

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed							Total Number of Women Affected
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours	No. of Women Not Working	
BALTIMORE CITY SATURDAYS									
Laundries:	23	41	6	5	13	3	1	.....	69
Office	14	652	.....	.....	1	11	.....	49	713
Workroom									
Total.....	37	693	6	5	14	14	1	49	782
COUNTIES SATURDAYS									
Laundries:	3	34	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Workroom									
Total.....	3	34	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Grand Total	40	727	16	5	14	14	1	49	826

TABLE N*.

SHOWING SPECIFIED NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN
PRINTING AND BAKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF
MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Character of Establishment	Number of Establishments	Number of Women Employed						Total Number of Women Affected	
		No. Employed Less Than 8 Hrs.	No. Employed 8 Hours	No. Employed More Than 8 and Less Than 9 Hrs.	No. Employed 9 Hours	No. Employed More Than 9 and Less Than 10 Hrs.	No. Employed 10 Hours		No. of Women Not Working
BALTIMORE CITY DAILY									
Printing	90	267	113	328	5	5			718
Bakeries	10	51	21		217				289
Total	100	318	134	328	222	5			1007
BALTIMORE CITY SATURDAYS									
Printing	90	718							718
Bakeries	10	257	16				1	15	289
Total	100	975	16				1	15	1007

TABLE O*.

SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN THE 1055 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Length of Lunch Period	Number of Establishments		
	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
BALTIMORE CITY			
One-half hour	50	.....	395
One hour	327	11	538
More than 1 hour.....	17	2	5
No lunch hour.....	2	.....	.....
Total number reporting...	396	13	938
No force	659	1042	117
Total.....	1055	1055	1055
COUNTIES			
One-half hour	1	.....	29
One hour	7	.....	38
Total number reporting...	8	.....	67
No force	61	69	2
Total.....	69	69	69
Grand Total	1124	1124	1124

TABLE P*.

SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN THE 1055 MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON THE NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Length of Lunch Period	Number of Establishments		
	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
BALTIMORE CITY			
One-half hour	16	31	38
One hour	693	308	92
More than 1 hour.....	57	97	13
No lunch hour.....	3	29	.....
Total number reporting..	769	465	143
No force	286	590	912
Total.....	1055	1055	1055
COUNTIES			
One hour	1	.....	.....
No force .....	.....	1	1
Total.....	1	1	1
Grand Total	1056	1056	1056

TABLE Q*.

SHOWING LENGTH OF LUNCH PERIOD IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Length of Lunch Period	Mechanical			Printing			Bakeries			Laundries		
	Office	Salesroom	Workroom	Office	Salesroom	Workroom	Office	Salesroom	Workroom	Office	Salesroom	Workroom
BALTIMORE CITY												
One half hour	4	.....	10	8	.....	38	.....	.....	5	3	.....	9
One hour	48	7	67	37	.....	19	8	.....	3	21	.....	6
More than one hour .....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2
No lunch hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total number reporting	52	7	80	54	.....	58	8	2	9	29	.....	17
No force	75	120	47	36	90	32	2	8	1	8	37	20
Total	127	127	127	90	90	90	10	10	10	37	37	37
COUNTIES												
One-half hour .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
One hour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total number reporting .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
No force	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Total	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Grand Total	128	128	128	90	90	90	10	10	10	40	40	40

TABLE R*.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN WORK DAILY
AND ON SATURDAYS IN THE 1055 MANUFACTUR-
ING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BAL-
TIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND IN 1921.

Hours for Beginning Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 7 A. M.....	1	1
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	147	137
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	801	710
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	101	88
10 A. M. and after.....	5	6
Establishments closed .....	.....	113
Total.....	1055	1055
COUNTIES		
Before 7 A. M.....	10	9
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	52	47
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	7	7
Establishments closed .....	.....	6
Total.....	69	69
Grand Total	1124	1124

TABLE S*.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN WORK DAILY
AND ON SATURDAYS IN THE 1055 MERCANTILE
ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTI-
MORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES
OF MARYLAND IN 1921.

Hours for Beginning Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	28	29
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	399	376
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	615	572
10 A. M. and after.....	13	64
Establishments closed .....	.....	14
Total.....	1055	1055
COUNTIES		
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	1	1
Grand Total	1056	1056

TABLE T*.

SHOWING EARLIEST HOUR WOMEN BEGIN TO WORK
DAILY AND ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MECHAN-
ICAL, PRINTING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ES-
TABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE
COUNTIES OF MARYLAND, BASED ON
NORMAL SEASON IN 1921.

Hours of Beginning Work	Number of Establishments							
	Daily				Saturdays			
	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries
BALTIMORE CITY								
Before 7 A. M.....			1	1			1	1
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	3	15	1	11	3	15	1	8
8 to 8.59 A. M.....	60	52	7	24	59	51	8	6
9 to 9.59 A. M.....	64	23	1	1	65	23	—	2
10 A. M. and after.....						1		16
Establishments closed.....						1		4
Total.....	127	90	10	37	127	90	10	37
COUNTIES								
7 to 7.59 A. M.....	1			2	1			2
8 to 8.59 A. M.....				1				1
Total.....	1			3	1			3
Grand Total	128	90	10	40	128	90	10	40

TABLE U*.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN THE MANUFACTURING ESTAB-
LISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE
CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARY-
LAND, BASED ON NORMAL
SEASON IN 1921.

Hours for Stopping Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 12 M.....	.....	15
Between 12 and 12.59 P. M.....	1	605
Between 1 and 3.59 P. M.....	1	252
Between 4 and 4.59 P. M.....	46	17
Between 5 and 5.59 P. M.....	966	43
Between 6 and 6.59 P. M.....	32	8
Between 7 and 8.59 P. M.....	2	.....
Between 9 and 9.59 P. M.....	1	1
10 P. M. and after.....	2	1
Establishments closed .....	.....	113
Total.....	1055	1055
COUNTIES		
Before 12 M.....	.....	6
Between 12 and 12.59 P. M.....	.....	55
Between 1 and 3.59 P. M.....	.....	1
Between 4 and 4.59 P. M.....	1	.....
Between 5 and 5.59 P. M.....	59	1
Between 6 and 6.59 P. M.....	9	.....
Establishments closed .....	.....	6
Total.....	69	69
Grand Total	1124	1124

TABLE V*.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN THE MERCANTILE ESTABLISH-
MENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY
AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEASON
IN 1921.

Hours for Stopping Work	Number of Establishments	
	Daily	Saturdays
BALTIMORE CITY		
Before 12 M.....	.....	1
Between 12 and 12.59 P. M.....	.....	78
Between 1 and 3.59 P. M.....	4	465
Between 4 and 4.59 P. M.....	21	15
Between 5 and 5.59 P. M.....	810	216
Between 6 and 6.59 P. M.....	173	103
Between 7 and 8.59 P. M.....	7	21
Between 9 and 9.59 P. M.....	6	47
10 P. M. and after.....	34	95
Establishments closed .....	.....	14
Total.....	1055	1055
COUNTIES		
Between 4 and 4.59 P. M.....	.....	1
Between 5 and 5.59 P. M.....	1	.....
Total.....	1	1
Grand Total	1056	1056

TABLE W*.

SHOWING LATEST HOUR WOMEN STOP WORK DAILY AND
ON SATURDAYS IN CERTAIN MECHANICAL, PRINT-
ING, BAKING AND LAUNDERING ESTAB-
LISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY AND
THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND
BASED ON NORMAL SEA-
SON IN 1921.

Hours for Stopping Work	Number of Establishments							
	Daily				Saturdays			
	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries	Mechanical	Printing	Bakeries	Laundries
BALTIMORE CITY								
Before 12 M.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Between 12 & 12.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	43	1	2
Between 1 and 3.59 P. M. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	42	36	5	3
Between 4 and 5.59 P. M.	10	4	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Between 5 and 5.59 P. M.	92	85	6	22	38	3	2	4
Between 6 and 6.59 P. M.	24	.....	3	15	20	.....	1	4
Between 7 and 8.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Between 9 and 9.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
10 P. M. and after.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Establishments closed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Total.....	127	90	10	37	127	90	10	37
COUNTIES								
Between 12 & 12.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Between 1 and 3.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Between 4 and 4.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Between 5 and 5.59 P. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 P. M.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3
Grand Total	128	90	10	40	128	90	10	40

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW

The inspectors of this bureau made 1,666 inspections under the Factory Inspection Law in Baltimore City in 1921, involving 24,923 persons, compared with 1,426 inspections made in 1920 in which were found 27,002 employed. This is an increase of 240 in the number of inspections made in 1921, but a decrease of 2,079 in the number of persons employed. Of the 1,666 inspections, 1,439 were regular inspections of workshops; 39 were re-inspections and 197 were inspections of homeworkers' establishments.

Of the 24,923 persons employed, 9,371 were males and 15,016 females over 16 years, and 64 males and 472 females were under 16.

About 27 per cent of the 24,923 were employed in the manufacture of men's and boys' cotton clothing; 22 per cent in the men's and boys' cotton and woolen clothing industry; about 19 per cent were engaged in making men's and boys' woolen clothing and about 11 per cent in the manufacture of women's and children's cotton clothing. The other 21 per cent were divided among 12 different industries.

In Table B it is shown that 457 of the inspections were made in manufacturing establishments; 312 contractors; 423 custom-tailors and 238 were cleaning and dyeing establishments.

One license was revoked in 1921, because of unsanitary conditions in the establishment. This condition was later remedied and a new license was issued.

Table C shows that 52 establishments were inspected in the counties of Maryland during 1921 in which were engaged 1,861 persons. This is an increase of 24 inspections in 1921 over 1920 and an increase in the number of people employed.

All of these establishments were engaged in manufacturing.

Of the 1,861 persons employed 156 were males and 1,701 were females over 16 years of age.

TABLE A.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1921, NATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH CLASS.

Industrial Nature of Places Listed	Workshops						Homeworkers			Total Number of Inspections	Total Number of Employees			
	Number of Workshops Inspected		Number of Employees				Over 16							
			Over 16											
	Inspections	Re-Inspections	Total		Male		Female							
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Men's and boys' woolen and cotton clothing	398	7	405	3554	1880	11	33	5478	119	49	98	147	524	5625
Men's and boys' woolen clothing	354	12	366	2725	1998	7	7	4737					366	4737
Men's and boys' cotton clothing	64	1	65	682	5708	24	339	6753	29	1	33	34	94	6787
Women's and children's woolen and cotton clothing	59	2	61	332	525		3	860	1	1	2	3	62	863
Women's and children's woolen clothing	49		49	273	175		2	450	1	1	2	3	50	453
Womens' and children's cotton clothing	75	4	79	352	2324	6	26	2708	27	1	27	28	106	2736
Men's and women's woolen and cotton clothing	37	3	40	72	13			85					40	85
Cleaning, repairing and dyeing clothing	238	6	244	456	411			867	13	13	2	15	257	882
Furs and fur garments	21		21	69	62			131					21	131
Coat pads	4		4	24	146	1	10	181					4	181
Buttonholes	10	1	11	21	11			32	6	1	5	6	17	38
Neckwear and suspendes	16	1	17	54	154			208					17	208
Cloth and felt hats and caps	30	1	31	139	66			205					31	205
Straw hats	9		9	479	1004	15	51	1549					9	1549
Cigars and cigarettes	64	1	65	68	339			407	1	2		2	66	409
Artificial flowers and feathers	2		2	2	31		1	34					2	34
Total	1430	39	1469	9302	14847	64	472	24685	197	69	169	238	1666	24923

SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN BALTIMORE CITY AND THE COUNTIES OF MARYLAND IN 1921, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF THE WORK DONE AND THE NUMBER OF SHOPS GIVING OUT WORK.

[illegible]

TABLE C.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED UNDER THE FACTORY INSPECTION LAW IN THE COUNTIES, NATURE OF PLACES INSPECTED AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH CLASS IN 1921.

Industrial Nature of Places Listed	Number of Establishments Inspected	Number of Employees				Total Number Employed
		Over 16		Under 16		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Men's and boys' cotton clothing	43	33	1595	.....	4	1632
Cigars and cigarettes.....	9	123	106	.....	.....	229
Total.....	52	156	1701	.....	4	1861

STEAM BOILER AND BOARD OF BOILER RULES INSPECTIONS

The results of the enforcement of the Steam Boiler Inspection Law, which requires the inspection of all stationary steam boilers of three horsepower and upward, located within the City of Baltimore, and the enforcement of the Board of Boiler Rules, which requires that all boilers over 15 pounds to the square inch installed within the State after January 1st, 1921, shall be constructed and installed in conformity to the Boiler Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, are shown by Table No. 1.

As shown by this table there were 258 inspections made during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1921, of which 92 were inspections of old boilers, under the Steam Boiler Inspection Law, located in the City of Baltimore, that do not carry insurance; 74 were new installations in the City of Baltimore under the Board of Boiler Rules and 92 were new installations in the counties of the State under the same law. The table shows the date of inspection, number of the boiler, number of certificate, location, condition at time of inspection, pressure allowed, amount paid for inspection and the name of the owner of plant.

The amount collected for inspections under both laws, as shown by this table was \$1,539.50, and the amount received for stamping boilers in stock prior to January 1st, 1921, under the Board of Boiler Rules, was \$77.50, making a total of \$1,617.00.

Table No. 2 shows the amounts paid the State by the Boiler Insurance companies by months, the total of which is \$1,303.00, making the total receipts for the year under both laws \$2,920.00.

Seventeen States and twelve cities have now adopted the boiler code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, whose efforts, directed from the national headquarters of the society in New York, aim at regulating conditions which, it is declared, already have cost this country thousands of lives and millions in money. The perils hidden in steam boilers, engineers say, are greater than those inherent in dynamite and other high explosives. Standards of design and construction as laid down by this code are reforms which are vitally necessary and points to the lessening of industrial accidents. The adoption of

the code by the rest of the States, it is thought, is only a matter of a short time. The States that have adopted the code are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, California, Missouri, Arkansas, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Maryland. The cities include Philadelphia, Detroit, Erie, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Mo.; Nashville, Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn.

There was one violation found under the Boiler Inspection Law, and upon being prosecuted was dismissed upon the payment of costs.

TABLE No. 1

REPORT OF BOILER INSPECTIONS FOR DISTRICT OF MARYLAND FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1921.

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
1920							
Sept. 14	1	14	719 W. Lombard St.	Good	60	\$10.00	M. Samuels & Co.
Sept. 18	1	19	Philadelphia and First Av.	Good	80	10.00	Wm. C. Dorsey & Co.
Sept. 23	1	80	Port Covington	Good	100	5.00	McClain Contracting Co.
Sept. 23	2	81	Port Covington	Good	100	5.00	McClain Contracting Co.
Sept. 24	1	20	E. Monument St., Ext.	Good	125	5.00	H. Lathrum & Co.
Oct. 1	1	21	Curtis Bay	Good	110	6.00	Lackawanna Bridge Co.
Oct. 16	1	22	Lanvale & Poplar Grove St.	Good	90	5.00	Standard Construction Co.
Oct. 19	1	23	Charles & Baltimore Sts.	Good	60	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
Oct. 19	2	24	Charles & Baltimore Sts.	Good	60	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
Oct. 19	3	25	Charles & Baltimore Sts.	Good	60	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
Oct. 19	1	82	1614 Barnes St.	Good	65	5.00	Rokas Bakery Co.
Oct. 26	1	26	†Elkridge, Md.	Good	65	18.75	U. S. Postoffice Dept.
Oct. 28	1	83	1204 Aisquith St.	Good	70	5.00	S. Jacobson & Sons
Oct. 28	1	84	Orangeville	Good	100	5.00	M. A. Long Co.
Oct. 28	2	85	Orangeville	Good	100	5.00	M. A. Long Co.
Nov. 9	1	27	Monument St., Ext.	Good	100	10.00	Aiello Construction Co.
Dec. 2	1	28	2500 W. North Ave.	Good	60	5.00	Mother Deaconess Home
Dec. 7	1	29	122 McPhail St.	Good	65	5.00	Charles Foos
Dec. 7	1	30	Catherine & B. & O. R. R.	New.	125	5.00	United Iron & Metal Co.
Dec. 14	1	1	1404 Thames St.	Good	120	5.00	Zastrow Machine Co.

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Certificate of	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
Dec. 29.....	1	31	First St. & First Ave.....	Good	100	5.00	Boston Iron & Metal Wks.
Dec. 29.....	2	32	First St. & First Ave.....	Good	125	5.00	Boston Iron & Metal Wks.
Dec. 29.....	1	33	Calvert and Mercer Sts.....	Good	100	5.00	Thomas Mullen
1921.							
Jan. 3.....	1	34	Cross and Race Sts.....	Good	80	5.00	Fleming Packing Co.
Jan. 4.....	1	35	13 and 17 E. Lee St.....	Good	15	10.00	Kunkle Wagon Works
Jan. 6.....	1	2	201 S. Caroline St.....	Good	90	7.50	U. S. Dairy Co.
Jan. 13.....	1	3	706 E. Fayette St.....	Good	100	5.00	Balto. Soda Fountain Co.
Jan. 18.....	1	36	Wagner's Point	Good	110	10.00	Texas Oil Co.
Jan. 18.....	2	37	Wagner's Point	Good	110	10.00	Texas Oil Co.
Jan. 27.....	1	4	3700 Bank St.....	Good	80	5.00	Jacob Hook
Jan. 16.....	1	39	Franklin & Wheeler Ave.....	Good	100	5.00	J. Henry Miller
Feb. 18.....	1	40	2206 Frederick Ave.....	Good	100	12.50	Up-to-Date Laundry
Mar. 4.....	1	41	†Baltimore Co., Md.	Good	90	17.50	Synthetic Chemical Co.
Mar. 9.....	1	5	118 S. Eden St.....	Good	30	5.00	Joseph Goldman
Mar. 1.....	1	42	419 W. Saratoga St.....	Good	80	5.00	Charles Hemmeter
Mar. 16.....	163	10	Foot of Wolfe St.....	Good	125	5.00	Baltimore Wrecking Co.
Mar. 17.....	139	43	Franklin & Wheeler Aves.....	Good	90	5.00	J. Henry Miller
Mar. 22.....	1	44	Conway and Howard Sts.....	Good	100	7.50	Louis A. Tarr
Mar. 26.....	1	45	Roland Park	Good	125	5.00	Roland Park Co.
Mar. 26.....	163	7	Calvert & Redwood Sts.....	Good	100	7.50	Norman Campbell
Mar. 29.....	2	46	Roland Park	Good	125	5.00	Roland Park Co.
April 1.....	1	16	18 E. Heath St.....	Good	125	5.00	Heying Baking Co.
April 1.....	1	47	500 W. Cross St.....	Good	60	5.00	John Velton

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
April 8.....	2	48	Conway and Howard Sts....	Good	100	6.25	Louis A. Tarr
April 12.....	1	49	900 S. Carey St.....	Good	15	5.00	Carl Schoerer & Sons
April 13.....	176	25	Franklin & Courtland Sts....	Good	125	5.00	Geo. H. Watts
April 13.....	177	26	Franklin & Courtland Sts....	Good	125	5.00	Geo. H. Watts
April 13.....	178	27	Baltimore Harbor	Good	125	5.00	Baltimore Wrecking Co.
April 15.....	1	50	258 Penna. Ave.	Good	125	10.00	J. E. Stansbury & Co.
April 15.....	183	32	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	184	33	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	185	34	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	90	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	186	35	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	187	36	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	188	37	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	90	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	189	38	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	190	39	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 15.....	191	40	Foet of Andre St.....	Good	100	5.00	Howard E. Crook Co.
April 16.....	1	8	403 Central Ave.....	Good	90	5.00	Central Dairy Co. Wks.
April 18.....	17	44	733 E. Fort Ave.....	Good	100	5.00	Marine Sta. Boiler Wks.
April 20.....	19	48	733 E. Fort Ave.....	Good	100	5.00	Marine Sta. Boiler Wks.
April 23.....	21	52	Foet of Block St.....	Good	90	17.50	Elec. Weld'g Co. of Amer.
May 6.....	1	53	2208 Harford Ave.....	Good	75	5.00	Martin Horn
May 17.....	1	54	2223 Belair Road.....	Good	80	5.00	Henry Graft
May 20.....	1	55	2016 Harford Ave.....	Good	60	5.00	Harry Asbel
May 23.....	1	56	Caton and Cottage Aves....	Good	80	5.00	Standard Glue Co.
May 27.....	218	71	725-43 N. Castle St.....	Good	90	27.50	John A. Gebelein

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
June 7	1	85	201 N. Caroline St.	Good	90	7.50	Jacob Adler
June 8	105	88	Pulaski & Lanvale Sts.	Good	120	5.00	Black Arrow Laundry
June 9	233	89	31st and St. Paul Sts.	Good	90	5.00	Belmont Iron Works
June 21	137	100	Franklin & Courtland Sts.	Good	90	5.00	J. Henry Miller
June 21	3	101	Roland Park	Good	90	5.00	Roland Park Co.
June 23	1	104	2721 Huntington Ave.	Good	120	5.00	Meyer & Parker
June 28	21	111	Barre and Sharp Sts.	Good	100	11.25	Premier Laundry Co.
June 29	80	112	†Loch Raven	Good	100	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	73	113	†Loch Raven	Good	100	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	7	114	†Loch Raven	Good	90	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	4	115	†Loch Raven	Good	90	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	17	116	†Loch Raven	Good	150	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	168	117	†Loch Raven	Good	140	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	18	118	†Loch Raven	Good	80	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
June 29	19	119	†Loch Raven	Good	80	5.00	Whiting & Turner Co.
July 21	262	132	919 E. Baltimore St.	Good	125	40.00	Holtite Mnfg. Co.
July 22	265	135	1510 Harford Ave.	Good	80	5.00	L. Greif & Bros.
July 27	1	138	31 E. Lec St.	Good	80	5.00	Wm. C. Middlekauff
July 27	...	...	†Frederick & Rolling Rds.	Condemned Boiler	Boiler	5.00	Zerconium Co. of Amer.
July 29	267	140	1328 S. First St.	Good	80	5.00	Kenwood Packing Co.
Aug. 1	1	142	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	130	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1	2	143	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	80	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1	3	144	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	150	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1	4	145	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	80	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
Aug. 1.....	5	146	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	120	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	6	147	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	115	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	7	148	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	100	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	8	149	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	120	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	9	150	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	150	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	10	151	†Friendsville, Md.	Good	90	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	11	152	†Oakland, Garret Co.	Good	110	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 1.....	12	153	†Oakland, Garret Co.	Good	125	5.00	Claiborne & Johnson
Aug. 5.....	1	156	1917 N. Charles St.	Good	80	5.00	Maryland Pressing Club
Aug. 6.....	271	157	1618 Aliceanna St.	Good	80	5.00	Eurich Dairy Co.
Aug. 9.....	1	162	Baltimore Harbor	Good	125	27.50	Rapid Coal'g & Trans. Co.
Aug. 9.....	2	163	Baltimore Harbor	Good	125	17.50	Rapid Coal'g & Trans. Co.
Aug. 9.....	3	164	Baltimore Harbor	Good	125	17.50	Rapid Coal'g & Trans. Co.
Aug. 9.....	4	165	Baltimore Harbor	Good	125	17.50	Rapid Coal'g & Trans. Co.
Aug. 9.....	5	166	Baltimore Harbor	Good	125	17.50	Rapid Coal'g & Trans. Co.
Aug. 12.....	1	167	42 E. Williamson St.	Good	60	5.00	C. C. Lang
Aug. 12.....	1	168	609 S. Caroline St.	Good	30	5.00	Phillips Bros.
Aug. 23.....	287	184	Curtis Bay	Good	150	10.00	Develoement Con. Co.
Aug. 24.....	288	185	648 W. Lexington St.	Good	100	5.00	Koester Baking Co.
Sept. 2.....	298	196	701 Vincent St.	Good	100	5.00	Carey Laundry Co.
Sept. 2.....	299	197	Harford Ave. & 25th St.	Good	100	5.00	Maplewood Farm Dairy
Sept. 1921.....							
Jan. 26.....	1	38	*Charles & Baltimore Sts.	New	30	6.25	Alco-Gravire Co.
Feb. 4.....	62	1	*Holliday & Hillen Sts.	New	188	5.00	Independent Ice Co.

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
Feb. 11.....	134	2	†Somerset County	New	100	5.00	Stacy & Lankfort
Feb. 11.....	135	3	†Somerset County	New	80	5.00	Harry Phoebus
Feb. 14.....	136	4	*Holliday & Hillen Sts.....	New	100	5.00	Independent Ice Co.
Feb. 14.....	137	5	*Holliday & Hillen Sts.....	New	188	5.00	Independent Ice Co.
Feb. 28.....	157	6	†Frederick, Md.	New	100	5.00	Hygea Ice Co.
Mar. 7.....	159	7	†Frederick, Md.	New	125	5.00	Nicodemus Ice Cream Co.
Mar. 9.....	160	8	*Oliver and Chester Sts.....	New	125	5.00	Bugle Apron & Supply Co.
Mar. 9.....	1	6	*126 S. Eden St.....	New	60	5.00	Harry Shapiro
Mar. 12.....	162	9	†Dorchester County	New	90	5.00	Cambridge Ice Co.
Mar. 18.....	161	11	†Chester town, Md.	New	100	5.00	Supplee-Wills-Jones Co.
Mar. 23.....	164	12	*3127 Philadelphia Road	New	100	5.00	J. D. Spann
Mar. 31.....	165	13	†Reisterstown, Md.	New	100	5.00	Kimball & Tyler Co.
Mar. 31.....	157	15	†Anne Arundel Co.....	New	100	5.00	Snyder Bros.
Mar. 31.....	166	14	†Talbot Co.	New	100	5.00	Maple Hall Farm Dairy
Apr. 6.....	1	17	*121 W. Fort Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Wm. L. Viehmeyer
Apr. 8.....	170	18	*223 S. Chester St.....	New	100	5.00	Superior Ice Cream Co.
Apr. 9.....	171	19	*818 Whitelock St.....	New	60	5.00	S. Karlinsky
Apr. 9.....	172	20	*203 E. 28th St.....	New	60	5.00	A. Chentkoff
Apr. 9.....	169	21	†Somerset Co.	New	125	5.00	Wm. H. Pilchard
Apr. 11.....	173	22	†Baltimore Co.	New	80	5.00	Sheppard Pratt Hospital
Apr. 12.....	174	23	*Charles & Baltimore Sts.....	New	55	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
Apr. 12.....	175	24	*1110 E. Fayette St.....	New	60	5.00	David Striner
Apr. 14.....	179	28	*1425 N. Charles St.....	New	60	5.00	Paris Pressing Co.
Apr. 15.....	180	29	*210 E. Lexington St.....	New	60	5.00	Benj. Shapiro

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
Apr. 15.....	181.....	30.....	*947 Madison Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Nathan Kramer
Apr. 15.....	182.....	31.....	*1852 Mulberry St.....	New	60	5.00	Eli Simpson
Apr. 15.....	192.....	41.....	*2307 N. Fulton Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Jacob Brownstein
Apr. 16.....	193.....	42.....	*818 S. Sharp St.....	New	60	5.00	Floyd Stewart
Apr. 18.....	194.....	43.....	*218 E. Baltimore St.....	New	60	5.00	St. Louis Hat Clean'g Co.
Apr. 18.....	195.....	45.....	*Cal'ron Rd. & Ed'ndsn Av.	New	125	No Chge.	House of Good Shepherd
Apr. 18.....	195.....	46.....	*119 S. Broadway.....	New	100	5.00	T. B. Susemil
Apr. 18.....	197.....	47.....	†Hanover, Pa.	New	100	5.00	Hanover Creamery Co.
Apr. 20.....	198.....	49.....	*905 W. North Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Klein & Klein Co.
Apr. 20.....	199.....	50.....	*3315 Penna. Ave.....	New	60	5.00	S. Rudo
Apr. 20.....	200.....	51.....	*119 W. Saratoga St.....	New	60	5.00	H. Schaffer
Apr. 21.....	201.....	52.....	*1508 Poplar Grove St.....	New	60	5.00	Samuel Mazer
Apr. 25.....	202.....	53.....	†Oakland, Garret Co.....	New	90	5.00	Oakland Laundry Co.
Apr. 28.....	203.....	54.....	*Fort Ave. & Andre St.....	New	150	5.00	Coca Cola Co.
Apr. 28.....	204.....	55.....	*Fort Ave. & Andre St.....	New	150	5.00	Coca Cola Co.
Apr. 28.....	205.....	56.....	*Woodall and Clement Sts.....	New	110	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining Co.
Apr. 28.....	206.....	57.....	*Woodall and Clement Sts.....	New	110	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining Co.
Apr. 28.....	207.....	58.....	*Woodall and Clement Sts.....	New	110	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining Co.
Apr. 28.....	208.....	59.....	*Woodall and Clement Sts.....	New	110	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining Co.
Apr. 28.....	209.....	60.....	*Woodall and Clement Sts.....	New	110	5.00	Amer. Sugar Refining Co.
May 3.....	118.....	62.....	†Chestertown, Md.	New	100	5.00	S. J. Jones
May 3.....	210.....	61.....	*3111 Foster Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Solomon Peltz
May 5.....	18.....	62.....	733 E. Fort Ave.....	New	100	13.25	Shipped to State of S. C.
May 12.....	210.....	63.....	*302 Stinson St.....	New	100	5.00	John H. Eichner

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid For Inspection	Owner of Plant
May 13.....	211	64	†Annapolis, Md.	New	100	5.00	Annapolis Utility Co.
May 13.....	212	65	†Annapolis, Md.	New	90	5.00	Annapolis Utility Co.
May 17.....	213	66	*McMechen & Madison Av....	New	100	5.00	Chin Quon Laundry Co.
May 17.....	214	67	*2739 Grenmount Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Harry Lutins
May 17.....	215	68	*2340 Barclay St.....	New	60	5.00	Isaac Winick
May 23.....	216	69	†Westminster, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
May 23.....	217	70	†Westminster, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
May 27.....	219	72	*602 Vincent St.....	New	100	5.00	Meyer & Hicks Co.
May 28.....	220	73	*1572 Hanover St.....	New	80	5.00	Benj. Simon
May 28.....	221	74	†Loretto, Somerset Co.....	New	100	5.00	R. Kovers
May 30.....	222	75	†Roslyn, Md.	New	150	7.50	Samuel L. Sellers
June 1.....	1	57	*1317-25 Penna. Ave.....	New	90	5.00	W. K. Richard
June 2.....	223	77	†Frederick, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
June 2.....	224	78	†Frederick, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
June 2.....	223	79	†Frederick, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
June 2.....	224	80	†Frederick, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
June 2.....	225	81	†Frederick, Md.	New	60	5.00	Isaac Hamburger & Sons
June 2.....	31	76	†Pocomoke City, Md.....	New	100	5.00	Loftland Brick Co.
June 3.....	228	82	*401 E. 22nd St.....	New	60	5.00	John Danuels
June 6.....	229	84	†Baltimore Co., Md.....	New	130	5.00	Garman Lumber Co.
June 6.....	230	83	†Talbot Co., Md.....	New	115	5.00	Wm. H. Valliant
June 7.....	232	86	*500 N. Gay St.....	New	60	5.00	H. Wolbarsht
June 7.....	231	87	†Cumberland, Md.	New	100	5.00	Irvin M. Browning
June 10.....	234	90	†Oakland, Md.	New	125	5.00	Mayor and Town Council

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid For Inspection	Owner of Plant
June 10.....	235	91	†Oakland, Md.	New	125	5.00	Mayor and Town Council
June 10.....	236	92	†Newark, Del.	New	100	5.00	Wm. J. Barnard
June 10.....	237	93	†Newark, Del.	New	100	5.00	Wm. J. Barnard
June 14.....	236	94	*1116 E. Monument St.	New	60	5.00	A. Thomas
June 15.....	239	95	†Westminster, Md.	New	150	5.00	Harvey J. Lockard
June 15.....	240	96	†Westminster, Md.	New	90	5.00	Con. Public Utilities Co.
June 15.....	241	97	†Westminster, Md.	New	150	5.00	Julia Basler
June 15.....	242	98	†Westminster, Md.	New	150	5.00	John J. Brehm
June 18.....	243	99	*227 N. Collington Ave.	New	60	5.00	Frank Dvorak
June 22.....	244	102	†Westminster, Md.	New	150	5.00	Harry Nichols
June 23.....	245	103	714 E. Lexington St.	New	60	5.00	Albert Uzmed
June 24.....	246	105	†Windfield, Md.	New	150	5.00	Walter Barnes
June 24.....	129	108	†Solomon's Island, Md.	New	100	5.00	H. M. Woodburn
June 24.....	247	106	†Salisbury, Md.	New	100	5.00	R. D. Grier & Sons
June 24.....	248	107	†Millsboro, Del.	New	100	5.00	R. D. Grier & Sons
June 24.....	249	109	*Westport, Md.	New	150	5.00	Westport Pav. Brick Co.
June 28.....	250	110	†Rising Sun, Md.	New	90	5.00	Octoraro Paper Co.
June 30.....	251	120	Milton and Ashland Aves.	New	160	5.00	L. Grief Bros.
June 30.....	252	121	†Crisfield, Md.	New	100	5.00	Webb & Co.
June 30.....	253	122	*625 Columbia Ave.	New	100	6.25	Amer. Tailoring Co.
July 2.....	254	123	†Sparks, Balto. Co.	New	150	5.00	Geo. A. Ewing
July 6.....	255	124	*Druid Hill Park.	New	100	5.00	Park Department
July 11.....	256	125	†Mt. Airy, Md.	New	150	5.00	Elmer F. Mullinix
July 12.....	257	126	†Catonsville, Md.	New	100	5.00	Caton Spring Water Co.

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time	of Inspection Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
July 13.....	258	127	†Howard County, Md.....	New	100	5.00	Savage Mnfg. Co.
July 15.....	259	128	†Glenco, Balto. County.....	New	95	5.00	Blaine Mays
July 18.....	78	129	†Dorchester County.....	New	100	5.50	Wm. A. Boyle
July 19.....	260	130	Baltimore & Charles Sts.....	New	100	5.00	Hub Clothing Co.
July 20.....	261	131	†New Windsor, Md.....	New	100	5.00	Ensor Hardware Co.
July 22.....	262	132	†Friendsville, Md.....	New	130	5.00	McCullough Coal Corp.
July 22.....	263	133	†Friendsville, Md.....	New	130	5.00	McCullough Coal Corp.
July 26.....	1	136	†Montgomery Co., Md.....	New	90	5.00	G. W. Forsberg
July 26.....	2	137	†Montgomery Co., Md.....	New	90	5.00	G. W. Forsberg
July 29.....	266	139	Hagerstown, Md.....	New	150	5.00	E. J. Schindel
July 30.....	268	141	†Talbot Co., Md.....	New	100	5.00	N. Clark
Aug. 1.....	269	154	†Caroline County.....	New	100	5.00	Apula Creamery Co.
Aug. 5.....	270	155	*959 Penna. Ave.....	New	100	5.00	Charles Kamm
Aug. 9.....	272	158	*1058 W. Baltimore St.....	New	60	5.00	R. B. Yeager
Aug. 9.....	273	159	*1058 W. Baltimore St.....	New	60	5.00	R. B. Yeager
Aug. 9.....	274	160	†Frederick County.....	New	15	5.00	County Commissioners
Aug. 9.....	275	161	†Frederick County.....	New	15	5.00	County Commissioners
Aug. 13.....	1	169	†Worcester County.....	New	90	5.00	Piel Construction Co.
Aug. 13.....	2	170	†Worcester County.....	New	100	5.00	Piel Construction Co.
Aug. 13.....	3	171	†Worcester County.....	New	90	5.00	Piel Construction Co.
Aug. 13.....	4	172	†Worcester County.....	New	100	5.00	Piel Construction Co.

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
Aug. 16.....	276	173	*Baltimore and Carey Sts.....	New	60	5.00	Lebrow Bros.
Aug. 16.....	277	174	*1804 Linden Ave.....	New	60	5.00	R. Behonek & Masek Co.
Aug. 16.....	274	175	*223 W. Baltimore St.....	New	60	5.00	Leon Shapiro
Aug. 17.....	279	176	*9 N. Liberty St.....	New	60	5.00	M. Stein & Co.
Aug. 17.....	280	177	*9 N. Liberty St.....	New	60	5.00	M. Stein & Co.
Aug. 17.....	282	179	*5 Commerce St.....	New	60	5.00	Solomon Tewelow
Aug. 17.....	181	178	*26 E. Baltimore St.....	New	60	5.00	Morton C. Stout
Aug. 18.....	283	180	*1905 Greenmount Ave.....	New	60	5.00	H. Damsky
Aug. 18.....	284	174	*North and Penna. Aves.....	New	100	10.00	Kolbs Baking Co.
Aug. 18.....	285	182	*203 N. Fulton Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Solomon Kaufman
Aug. 20.....	286	183	†9th St., Sparrows Point.....	New	60	5.00	Crescent Pressing Co.
Aug. 24.....	289	186	*1507 E. Federal St.....	New	60	5.00	J. Levin
Aug. 25.....	290	187	*2071 Hugo St.....	New	60	5.00	Clarence M. Robinson
Aug. 26.....	291	188	*24 S. Exeter St.....	New	60	5.00	S. Schilifer
Aug. 26.....	292	189	*2441 St. Paul St.....	New	60	5.00	D. L. Gorden
Aug. 27.....	293	190	*Belair & Hamilton Aves.....	New	100	5.00	J. F. Cristle
Aug. 27.....	294	191	*404 N. Fremont Ave.....	New	60	5.00	John Winnon
Aug. 30.....	100	192	†Sykesville, Carroll County	New	100	5.00	Samuel Wilson
Aug. 31.....	295	193	*2604 Greenmount Ave.....	New	60	5.00	H. W. Rothstein
Aug. 31.....	296	194	*2018 W. North Ave.....	New	150	5.00	Timothy Bresman
Sept. 2.....	297	195	†Pocomoke City	New	100	5.00	Cowger Johnson

TABLE No. 1—(Continued.)

Date of Inspection	Number of Boiler	Number of Certificate	Location	Condition of Boiler at Time of Inspection	Lbs. Pressure Allowed	Amount Paid for Inspection	Owner of Plant
Sept. 2.....	300	198	†Carney, Balto. County.....	New	100	5.00	Thomas E. Erdman
Sept. 3.....	301	199	†Pocomoke City.....	New	60	5.00	J. H. Calahan
Sept. 3.....	302	200	*523 N. Bradford St.....	New	80	5.00	W. A. Gross
Sept. 7.....	303	201	*501 Patterson Park Ave.....	New	60	5.00	Anthony Tiracchia
Sept. 13.....	304	202	*513 N. Monroe St.....	New	60	5.00	Frank Helgert
Sept. 14.....	306	204	*729 S. Broadway.....	New	60	5.00	A. E. Blomberg
Received for Stamping Boilers under A. S. M. E. Code.....							

Total number of inspections 258.

Total\$1617.00

SUMMARY

92 inspections in Baltimore City under the Boiler Inspection Law.

*74 inspections in Baltimore City under Board of Boiler Rules.

†92 inspections in Counties under Board of Boiler Rules.

TABLE No. 2.
COLLECTIONS FROM INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER BOILER INSPECTION LAW.

Insurance Companies	1920 October	November	December	January 1921	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Harford Insurance Co.....	\$42.00	\$48.00	\$63.00	\$64.00	\$195.00	\$89.00	\$57.00	\$54.00	\$67.00	\$34.00	\$61.00	\$33.00	\$807.00
Maryland Casualty Co.....	12.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	18.00	10.00	28.00	6.00	24.00	21.00	7.00	4.00	190.00
Fidelity Casualty Co.....	18.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	128.00
Travelers Indemnity Co.....	.....	11.00	8.00	7.00	2.00	8.00	5.00	6.00	13.00	6.00	34.00	7.00	107.00
Royal Indemnity Co.....	.....	3.00	5.00	.....	2.00	7.00	.....	14.00	6.00	1.00	.....	1.00	39.00
Ocean Accident Co.....	1.00	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	14.00
Employment Liability Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00
Globe Indemnity Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00
London Guarantee Co.....	6.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00
Total.....	\$79.00	\$97.00	\$108.00	\$103.00	\$229.00	\$128.00	\$98.00	\$88.00	\$123.00	\$75.00	\$115.00	\$60.00	\$1303.00

STATE MINING INSPECTION

The following summaries are taken from the report of the Mining Inspector of Maryland for the year ending May 1st, 1921, which is the forty-fifth annual report of that department:

COAL PRODUCTION.

The total production of coal for Allegany county during the year was 2,635,365 tons, being an increase of 475,077 tons over the previous year, and the total production in Garrett county was 789,069 tons, or an increase of 34,668 tons over 1920. In addition to the coal mined in Allegany county there was a production of 54,719 tons of fire clay for the year, being an increase of 4,050 tons over 1920.

The total tonnage of coal and clay mined in the State was 3,479,153 in 1921, compared with 2,965,358 in 1920, showing an increase of 513,795 tons, or 17 1/3 per cent. This does not reach the total tonnage of 1919 (which was 3,716,559) by 237,406 tons.

In Allegany county there was a production of 1,003 tons of coal for each miner employed, and Garrett county showed a production of 926 for each miner employed during the year, while the production of clay was 760 tons for each miner employed.

Allegany county employed during the year 2,626 miners, 354 drivers, 569 inside laborers and 664 outside laborers, making a total of 4,213 men, being an increase of 47 men as compared with 1920.

The number of men employed in Garrett county during the year was 852 miners, 116 drivers, 191 outside laborers and 167 inside laborers, making a total of 1,326 men, or an increase of 265 over 1920.

In Allegany county there was 439,227 tons of coal produced for each fatal accident, and in Garrett county there was 789,069 tons produced for each fatal accident during the year.

The clay mines in Allegany county employed 72 miners, 14 drivers, 43 outside and 20 inside employees, making a total of 149 men, which is a decrease of 3 men compared with 1920.

There were seven fatal accidents during the year, only one of which was in Garrett county. There were 280 non-

fatal accidents in Allegany county and 104 in Garrett county, a detailed report of which is given.

The report gives the name and location of the different mines, date of inspection, names of general manager, superintendent and mine foreman, by counties, also the address of the principal office, name and address of president and secretary.

A detail account of the tonnage produced by each mine is given and the name of the coal seam worked.

A list of improvements is shown by mines, also a description of the mines and other valuable information.

STRIKES

Our Federal Government after carefully compiling the figures of wages lost in this country during the year 1920, to men on strike, estimated the total loss to be the stupendous sum of \$4,000,000,000. After eliminating six national holidays and 52 Sundays, it would mean a loss of \$13,000,000 for every working day.

The cost of strikes and lockouts during the year 1921, as estimated by the Federal Department of Labor was \$5,000,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 more than the estimate for 1920.

The audit made public by Peter Monat, secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, shows that the 22 weeks' strike in the New York market, which ended June 1st, and a number of individual walk-outs cost the union alone nearly \$2,000,000. This does not include lost wages. The workers still are burdened, striving by weekly assessments to pay off a \$250,000 strike fund deficit. The expense to manufacturers who lost their spring season production is estimated at \$20,000,000.

While the workers and employers share the largest proportion of the loss, the cost to the public indirectly is known to have been very great, but cannot be estimated within a reasonable degree of accuracy. A propaganda to convince workers and employers that mediation should be undertaken in every case before work is stopped or the workers locked out, now is being carried on in all sections of the country by the Bureau of Mediation and Conciliation. The bureau is working through its 30 mediators located in all big industrial centers. In several of these

centers this propaganda has resulted in a steady decrease in the number of strikes, Government officials say. Officials of the clothing union contend that the big clothing strike could have been avoided if the manufacturers had arbitrated at first, instead of at the end of the long conflict, involving nearly 60,000 workers in the men's clothing trade.

According to a study of industrial absenteeism on file in the Labor Department, illness, injury from accident and "personal" reasons now cause the average industrial worker to lose 20 days a year from work. There are approximately 13,000,000 workers now regularly employed in industrial pursuits, Secretary Davis estimated. On this basis, loss of time from illness and personal causes means the loss to industry annually of 260,000,000 days of work. On the basis of an average wage of \$5.00 per day, the financial loss to workers from causes other than strikes is \$1,300,000,000 a year. Because of the economic depression and part-time operation of most mills and factories, unemployment during 1920 and 1921 has cost workers nearly \$10,000,000,000, according to estimates made for the National Conference on Unemployment.

Despite economic depression and widespread unemployment, strikes seemed to have been almost as common throughout the country in 1921 as in the preceding year, when factories were operating at full time and the number of workers was less than the number of jobs. This condition did not apply to Maryland, however, as there were only about half the number of strikes throughout the State in 1921 as compared with 1920.

There were eleven strikes in Maryland during the year 1921, compared with 21 in 1920; 22 in 1919, and 37 in 1918.

Of the eleven strikes only two were of any great importance, as to the number involved, duration and money loss, and they were the Printers' strike, which occurred on May 1st, involving about 400 persons, and continued until December 31st without reaching an agreement. The other was the Marine Workers' strike, which started at the same time, May 1st, and continued until June 1st. There were about 600 men involved in this strike and practically tied up the shipping interests of the port of Baltimore.

The following table gives the name and location of the employing Company, where the striks occurred, date of

beginning and ending, duration of strike, number involved, number of working days lost, estimated loss in wages and to the firms, whether organized or unorganized, result and cause given for the strike. The table also shows that of the 11 strikes, one was successful, 4 partly successful, 4 were unsuccessful and 2 were not settled at the close of the year. The total number involved in the 11 strikes was 2,443, the number of working days lost was 146,276, the estimated loss in wages was \$490,050 and the loss to the firms was \$291,600. The cause given for nine of the strikes was because of reduction in wages, one was because of a demand for a reduction in hours and an increase in pay being refused, and one was because of a demand for a renewal of an agreement. Following the table is a detailed account of each strike in the order in which they occurred:

STRIKES IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Name of Company and Location	Date of Beginning and Ending of Strike	Duration of Strike, Working Days	Number Involved	Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss	Organized or Unorgan- ized	Result of Strike	Cause Given for Strike
1. Shipbuilders at Fairfield	Jan. 11 to Feb. 7	24 days out of work	50 males	1,200	Wages, \$9,000 Firms, \$5,000	Organized	No settle- ment, men secured work else- where.	Reduction in pay of 18c per hour
2. Ironmolders, Baltimore	Feb. 24 to May 14	68 days out of work	168 males	11,424	Wages, \$55,000 Firms, \$10,000	Organized	Unsuccess- ful	Reduction of 12½ per cent in pay
3. Barbers' Strike, Baltimore	April 14 to 19	5 days	28 males	112	Wages \$50 Firms, \$100	Organized	Unsuccess- ful	Reduction in wages
4. Printers, Baltimore	May 2 to Dec. 31	210 days	376 males 10 females	81,060	Wages, \$200,000 Firms, \$100,000	Organized	Not settled	Demand of 44- hour week, in- stead of 48, and \$10 per week in- crease in pay.
5. Marine Workers' Strike, Baltimore.....	May 1 to June 1	26 days	600 males	15,600	Wages, \$30,000 Firms, \$50,000	Organized	Unsuccess- ful	Reduction in wages
6. Plumbers, Cumber- land	May 1 to 17	14 days	50 males	700	Wages, \$6,000 Firms, \$5,000	Organized	Unsuccess- ful	Reduction in pay from \$1.12½ to 95c

STRIKES IN MARYLAND DURING THE YEAR 1921—Continued.

Name of Company and Location	Date of Beginning and Ending of Strike	Duration of Strike Working Days	Number Involved	Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss	Organized or Unorganized	Result of Strike	Cause Given for Strike
7. Pipefitters & Building Trades, Baltimore	June 1 to July 11	26 days	280 males	7,280	Wages, \$38,000 Firms, \$10,000	Organized	Partly successful	Reduction in pay
8. Painters, Baltimore	June 1 to Aug. 30	52 days	340 males	17,680	Wages, \$100,000 Firms, \$10,000	Organized	Partly successful	Reduction in pay
9. Brewery Workers, Baltimore	June 11 to July 11	24 days	156 males	3,744	Wages, \$50,000 Firms, \$100,000	Organized	Partly successful	Reduction in pay
10. Plumbers at Sugar Refinery, Baltimore	Sept. 1 to Oct. 20	42 days	7 males	294	Wages, \$1,000 Firm, \$1,000	Organized	Partly successful	Reduction in wages
11. Cloakmakers, Baltimore	Dec. 21, 1921 Jan. 12, 1922	19 days	335 males 43 females	7,182	Wages, \$1,000 Firm, \$500	Organized	Successful	Renewal of previous year's agreement
Totals, Number 11....		510 days	2,443	146,276	Wages, \$490,050 Firms, \$291,600	11 Organized	1 successful 4 partly successful 1 unsuccessful 2 not settled	9 because of reductions in pay 1 demand of reduction in hours and increase in pay 1 demand for renewal of agreement.

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE

About fifty boilermakers, riveters and ship caulkers of the Union Shipbuilding Company at Fairfield quit work on January 11th, following an announcement by the company that their pay would be cut 18 cents an hour. While the strike has not been settled, most of the men secured positions elsewhere. The report of loss to the Shipbuilding Company was approximately \$5,000, and the loss sustained by the men is estimated at \$9,000.

IRON MOLDERS' STRIKE

About 168 iron molders employed by four Baltimore firms went on a strike on February 24th by an order issued by the officials of their local union, because of a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages. It was stated that the molders had been receiving a minimum wage of \$8.00 per day.

The strike lasted until May 14th, when the men returned to work, most of them agreeing to a reduction in wages.

The estimated loss in wages was fixed at \$55,000, while the loss to the firms was approximated at \$10,000.

BARBERS' STRIKE

Union barbers in three of the down-town shops of Baltimore City, involving about 28 men, went on a strike on April 14th. The men were told that their wages would be reduced \$3.00 per week, the average wage being about \$24.00, and as they refused to accept the reduction it resulted in the closing of two of the larger shops.

The proprietors reached an agreement with their men the next day whereby they were to return to work on non-union basis, it was stated. For refusing to adhere to the union scale of wages President A. Adler of local No. 219 was fined \$500 and 28 journeymen \$100 each, all to remain suspended until the fines were paid. Mr. Adler made a statement in which the "boss barbers" told the barbers in the down-town shops that they must accept a pay of \$19 per week and half of all the money they took in over \$30. They had been getting \$20 per week and half of all they took in over \$28. Mr. Adler and the rest of the barbers agreed with the bosses and nearly all of the men returned to work the next day.

The estimated loss to the employers is \$100, while the barbers claim that only about \$50 was lost in wages, and the loss to the firms is estimated at \$100.

PRINTERS' STRIKE

The printers' strike, which had been threatening for several weeks and scheduled to take effect May 1st, became an actual fact on Monday, May 2d, when between 300 and 400 members of the Typographical Union went on a strike in Baltimore City, involving about 100 shops. The printers' strike was not confined to Baltimore, but was nation-wide, and was reported to involve about 10,000 members of the International Typographical Union. The printers claimed that an agreement was made in December last year between the employers and the union heads whereby 44 hours was to constitute a week's work, and the employers maintained that no such agreement was reached. The only discussion on this point, the employers claimed, was their promise that should 50 per cent of the cities throughout the country adopt the 44-hour week, Baltimore would fall in line.

In addition to a reduction from 48 to 44 hours per week, the printers also asked for an increase in pay from \$40 to \$50 per week.

It was stated that the agreement as to pay provided that an adjustment would be made up or down in proportion to the cost of living. According to this agreement the pressmen were granted an increase of $7\frac{8}{10}$ per cent last September. The new period of adjustment was March 1st, and Chief Judge Morris A. Soper of the Supreme Bench was chosen by the workers and employers to settle the wage dispute, and as he decided on April 7th that the cost of living had decreased, wages were cut 10 per cent, to take effect March 1st to May 1st. It was stated that members of the Typographical and Pressmen's Union were being assessed a certain percentage of their wages to support the strike, and that the Union had decided to pay strike benefits to those who failed to go to work as follows: \$24.00 a week to married journeymen; \$16.00 a week to single men, with an additional allowance for dependents, and provision made for apprentices who go out with the journeymen. There was a wide difference between the statements of the representatives of the parties to the strike as to the results on the second day. The union officials stated that few or none of the shops which had not signed the agreements were running, and a representative of the Typographical Union stated that only 15 per cent of their shops in their organization were completely closed;

20 per cent were running with full force in the composing-room and that the remaining 65 per cent were running with crippled forces.

The pressmen and assistants, bookbinders and bindery women's unions voted unanimously to join the strikers in their effort to force a 44-hour week, and the decision went into effect May 4th, when about 200 bookbinders, 250 bindery women and 350 pressmen joined the 400 printers, making a total of about 1,200 on strike.

Mr. George K. Horn, president of the Typothetae of Baltimore, stated that their membership constituted about 95 per cent of the employing printers of the city, and after being informed of the action of the pressmen and bookbinders, he issued a statement binding the printing industry to a fight to the finish on the 44-hour issue. He stated that he had heard definitely from 115 of their 116 active members, 111 of whom had not signed the 44-hour agreement. Four members had granted the 44-hour week.

At the end of the first week those who were out on a strike were paid benefits by the unions, and there seemed no chance of an early settlement. It was stated on May 10th that the Typothetae regarded all agreements, promises and offers made to unions prior to the strike at an end, that four of the largest printing firms in the city had come out as open shops, and that 40 new men had been put to work in addition to some of the strikers who had returned to their old positions.

Strike benefits were paid at the end of the second week, with no apparent settlement in sight, while members of the Typothetae claimed that they were able to do all the work they had orders for. Mr. George K. Horn, president of the Typothetae, speaking after a weekly meeting held on May 17th, stated that "statistics gathered from 81 of the 117 members of the Typothetae showed that in 81 shops there were 1,014 employed who remained at work while 743 were on strike, more than 100 employees from other cities or from other industries in Baltimore had been put to work and between 25 and 30 strikers had returned." On June 1st, at the end of the first month's duration of the strike, Mr. Horn stated that "we have made no overtures to the unions, we will not make any, nor will we have further dealings with them."

On April 14th an article appeared in the Industrial Information Service-Labor Organized and Unorganized, in

reference to the 44-hour week and is responsible for the following:

"The Educational Conference of New England Printers is issuing a series of leaflets contesting the claim of the trade unions that the United Typothetae committed themselves to the installation of the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921. It calls attention to the fact that the 44-hour agreement was actually subscribed to only by the Closed Shop Branch of the Typothetae, and that the number of Closed Shop members voting in favor of the 44-hour resolution was equivalent to only 4 per cent of present membership of the United Typothetae of America. Of the members so voting two-thirds were registered as representatives from printing plants in New York City.

"Thus," the Conference states, "the whole claim of the unions as to the existence of an agreement to shorten the work week rests solely on the false assumption that a handful of printers in one city could speak for the employing printers of the entire country."

Representatives of the Typographical Union called at the office of the State Board of Labor and Statistics on May 10th and reported that boys under 16 years were being employed by several printing establishments to operate presses in violation of the law. The names of the several firms were given and upon a careful investigation no boys under 16 were found to be employed as represented. The bureau at that time offered its services as mediator between the parties to the dispute, stating that it would be pleased to render any service possible, with a view of bringing about a compromise or settlement. On May 18th Mr. Fox called on a representative of the Typothetae and offered the services of the bureau, which was declined with a statement that he felt nothing could be done at that time, but he would be pleased to call on us whenever he felt we could be of any assistance.

On September 28th, or at the end of five months, Mr. Arthur L. Jackson, president of the Unions, which had been holding sessions daily, stated that the situation was unchanged and was "in an absolute deadlock." The members of the Typothetae of Baltimore (the employing printers' organization) had for nearly two months past declined to recognize the existence of the strike in the industry and stated that all plants were operating efficiently. These conditions continued without any apparent change until December 31st.

The following was taken from the Survey of December 7th:

John L. Elliott of the Hudson Guild, the arbitrator for the New York Employing Printers and Typographical Union No. 6, in upholding the present wage scale for compositors, turned aside from the question of wage differentials and the cost of living and based his decision chiefly on the craftsmanship of the worker.

In regard to the wage differential (Mr. Elliott said) the arbitrator is of the opinion that the differentials should not be decided entirely on precedent and present conditions, which are often the result of mere wage bargaining power, that they should be determined over and above a living minimum by the value of the service. This again must be judged to no small extent by the skill and quality of the service rendered."

This he apparently expected to be understood by both sides to the controversy, for he added: "It is admitted, I think, that in this respect both the League (employing printers) and Typographical Union No. 6 hold a unique position. Nowhere in this country and, so far as the arbitrator knows, nowhere in the world has there been such co-operation between an employers' group and a trade union for the improvement of standards of workmanship." Later he emphasized this point again: "The arbitrator believes that it will be the quality of workmanship much more than any adjustment of the wage scale that will eventually increase the prosperity of the industry as a whole."

The Typographical Union reported that there were 376 males and 10 females on a strike from May 1st to December 31st, or 35 weeks which, at \$40 per week, would equal \$540,000. As many of the printers secured employment elsewhere, it is estimated that the loss in wages would not equal half this amount, or about \$200,000 loss in wages, which was being offset by the benefits paid by the unions. The loss to the printers is hard to estimate, but must have been \$100,000.

MARINE WORKERS' STRIKE

On May 2d the crews of three vessels at the port of Baltimore walked out and the departure of two crafts was delayed. The strike was threatened for some time

and because of expected trouble 16 crafts were hurriedly cleared on Saturday, April 30th.

The cause of the strike was the announcement of a new scale of wages by the new Shipping Board, which provided a 15 per cent reduction in wages, abolition of pay for over-time and no discrimination as to union affiliation.

It was stated that the chief engineers on ships of 20,000 tons were receiving prior to May 1st, \$387.50 a month and that this amount is graded down according to the license the engineers hold. The pay of a chief engineer on a ship of 2,000 to 3,000 tons was said to be \$215. The proposed cut in the pay of a chief engineer of the 20,000-ton ships, which are known as Class A vessels, calls for a reduction of \$97.50. The average reduction, the local marine engineers claimed, would be about \$71.88 for all classes.

Chairman Benson of the Shipping Board announced there could be no compromise over the 15 per cent wage cut, and the Ship Owners' Association rejected Secretary Hoover's plan for an unofficial board of mediation.

On May 3d the walkout continued to spread and the tie-up was virtually complete, which was marked by considerable rioting, in which about 1,000 men participated, resulting in several being badly used up. In New York it was stated that more than 100 ships were directly affected, on all of which some of the men walked out. Winthrop L. Marvin, general manager of the Steamship Owners' Association, stated that approximately 40 per cent of the American flag tonnage was idle, due to lack of cargo offerings. His estimate was that 65,000 men would be concerned in the strike. The estimate of the union leaders placed the number at 125,000. It was claimed by William H. Hyman, secretary of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, that over 700 were out in Baltimore, which included both engineers and seamen. It was also estimated that the daily cost of the ship strike in Baltimore was near \$100,000.

In a statement published by Admiral Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board on May 17th, it was stated that the reduction in wages of the Steamship Employees, as ordered to take effect May 1st, was done in an effort to overcome the handicap under which the American Merchant Marine was laboring due to costs that made it impossible to compete with foreign shipping interests.

The following comparison of the present wages with the 1914 wages and the American wages with those of foreign vessels was given.

AMERICAN WAGES PER MONTH

	Class C 1914	1921 (Prior May 1)
Engine Department		
Chief Engineer.....	\$150.00	\$332.50
First Assistant Engineer.....	100.00	228.75
Second Assistant Engineer.....	90.00	200.00
Totals.....	\$340.00	\$761.25

AMERICAN AND BRITISH WAGES PER MONTH

	Class C Present American	British (before reduction)
Chief Engineer.....	\$285.00	\$152.88
First Assistant Engineer.....	195.00	113.68
Second Assistant Engineer.....	170.00	92.12
Totals.....	\$650.00	\$358.68

It should be realized that the new wage scale of May 1, 1921, is 90 per cent higher than the pay which the men received in 1914 before the war. It is 87 per cent higher than the scale of the British marine engineers in effect up to May 1, 1921.

After a number of conferences and much rioting, the marine engineers were the first to yield to a 15 per cent reduction and the elimination of overtime on June 15th. This was followed by the unions of the marine works in the Atlantic and Gulf ports and other organizations on June 22d, which included the seamen, firemen, cooks, stewards and radio operators. Of the hundreds who applied to the Sea Service Bureau for positions (it was stated) only a few were hired. Others were told they would be given work as quickly as possible, but that it would be several months before all would be engaged, as under no conditions would strikebreakers be discharged.

The following article appeared in one of the Baltimore daily papers on July 12th:

"Though a month has passed since the climax of the recent shipping strike, more than 1,000 men are loitering about the foot of Broadway and sleeping at night in various union halls, unable to obtain a ship upon which to leave the country. Most of those left here are foreigners,

it is said, coming from Brazil, Spain, France, Italy and from the Scandinavian countries. They have been unable to sign for a complete voyage because shipping masters fear they will desert the ship as soon as a port is reached that is within easy distance of their homes.

"Men familiar with their habits during the recent strike trouble say they receive only one meal a day from the unions, and that consists of potatoes, bread and coffee."

The loss estimated by the United States Shipping Board was \$50,000, while the loss in wages to those who went on strike is estimated at \$30,000.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE

A strike was declared at Cumberland by the plumbers, members of the Master Plumbers' Association, to take effect on May 1st, and lasted until May 17th, involving about 50 men. The cause of the strike was because of the men being notified that their wages would be reduced from \$1.12½ to 95 cents per hour. The strike is reported as being unsuccessful and the loss in wages is estimated at \$6,000 and the loss to the firm at \$5,000.

PIPEFITTERS' STRIKE

On June 1st about 300 pipefitters quit work because of a new wage scale about to be put into effect.

The employers notified the men that they would make a reduction of 25 per cent, which meant a reduction from \$1.00 to 75 cents an hour for steamfitters and from 75 to 65 cents for helpers.

On June 13th about 100 men, comprising plumbers, painters, plasterers and sheet metal workers, in accordance with orders issued by their respective leaders identified with the Allied Building Trades Council of Baltimore, went out for the purpose of backing up the pipefitters. On June 16th all those who were out on a strike returned to work except the pipefitters, until the conference had a chance to settle the difference between the pipefitters and their employees.

As a result of the conference the pipefitters returned to work on July 11th. While the terms of the settlement did not provide for a permanent continuance of the conditions prior to June 1st, it placed the strikers in a position

to resume further negotiations. The estimated loss in wages was \$38,000, while the loss to the employers due to delay in their work under contract about \$10,000.

PAINTERS' STRIKE

On June 1st about 350 painters who were members of the Painters and Decorators Union No. 1, and employed by ten of the largest shops in Baltimore, quit work as a protest against a reduction of wages. The painters had been receiving 90 cents an hour for a 44-hour week, and were notified that they would only be paid 75 cents an hour after June 1st.

Some of the painters returned to work at the old scale of wages and by August 30th all of the firms, except two, agreed to continue to pay the old rate of wages for the present. Later on the painters agreed to accept a reduction.

The total loss in wages is estimated at \$100,000, and the loss to the employers \$10,000.

BREWERY WORKERS' STRIKE

About 200 brewery workers employed by four local companies went on a strike on June 11th and were joined by about 200 more the following day, making a total of about 400. It was stated that the cause of the strike was of an attempt to cut their pay \$8.00 and \$10.00 per week. The strike practically tied up all the breweries in the city, which lasted until July 10th, when three of the largest breweries reached an agreement with their employees whereby they would accept a reduction of \$4.00 a week.

Some of the strikers had not reached an agreement and were still out December 31.

The loss in wages was fixed at about \$50,000, and the loss to the breweries at about \$100,000.

PLUMBERS' STRIKE

On September 1st seven plumbers employed by the American Sugar Refinery plant, in course of construction in South Baltimore, walked out because they refused to accept a 10 per cent reduction in wages in addition to a 10 per cent agreed upon at a previous conference. The strike lasted until October 20th, when they returned to work,

agreeing to accept a reduction of 50 cents per day from November 1st. The loss in wages only amounted to about \$1,000, as some of the men secured work elsewhere. The firm's loss was also fixed at \$1,000.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE

A strike affecting 378 men and women cloakmakers, employed by 26 firms, occurred on December 21st. The following scale of wages was submitted by the union, which the majority of the manufacturers refused to accept, viz.: A minimum wage of \$50.00 a week for operators, \$48.00 a week for skirt operators, \$27.50 a week for coat finishers, \$20.50 a week for skirt finishers, and \$44.00 a week for pressers. For cutters a minimum wage of \$45.00 a week was demanded and spreaders not to be paid less than \$38.50 a week. A demand was also made for the continuation of the 44-hour week and that the new contract to be entered into stipulated that workers shall be allowed to have Washington's Birthday, Labor Day, and a half day on Election Day with full pay. It was further stipulated in the agreement that each shop signing the contract must give to the shop chairman of the union the right to examine the employer's books to ascertain correctly the earnings of the workers employed and also to ascertain the names of the manufacturers and jobbers to whom the employer was sending work.

The agreement, it was stated was a practicable renewal of the agreement under which the employers and employees worked under last year. The employers objected to the clause in the agreement calling for four holidays with pay, and also to the clause giving permission to the chairman of the shop committee to examine the firm's books. It was stated that both of the clauses were in force during the last year.

The strike lasted until January 12th, when an agreement similar to the one in force last year was signed by nearly all of the manufacturers affected, and work was resumed. The loss to the strikers was estimated at \$1,000 and the firms \$500.

IN LABOR CIRCLES

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held at Denver, Colorado, June 13th to 25th, inclusive.

The following are the officers of the American Federation of Labor for the year 1921-1922:

President	Samuel Gompers.....	Washington, D. C.
First Vice-President.....	James Duncan.....	Quincy, Mass.
Second Vice-President.....	Joseph F. Valentine.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Third Vice-President.....	Frank Duffy.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Fourth Vice-President.....	William Green.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Vice-President.....	W. D. Mahon.....	Detroit, Mich.
Sixth Vice-President.....	T. A. Rickert.....	Chicago, Ill.
Seventh Vice-President.....	Jacob Fisher.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Eighth Vice-President.....	Matthew Woll.....	Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer	Daniel J. Tobin.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Secretary	Frank Morrison.....	Washington, D. C.

There were 300 unions represented, having 521 delegates, who represented 38,293 votes.

The first day's session, Monday, June 13th, 1921, was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by Mr. S. P. Oplinger, representing the local convention committee who made the opening address, which was followed by several others, including addresses by President Samuel Gompers, the Governor of Colorado and the Mayor of Denver. The afternoon session was called to order at 3 o'clock by President Gompers, and the appointment of committees followed.

The reports of the A. F. of L. Executive Council and Secretary Morrison were made.

The Secretary made the following report:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand April 30th, 1920.....	\$ 203,980.46
Total receipts for year ending April 30, 1921..	832,169.96
Total.....	\$1,036,150.42
Total expenses for year.....	857,887.70
Balance on hand April 30, 1921.....	\$ 178,262.72

The membership of the American Federation of Labor increased from about 50,000 in 1881 to nearly 4,000,000 in 1921, and it is predicted that it will reach the 5,000,000 mark in 1922.

The Federation is divided into 110 National and International Unions; 36,247 Local Unions; 941 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions; 973 City Central Bodies; 49 State Federations; 783 Local Department Councils and 5 Departments.

The total benefits paid the members by affiliated organizations during the past year were: Death benefits, \$3,046,-300.62; death benefits to members' wives, \$20,741.10; sick benefits, \$1,209,903.49; traveling benefits, \$33,517.65; tool insurance, \$274.80, and unemployment benefits, \$903,-461.49.

LABOR'S CONFERENCE OF FEBRUARY 23-24, 1921

Because of the general situation confronting the labor movement and threatening its effectiveness, if not its existence, in a most serious manner, President Gompers called together on December 29th a number of officials of trade unions and friends of the labor movement for a discussion of the entire subject. After a survey of various movements aiming at the destruction of the trade union movement and the destruction of standards of labor, by the American Federation of Labor, it was decided to recommend the advisability of a conference of officials and representatives of national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It also was the recommendation that a special effort should be made to more thoroughly organize the dissemination of information about the trade union movement and its work, in order that there might be a more thoroughly informed state of public opinion in relation to questions affecting the welfare of the workers.

Acting on these recommendations President Gompers laid the entire subject before the Executive Council, with the result that the council directed the president to summon a conference of officials and representatives of national and international trade unions to be held in Washington on February 23d. On that date the duly authorized officials and representatives of the labor movement convened in the Executive Council Chamber of the headquarters building in Washington. So important were the issues discussed and so deeply in earnest were the representatives of labor, that the conference remained in session throughout all of two days.

The conference had before it the recommendation of the Executive Council proposing a systematic work of information dissemination and by unanimous vote approved that proposal. It was the expressed view of the conference that every possible effort should be made to make accessible to everyone the fullest information about the work and aims of the trade union movement.

After thorough consideration of all of the issues involved and of an expression of the views of practically all of the delegates, a declaration was adopted setting forth labor's position and declaring its unalterable determination to resist with all possible strength the efforts of the enemies of labor to undermine and destroy our movement. This declaration is as follows:

"We ask the American people to give solemn consideration to this declaration. It is the pronouncement of a movement that is consecrated to the cause of freedom as Americans understand freedom. It is the message of men and women who will not desert the cause of freedom, no matter what the tide of the struggle.

"The American labor movement in this crucial hour here lays before the people the full story and asks them to rally with labor to the defense of our imperiled institutions.

"Labor speaks from no narrow or selfish point of view. It speaks from the standpoint of American citizenship. And the indictment it lays is an indictment of the enemies of freedom and progress.

"American labor battling for the preservation of American democracy and American institutions today stands between two converging destructive forces.

"Standing between two opposing forces, uncompromising toward both, the American trade union movement today finds itself and every American institution of freedom assailed and attacked by the conscienceless autocrats of industry and the followers of radical European fanaticism. If either of these wins, the doors of democratic freedom and opportunity can never be reopened in our time.

"Though inspired by vastly different motives, these two unrelenting forces work toward the destruction of the same ideals, each using the other as a tool in the struggle to overwhelm democracy and put an end to American progress, politically and industrially.

"On the one hand labor is compelled to meet in a wide variety of manifestations the determination of reactionary industrial autocrats, autocrats who would destroy the organizations of labor and remove from the field of industry the only agencies through which the workers may protect themselves from aggression and the only agency through which they may offer to industry their co-operation in the improvement of industrial processes and the expansion of productive energy with that improvement of the product and lowering of prices justly demanded by the public.

REACTION CASTS OFF ALL PRETENSE

"Reactionary employers have joined their might in a campaign which they are pleased to call a campaign for the "open shop," which they have been waging vigorously since the signing of the armistice. Compelled by the pressure of public opinion to accept labor's co-operation during the war, when the utmost conservation of productive energy was necessary to the life of the nation, they cast off all pretense immediately upon the passing of the emergency.

"This entire campaign on the part of the combined reactionary employers is in no sense a campaign for the "open shop," no matter what definition may be given to that term. The campaign is (distinctly and solely) one for a shop that shall be closed against union workmen. It is primarily, a campaign disguised under the name of an 'open shop' campaign, designed to destroy trade unions and to break down and eliminate the whole principle of collective bargaining which has for years been accepted by the highest industrial authorities and by the American people as a principle based upon justice and established permanently in our industrial life.

"Not only during the war, but during every years since the labor movement has had a place in our industrial life, it has justified its existence and proved the necessity therefor, by making possible the necessary co-operation between employers and workers, on the one hand, and on the other hand by rescuing the workers from autocratic domination and developing for them a standard of living and of working conditions fitting to American citizenship. The American trade union movement is here because it is a necessity.

UNSCRUPULOUS FINANCIAL SPECULATION

"The unscrupulous pirateers of finance, having squeezed the consumer throughout the period of the war, are now broadening their field and enriching themselves by squeezing both the producer and the consumer. Fortunes are being made today by commodity and financial speculation.

FLAGRANT PROFITEERING CONTINUES

"It is astounding, but true, that even after so great a lapse of time since the ending of hostilities there is, so far as the average family is concerned, practically no reduction in the high cost of living. It is admitted freely that in some commodities there has been a reduction of price in the wholesale markets, but there has been no appreciable reduction in the retail prices at which the working people must make their purchases.

"Labor has time after time indicted the employers and the commercial interests of the country for wanton profiteering. We declare again that the government has been and continues impotent in the face of the criminal operations of profiteers and must therefore accept the responsibility for a great portion of the indignation and resentment of the people against those who have filched their pockets for no reason except that they have had the power to do so.

"Going hand in hand with profiteering there has been, and is, a shameful and undoubtedly unjustified overcapitalization of industrial and commercial projects, compelling the consuming public to pay interest in the form of inflated prices on vast sums of money, back of which there is no foundation of intrinsic value or productive capacity.

CURTAILING CONSUMING POWER

"Due to the maladministration of industry, and principally and primarily because of the studied and calculated arbitrary policies of reactionary employers, there has come upon us a state of unemployment which is depriving fully three and one-half million working people of the opportunity to earn a living. That there should be this tragic situation at a time when hardly any portion of the world has a sufficient supply of the necessities of

life is a commentary upon the methods of those responsible for the conduct of industry which they cannot justify. It is a rebuke to their methods which only prompt and fundamental remedial action can remove. The condition of unemployment has been accentuated by keeping open the flood gates of immigration, which has added to the confusion and given employers an additional weapon in their efforts to reduce the American standard of living.

"One result is the effort to lower wages. The stupidity of such policies as these, whether or not apparent to employers inspired only by a desire for monetary gain, is a matter which should give the most serious concern to the American people as a whole. Every reduction of wages is a reduction in the consuming power of the wage-earners and a direct blow at the prosperity and well-being of the country.

"Labor not only insists upon maintaining the present standard of wages and working conditions, but declares its solemn purpose to continue its struggle to further improve those standards. Where the unorganized workers are concerned, while they benefit by the protests and progress of the organized workers, they find themselves unable to meet properly the present crucial situation. Their recourse is to join the organizations of their trades or callings, and we demand for them the right freely to follow such a course and to exercise all of the powers and privileges which that implies. Collective bargaining is one of the great stabilizing influences in industry in the relations between employers and workers. It is censurable that employers have in too many instances dissipated these friendly and mutually advantageous arrangements. We strongly urge upon both employers and unions to keep inviolate the instrumentality of collective bargaining.

TRAGIC PENALTIES OF MALADMINISTRATION

"Another manifestation of the unscientific and inhumane policies of industrial autocracy is found in what is commonly known as 'labor turnover,' which means the repeated hiring and discharging of individual workers without any opportunity for an expression on the part of those workers in determining the terms or the conditions under which they shall give service.

"This endless movement of workers from shop to shop, with its inevitable burden of idleness and loss of produc-

tion, is the individual protest of the unorganized against conditions of employment which they have no power to remedy. Where there is organization of labor and the opportunity for negotiation and agreement, labor turnover is eliminated as a check and drain on industrial life.

"Those manifestations of autocratic policy in industry already cited are almost entirely of a purely industrial character. There remain other abuses equally serious, if not more so, finding expression more often through our political machinery. Through reactionary decisions of courts, through the unwarranted and reckless use of the writ of injunction, through laws establishing industrial courts and boards, through compulsory arbitration laws, and through the utter failure of Congress and of State legislative bodies to attempt anything which might serve as a stimulus to labor in these trying times, the welfare of the entire country and, in fact, the stability of many of our democratic institutions are most seriously menaced. These are matters of paramount interest to every American.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS DESTROY FREEDOM

"Through the establishment of industrial courts, employers are seeking to inject into American industrial life a device through which they may annul constitutional guarantees and deprive workers of freedom and of the right to function through their organizations. Aside from the denial of guaranteed rights brought about by the establishment of industrial courts, these instruments serve to create in industry a disharmony which inevitably must result in a chaotic industrial condition and consequent loss of production.

"The joint relationship between organized workers and employers which exists when these two industrial forces meet in voluntary conference to reach voluntary agreements is a relationship of negotiation; that which exists when industrial courts are established to determine the conditions in industry is a relationship between litigants—litigants never voluntarily yield a jot. Trade unionism establishes a condition of harmony through mutual effort toward a common purpose, while the industrial court establishes a condition of antagonism, each party in hostile suit against the other and each inevitably hostile toward the court itself when the decision is unfavorable. Industrial courts and the like, created by law, are

pernicious devices, the fundamental error of which must become more clear as time passes. The paradox of the situation is that those employers who look upon them as devices for their benefit and who are propagating the idea with the zeal of faddists will, in the long run, suffer equally with labor as a penalty for their short-sightedness.

INJUNCTIONS RESTORE FEUDALISM

“The revival of the unrestrained use of the injunction also imperils the stability of our economic structure. For six years the Clayton act, accepted on all sides as the established law of the land, to an appreciable degree checked the abuse of the writ of injunction. A majority of the justices of the Supreme Court have swept away this strong barrier against a feudalistic legal concept and labor finds itself again at the mercy of an unlimited use of judge-made law. The injunction as it is now used and abused in labor disputes is without sanction either in the constitution or in the fundamental law of the land. It is a pure usurpation of power and authority. The only possible and practical remedy in the face of a power so usurped and so completely unjustified lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do, or which seek to compel workers to do those things which they have a law and guaranteed right to refuse to do. This is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief and this course it purposes to pursue. Labor realizes fully the consequences of such a course, but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions it is compelled to adopt this course, be the consequences what they may.

“The workers maintain that the Constitution of the United States is a living document, its provisions and guarantees as applicable today as when they were adopted. The workers maintain that in their every-day life and work rights which the Constitution declares to be inalienable should in practice, as well as in theory, be inalienable. Among these rights is the right of liberty—freedom from involuntary servitude or compulsory labor, except as punishment for crime. This guarantee of the thirteenth amendment lives, and the workers are determined that it shall not be denied them. Nor shall this guarantee of their freedom be so distorted as to compel a

group slavery in modern industry as reprehensible as was the individual chattel slavery of old. Slavery, compulsory labor, the tying of men to their jobs, will be no more tolerated now than was chattel slavery then. It has no more right to exist and is just as repugnant under our democratic form of government as it would be under a monarchical, bureaucratic or any form other of government.

"The Clayton Act was made law by Congress and by the signature of the President for the express purpose of correcting a condition under which cases such as the Danbury hatters' case were possible. It was made law for the express purpose of instructing judges in the limitation of their powers. Shortly after placing his signature to the Clayton Act with its labor provisions the President of the United States made the following declaration:

" 'A man's labor is not a commodity but a part of his life. The courts must now treat it as if it were a commodity, but must treat it as if it were part of his life. I am sorry that there were any judges who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me as if section 6 of the Clayton act were a return to the primer of human liberty; but if the judges have to have the primer opened before them, I am willing to open it.'

TRADE UNIONS DEFEND LIBERTY

"The greatest force in American life capable of restraining predatory capital and to that extent capable of maintaining the democratic institutions of the country is the trade union movement. The trade union movement would be false to its trust, false to the ideals of our republic and false to the great public whose confidence it must have, as well as false to its own members, whose interests it is organized to protect, if it neglected any proper effort in behalf of the liberty or well-being of the great masses of our people.

"To that end this movement of the organized workers sets its face against all forms of compulsion, including such devices as so-called industrial courts, the un-American and repugnant idea of compulsory arbitration and the vicious, tyrannical abuse of the writ of injunction. Through such devices, in addition to the great danger which they constitute to the general public welfare, legislative enactments are set aside so that the organizations

of labor may be mulcted, crippled or destroyed. Through such devices voluntary, democratic and constructive organizations of labor are practically outlawed.

LABOR RESISTS REACTION

"However great may be the determination of the institutions of reaction to destroy the organizations of labor by these means, the resistance of labor will be uncompromising and unremitting. The organizations of labor must not and will not be destroyed. Trade unions foster education, uproot ignorance, shorten hours, lengthen life, raise wages, increase independence, develop manhood, balk tyranny, reduce prejudice, protect rights, abolish wrongs, and make the world better.

"It should be the purpose of government properly to stimulate our industrial processes. It should be the purpose of government to make voluntary negotiation more easily entered into. If, on the other hand, all of the safeguards set up in our constitutional and legal structure for the protection of the workers are to be destroyed by judicial construction, as the vitality of the Clayton act has been destroyed, then labor demands the immediate and sweeping repeal of all of that body of laws known as anti-combination and conspiracy laws.

"Labor is anxious to serve. It has made this declaration repeatedly. It has lived and practiced that determination. It has done this in the face of most wanton and brutal opposition. Government has given little assistance. It has even destroyed the simplest and most obvious beginning of what might have been an effective employment service labor repeats it is time for the immediate and comprehensive restoration of this service.

FANATICAL PROPAGANDA AND INTRIGUE

"Converging upon labor from the extreme right is auto-cratic reaction, while from the opposite extreme is the insidious propaganda of radical European fanaticism, which is particularly and peculiarly deadly in its hatred of the American labor movement because of its democratic character and its steadfast refusal to adopt revolutionary destructive policies. It is a curious and startling fact that this propaganda of fanaticism has the sympathy and support of many of those in our country who style themselves as liberals, but who do not distinguish

between that which is truly liberal and that which is destructive and fraudulent.

"Because of its opposition to the American labor movement, this overseas propaganda has even secured in the United States the support, at times secret, of some of the most reactionary American employers because of a common antagonism to the trade union movement. There is an unscrupulousness and a natural aptitude for intrigue in this fanatical propaganda which makes it a most subtle menace to every democratic ideal and institution in our country.

"This propaganda, this constant effort to undermine the constructive organizations of American labor, this constant poisoning of the very foundation of our democracy, finds its expression everywhere and through countless agencies. It is assisted in its work of destruction not only by the publications devoted to a perverted expression of 'liberal thought, but it' is assisted as well by many of those who speak from our platforms and who write and edit our periodical publications and our daily newspapers. Much of this assistance is involuntary and unconscious, which testifies to the subtlety of the propaganda and to the need for constant study and alertness on the part of all those who have at heart the preservation of democratic life in America.

LABOR'S PURPOSEFUL DETERMINATION

"In face of the situation here set forth, which is still further embittered by the activities of private detectives and agents provocateur paid by many employers, the American trade union movement, speaking through its duly authorized representatives, offers on the one hand constructive practical suggestions for relief and remedy, and on the other hand utters its uncompromising protest against the injustices and the autocratic policies which reaction seeks to impose. It declares in measured and emphatic tones its unalterable determination to resist at every point and with its entire strength the encroachments both of industrial tyranny and fanatical, revolutionary propaganda. The American labor movement is determined at all costs to maintain that freedom and those liberties which constitute American democracy. The labor movement believes this policy to be one embodying the highest statesmanship, as the only policy

than can preserve and maintain and develop that harmonious relationship in industry without which our productive processes must be sacrificed to a reign of chaotic disorganization. The labor movement offers those voluntary and conciliatory methods of negotiation, arbitration and agreement through which it is possible to develop in our industrial life the highest degree of good will and the highest degree of productivity, in order that there may be for all of our people the fullest enjoyment of life and the loftiest standards of life.

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPAL IS VITAL

"The effort to crush the voluntary organizations of the workers may be designed by employers as an effort to secure their own immediate enrichment, but no such effort can stop at that point. Whether its sponsors will it or not, it is an effort to bring upon our whole national organization of society unprecedented disaster and retrogression. The principle of voluntary agreement is the kernel from which has grown the success of this country as a democracy. If that is destroyed in our industrial life, it cannot exist in any other phase of our life, and the social organization that has made America must crumble and disappear. Neither the principle of state dictatorship nor the principle of private autocratic dictation in industry can be permitted to gain a foothold in America, for where either of these comes in freedom and democracy must cease to be.

"American trade unionists have long since made their choice of principles. Their movement is founded upon the principles laid down in the foundation stones of the republic. It is now for the American people as a people to make a choice. We are confronted with a supreme crisis. Not even in the days when the nation hovered on the brink of war was the situation more critical. The path of progress and constructive peaceful achievement and evolution is laid down by the trade union movement. The road to autocracy, unfreedom and chaos is laid down by its enemies. The choice is now before the country.

"This conference calls for public support and recognition of:

"The right of the working people of the United States to organize into trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests.

"The right to, and practice of, collective bargaining by trade unions through representatives of their own choosing.

"The right to work and to cease work collectively.

"The right collectively to bestow or withhold patronage.

"The right to the exercise of collective activities in furtherance of the welfare of labor.

"This conference proposes and urges public support for:

"Enactment by Congress of legislation which shall protect the workers in their organized capacity against the concept that there is a property right in the labor of a human being.

"No application of the use of injunctions in industrial disputes where they would not apply in the absence of such disputes.

"Prohibition of immigration for a period of not less than two years.

"More general application of the initiative and referendum in the political affairs of the United States and of our several States.

"Removal by Congress of the usurped power of courts to declare unconstitutional laws enacted by Congress.

"Election of judges.

"Immediate restoration of exemption from or the repeal of all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws.

"Restoration of an adequate federal employment service.

"Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people.

"Repeal by the States of all industrial court laws and all restrictive and coercive laws, including the so-called open port law of Texas, and freedom from decisions of courts holding trade unions and individual members thereof liable in damages for the unlawful acts of others.

"Enactment by Congress of a law declaring that labor organizations are not co-partnerships and shall not be so treated in law or in equity.

"Investigation by Congress of the activities of so-called private detective agencies in the field of industrial relations.

"We urge upon the unorganized workers the urgent necessity of joining the unions of their trades and callings, their haven of refuge and protection.

"We call upon the workers to resist the efforts to destroy trade unions, whether by the false pretense of the 'open shop,' the usurped authority of courts through writs of injunction, or otherwise.

"We call upon the trade unions for a closer banding together, a greater solidarity and unity of purpose.

"We call for united support in the protection of standards of wages and conditions already gained and we summon the workers to continued efforts to increase the consuming power, raise the standards and improve the conditions of life and work.

"We call upon the workers and all of our people to give the support, their effort and their combined strength of righteous purpose to this appeal for the preservation of the spirit and the letter of that great declaration which was written to guarantee to all Americans 'the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and' freedom from involuntary servitude."

The above declaration and appeal was signed by the officers and other representatives of the national and international trade unions of America, assembled in the Executive Council Chamber of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1921, pledging themselves and those whom they represented.

SOME RECENT IMPORTANT DECISIONS

It is not our purpose to discuss under this heading cases which may be important in individual jurisdictions, says the official report of the proceedings of the conference, although it is noted that a number of such exist. We desire to comment briefly upon four cases (two decided and two awaiting decision) before the Supreme Court of the United States.

HITCHMAN COMPANY CASE

The Hitchman case was decided in 1917. One of the most deplorable effects of the world war was that the attention of the community was of necessity largely diverted from matters of domestic policy which deserve and ordinarily receive careful consideration in times of peace. A decision of the United States Supreme Court dealing with important phases of the relationship between "capital" and "labor" arouses wide discussion, not only among

lawyers but also among the people at large. But the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company case was handed down at a time when public attention was distracted and it went comparatively unnoticed by all but the organized labor movement and by members of the legal profession, the latter did not give it the attention it deserved and normally would have received. As time went on, however, the far-reaching result of that decision revealed itself, and the blow which it gave to labor became readily apparent.

In the Hitchman case, the question was presented to the Supreme Court as to whether or not members of a labor union could be enjoined from conspiring to persuade, and persuading, without violence or show of violence, plaintiff's employes, not members of the union, and who were working for plaintiff not for a specified time, but under an agreement not to continue in plaintiffs' employment if they joined the union, this agreement being fully known to defendants, secretly to agree to join the union and continue working for plaintiff until enough had agreed to join, so that a strike could be called, and plaintiff be thereby forced to unionize its business of mining coal. This is the essence upon which the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company predicated its case.

The Hitchman Company resorted to the practice after the original case had been started of requiring each of its employes to sign employment cards to the following effect:

I am employed by and work for the Hitchman Coal & Coke Company with the express understanding that I am not a member of the United Mine Workers of America, and will not become so while an employe of the Hitchman Coal & Coke Company; that the Hitchman Coal & Coke Company is run non-union and agreed with me that it will run non-union while I am in its employ. If at any time I am employed by the Hitchman Coal & Coke Company I want to become connected with the United Mine Workers of America or any affiliated organization, I agree to withdraw from the employment of said company, and agree that while I am in the employ of that company I will not make any efforts amongst its employes to bring about the unionizing of that mine against the company's wish. I have either read the above or heard the same read.

The question of the validity and effect of this agreement was largely discussed in the case under consideration and the majority opinion (Justices Brandeis, Holmes, and Clarke dissenting) sustained this contract as a valid

one capable of enforcement against any outsider who might interfere with it, a strange part of the situation being that of course it was not enforceable against the party signing it, if at any time he saw fit at any moment to quit employment, nor was it at any time enforceable against the coal company which could discharge its employe without a moment's notice.

Assuming the contract as valid as we have stated, the Supreme Court maintained the right of the judiciary to restrain any person from urging an employe of the company to break his contract. He might not be solicited to join a trade union while the so-called contract was in existence, the solicitor knowing such fact.

Much of the language contained in the case is very broad, as for instance:

Upon all of the facts we are constrained to hold that the purpose entertained by defendants to bring about a strike at plaintiff's mine in order to compel plaintiff, through fear of financial loss, to consent to the unionization of the mine as the lesser evil, was an unlawful purpose.

Following the literal language of this decision an employer has but to enter into psuedo contracts with his employes and thereafter any attempt to unionize them may be the subject of an injunction.

In this case the majority members of the court lost sight of the fact that what the defendants were doing was done in self-defense and not maliciously, and in view of recent decisions throughout the country declaring the right of industrial combatants to push their struggle to the limits of the justification of self-interest, the decision of the majority members of the United States Supreme Court is surprising, but as previously stated it dealt labor a severe blow and for this reason: It so happens that the Hitchman case is only binding in the federal court because no federal statute was construed and no constitutional question was involved, but it is undeniable that that decision will largely influence every state court. It has been quoted with approval by the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and by the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Auburn Draying Company vs. Wardel. Hence the importance of some legislative relief.

Since the employer in the Hitchman case could arbitrarily dismiss an employe any time for the most ca-

precious reason, and had not exacted any agreement by which the employe agreed not to join a labor union, it seems incredible that a court should hold it was improper to lay before such employes the advantages of joining a labor organization. Yet that is what the decision comes to when finally analyzed. As it would not be possible for Congress to pass any law which affects intrastate trade or business, it is obvious that both national and state legislation will have to be obtained in order to protect labor adequately.

DUPLEX PRINTING COMPANY CASE

The case of Duplex Printing Press Company vs. Deering, which was decided by the United States Supreme Court, January 3, 1921, is even a greater disappointment than the decision in the Hitchman case, because the opinion of the majority members of the court clearly reveals that section 20 of the Clayton act has been emasculated of any protection that labor was supposed to enjoy thereunder.

Section 20 of the Clayton act is as follows:

That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by court of the United States or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from the purpose of peacefully persuading any person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising,

or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or things which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.

The Duplex Company sought to enjoin officials of the machinists' and affiliated unions from interfering with its business by inducing their members not to work for plaintiff or its customers in connection with the setting up of presses made by it. Unlike *Hitchman Coal and Coke Company vs. Mitchell*, there was no charge that defendants induced employes to break their contracts, nor was it urged in the arguments that defendants threatened acts of violence. The defendants admitted interference with plaintiff's business but insisted that by the common law of New York and by section 20 of the Clayton act, the facts constituted a justification for this interference with plaintiff's business. Referring to section 20 of the Clayton act, Mr. Justice Brandeis in his dissenting opinion, with whom Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Clarke concurred, said:

This statute was the fruit of unceasing agitation which extended over more than twenty years and was designed to equalize before the law the position of workingmen and employer as industrial combatants. Aside from the use of the injunction, the chief source of dissatisfaction with the existing law lay in the doctrine of malicious combination, and in many parts of the country, in the judicial declarations of the illegality at common law of picketing and persuading others to leave work. The grounds for objection to the latter are obvious. The objection to the doctrine of malicious combination requires some explanation. By virtue of that doctrine, damage resulting from conduct such as striking or withholding patronage or persuading others to do either, which without more might be *damnum absque injuria* because the result of trade competition, became actionable when done for a purpose which a judge considered socially or economically harmful and therefore branded as malicious and economic ideas of judges, which thus became translated into law, were preju-

dicial to a position of equality between workingman and employer; that due to this dependence upon the individual opinion of judges great confusion existed as to what purposes were lawful and what unlawful; and that in any event congress, not the judges, was the body which should declare what public policy in regard to the industrial struggle demands.

By 1914, the ideas of the advocates of legislation had fairly crystallized upon the manner in which the inequality and uncertainty of the law should be removed. It was to be done by expressly legalizing certain acts regardless of the effects produced by them upon other persons. As to them congress was to extract the element of injuria from the damages thereby inflicted, instead of leaving judges to determine according to their own economic and social views whether the damage inflicted on an employer in an industrial struggle was *damnum absque injuria*, because an incident of trade competition, or a legal injury, because in their opinion, economically and socially objectionable. This idea was presented to the committees which reported the Clayton act. The resulting law set out certain acts which had previously been held unlawful, whenever courts had disapproved of the ends for which they were performed; it then declared that, when these acts were committed in the course of an industrial dispute, they should not be held to violate any law of the United States. In other words, the Clayton act substituted the opinion of Congress as to the propriety of the purpose for that of differing judges; and thereby it declared that the relations between employers of labor and workingmen were competitive relations, that organized competition was not harmful and that it justified injuries necessarily inflicted in its course. Both the majority and the minority report of the house committee indicates that such was its purpose. If, therefore, the act applies to the case at bar, the acts here complained of cannot 'be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States,' and hence do not violate the Sherman act.

As a result of the decisions in this and in the Hitchman case it is undeniable that labor has been unjustly stripped of important rights to which it is under law and right entitled in the federal courts and unless there is some adequate legislative relief it is obvious that certain employers throughout the United States who seek to

crush labor will take advantage of those decisions and insist upon the open shop, so-called, which virtually means that labor will be reduced to the same low standard that obtained nearly a century ago; that the lot of the working man will be the same as it was in mediaeval times, that his wages will be a mere pittance, his hours of labor intolerable, his home a hovel, his clothes rags, his degradation as base as in the days now happily passed.

THE CORONADO CASE

The Coronado case against the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 21, of the mine workers and others was brought originally about eight years ago. After a legal history not necessary to be detailed, it resulted in a judgment which was affirmed in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in favor of the plaintiffs for \$625,000, being treble damages under the Sherman act. In brief, the defendants, including the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 21, United Mine Workers of America and twenty-seven local unions, were held liable for acts of alleged violence which had been committed in Arkansas against some seven mines, although the United Mine Workers and District No. 21 had no connection with any of these alleged acts. The international organization was held responsible because of having failed to discipline the members of local unions or of District No. 21 and on scarcely better grounds was District No. 21 held liable. From such decision as stated, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States and a writ of certiorari asked. The case was argued in December and no decision up to the preparation of this report has yet been announced.

The substantial fact is that if the decision below is sustained any international body may be held liable on the scantiest suggestion of evidence for the misconduct of individuals not directed by them and of whose methods they may have no knowledge and be without special means of inquiry. For the first time and erroneously, we believe, a court has held labor organizations directly responsible as if they were incorporated bodies. Irrespective of any discussion upon the merits we will anticipate that the United States Supreme Court will find it necessary to sustain the appeal for this among other reasons which have their technical as well as legal force. But if

a different view is taken by the Supreme Court of the United States no international labor organization may consider itself safe irrespective of any precautions it may take and irrespective of its innocence of even technical wrongdoing, at least until the federal law has been changed.

It is therefore in the power and in the hands of the United States Supreme Court to decide whether the United Mine Workers of America and all other voluntary organizations of workers are unlawful organizations and whether it will be unlawful to belong to them, and simply because of membership therein their members be subject to civil and criminal laws. It will also determine whether any employer or groups of employers doing business with a national or international union are violating the laws. If the court determines that every agreement held by national or international unions with employers is unlawful, this decision will, unless remedied by law, make it impossible for the wage-earners of America to organize for their protection and the promotion of their rights and interests upon the constructive basis as the labor movement of America now exists. In that event collective bargaining will be unlawful. Suits will be begun in every State where coal is mined. The operators who have had contracts with the United Mine Workers may sue this organization for damages sustained while strikes have been in progress. Already the coal operators of several States have refused to operate the machinery of the agreement for the collection of assessments to aid the strikers in West Virginia and other States.

Other cases have been brought against the United Mine Workers of America, based upon the same grounds as those involved in the Coronado case. One of these is the suit of the Pennsylvania Mining Company. Through this persecution, under the guise of prosecution, the funds of the United Mine Workers of America have been tied up, in perfecting bonds so that the appeal might be made, in the sum of over \$1,100,000.

The Executive Council recommend to this convention that every effort be made by the American Federation of Labor to secure the enactment of a law by Congress which will bring relief to the workers from such conditions.

TRUAX VERSUS CORRIGAN

A fourth case (one of those awaiting decision) is that of Truax vs. Corrigan on appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the State of Arizona. This case was argued last April and indirectly involves the constitutionality under the federal constitution of the labor provisions of the Clayton act, including particularly the right of picketing. After the adoption of the Clayton act, the State of Arizona passed an enactment similar in all respects. Its constitutionality under the federal constitution was challenged by the plaintiffs who failed in the lower court and on appeal in the Supreme Court of the State, but thereafter brought their appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

EFFECT OF DECISIONS

The decision in the cases reported seems to deny the privilege of a union to increase its membership and therefore increase its power for collective bargaining by soliciting and persuading workmen to terminate their employment in order to join the union. It is difficult to reconcile this conclusion with those decisions which permit striking employes to induce by peaceful persuasion others to quit work or withhold their patronage from the employer. The other cases referred, and still pending for final decision, go even further and question the validity of trade unions.

In view of these decisions and the tendency of our courts generally to restrict rather than to enlarge the workers' right to promote their own welfare, a conference was held in the Executive Chamber of the American Federation of Labor, February 21, 1921. Those present were:

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers, William Green, W. D. Mahon, Matthew Woll, Daniel Tobin, Joseph F. Valentine and Frank Morrison.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America—W. D. Fitzgerald and L. D. Bland.

International Association of Machinists—William H. Johnston.

United Mine Workers of America—John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, John Moore, Percy Tetlow and Walter J. James.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—
M. F. Tighe.

Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor—
James Lord.

Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of
Labor—John J. Manning.

International Molders' Union of North America—John P.
Frey.

Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—
James O'Connell.

Legislative Committee, American Federation of Labor—
Edward F. McGrady, Edgar Wallace and W. C. Roberts.

Attorneys—Samuel Montgomery, West Virginia, Miners;
Harry Warrum, United Mine Workers of America;
Frank Mulholland, International Association of Ma-
chinists; Jackson Kilsten, American Federation of
Labor; James S. Bryan, Rochester Central Trades and
Labor Council; Gilbert E. Roe, New York.

A thorough discussion of all the angles of these decisions and their effect on the future of trade unions followed. Suggestions were made as to the best methods of combating these decisions and whether it is best to promote legislation making such individual contracts unlawful, to take away the powers assumed by the Supreme Court, the election of federal judges by the people, or such other action as would be a protection to labor. Underneath all the discussion was the feeling that the trade unions will have to adopt some new methods in their activities.

As a result of this conference and discussion of these cases the following proposed legislative measure was adopted and agreed to and approved later by the Executive Council:

AN ACT CONCERNING LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be unlawful for working men and women to organize themselves into or carry on labor unions and to persuade or induce others to join with them for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or regulating the wages, or otherwise bettering the condition of the

members of such organizations, or doing any act in pursuance thereof not forbidden by law if done by a single individual. Labor unions and the individual members thereof shall not be liable in damages for the unlawful acts of their officers or of other members thereof, unless they shall have personally aided, counselled and advised the same.

Section 2. No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States or any judge or judges thereof in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms of employment or conditions of labor which shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation or contract of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others so to do; or from attending at any place where any person or persons might lawfully be for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information; or from inducing or persuading any person, firm or corporation; or from recommending, advising, inducing, or persuading others so to do; or from paying, or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by a single individual. The acts specified herein shall not be construed or held to be illegal or unlawful in any court of the United States.

Section 3. No person shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States for entering into or participating in any arrangement, agreement, or combination made with a view of joint action for the purpose of regulating the number of hours of labor, or regulating wages, or bettering the condition of working men and women, or for any act done in pursuance thereof unless such act is in itself forbidden by law if done by a single individual.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

In the proposal to exert extraordinary efforts to have the foregoing legislative measure enacted into law in every State of the Union as well as by our national government, it is not the intention to subordinate the expressions and relief declared for by the labor conference held in Washington as above noted. In addition to declaring

for legislative redress this conference likewise declared for the elimination of all anti-conspiracy laws and doctrines as well as all legal fictions designed to prohibit and restrain combinations of wealth, but which in reality have only served the purpose of restricting and prohibiting the organizations of wage-earners in their voluntary and normal activities to improve their conditions of work and to promote their standards of life.—Taken from the Report of Proceedings.

President Gompers presided over the balance of the sessions, which were taken up with addresses, resolutions, reports of committees and the usual routine of business.

The convention adjourned at 5.50 o'clock P. M., Saturday, June 25th, after selecting Cincinnati as the city in which to hold the convention of 1922.

THE INJUNCTION'S OTHER EDGE

Double-edged is the injunction weapon, and the hitherto unused side of the blade must henceforth be reckoned with in labor controversies, say a number of the editors who point out the significance of the judicial decision in favor of labor which ended the garment workers' strike in New York in January, 1922. Organized labor has long been fighting the employers' use of the court injunction to restrict strike activities, as witness the hostile nickname, "Injunction Bill Taft," and the epigram, "In case of the injunction in labor disputes, contempt of court is respect for law." For years workers have heard our courts denounced by their leaders as the seat of "government by injunction." Labor on its part, as the New York Globe notes, "has refrained from seeking injunctions. Consistency, a belief that on the whole the courts were prejudiced against them, poverty, and unfamiliarity with the resources of the law have, with other factors, explained the reluctance of the unions to go into the courts." But now, remarks the New York Herald:

"The workers find themselves in possession of one of those dreadful injunctions. It enjoins their employers from further abrogating the broken contract. It opens the way for an employees' suit to recover damages. It shows the men and women of organized labor that they may find in the courts the justice which never can be attained through violence and disorder."

Considerations like these lead many a newspaper to look upon the issuance of the garment strike injunction by Justice Wagner of the New York State Supreme Court as, in the New York Evening World's phrase, "a milestone in the development of labor law in the United States." The facts in the case can be stated briefly. The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association in New York have a three-year agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, covering wages and working conditions, which terminates June 1, 1922. In October the employers, who wanted to hold their markets as against other cities, and, as the Brooklyn Eagle notes, saw no way of doing so "except by less slackening, longer hours, and the piece-price plan," tried to introduce hours and rates inconsistent with the agreement. The strike ensued. A temporary injunction in another court was made permanent by Justice Robert F. Wagner of the New York State Supreme Court on January 11. Justice Wagner calls upon the employers to cease from "taking or continuing in any concerted action involving the violation or repudiation" of the existing agreement with the union. He says of the union's request for an injunction:

"It is elementary and yet sometimes requires emphasis that the door of a court of equity is open to employer and employee alike. It is no respecter of persons; it is keen to protect the legal rights of all. Heretofore the employer alone has prayed the protection of a court of equity against threatened irreparable illegal acts of the employee.

"But mutuality of obligation compels a mutuality of remedy. The fact that the employes have entered Equity's threshold by a hitherto untraveled path does not lessen their rights to the law's decree.

"Precedent is not our only guide in deciding these disputes, for many are worn out by time and made useless by the more enlightened and humane conception of social justice. That progressive sentiment of advanced civilization which has compelled legislative action to correct and improve conditions which a proper regard for humanity would no longer tolerate, can not be ignored by the courts. Our decisions should be in harmony with that modern conception and not in defiance of it.

"It cannot be seriously contended that the plaintiffs have an adequate remedy at law. That the damages re-

sulting from the alleged violation of the agreement would be irremediable at law is too patent for discussion. There are over 40,000 workers whose rights are involved and over 300 defendant organizations. The contract expires within six months, and a trial of the issues can hardly be held within that time. It is unthinkable that the court should force litigants into a court of law. A court of equity looks to the substance and essence of things, and disregards matters of form and technical niceties."

The issuance of the Wagner injunction was followed by the calling off of the strike and the agreement of the employers to reinstate the week-work system and the forty-four-hour week. President Benjamin Schlesinger of the Garment Workers' Union declares that the decision "will be hailed as important by organized labor throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, and will set a valuable precedent for all similar cases."

Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the union, is persuaded by the decision that his own belief in "the justice, wisdom and efficacy of the injunction in labor disputes" is vindicated. Morris Hillquit, another attorney for the workers, considers the decision "an important moral victory for organized labor as a whole." It is an act of "poetic justice to hurl one of such missiles against its inventors"; but, he continues, "organized labor will not become reconciled to the use of injunction in labor disputes because it may occasionally serve its own ends." In fact, Mr. Hillquit hopes that the decision will "tend to make injunctions less popular with employers," and "will lead to a radical limitation and eventually the complete abolition of judicial interference in labor disputes by the means of injunctions."

The Socialist New York Call, which has been strongly behind the garment workers, trusts that Justice Wagner's sentiments "will be read by his fellow judges throughout the United States." This decision, it goes on, "opens the way for other judges to put themselves on record that in dealing with living things the dead and musty past shall not be allowed to tyrannize."

\$608,000,000 EARNED BY ROADS FOR 1921

By HARDEN COLFAX

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Earnings of American railroads during 1921, the first full year of private operation since 1917, total \$608,000,000, or at the rate of 3.3 per cent on the value of the properties, taking them as a whole.

The figures are approximate, as December returns are not yet compiled, but are accurate to within a few million dollars, one way or the other.

This showing, which falls half a billion dollars short of what the Interstate Commerce Commission planned when it raised rates 17 months ago so that the roads might earn approximately 6 per cent. on their investment, was accomplished only by dint of drastic retrenchment, which finds a parallel nowhere in the previous history of American railroading. It is the smallest return to investors, under private control, since 1908, or within 13 years.

Executives of the carriers believe that the showing in 1922 will be much better, although the winter months probably will be comparatively lean.

The railroad history of 1921, in the light of fairly complete figures for the entire year, discloses that freight traffic fell off nearly 22 per cent from the 1920 volume and that passenger traffic declined 19 per cent. In all the years of American railroading there has not been so sharp a decline.

The last few months of the year, fortunately, showed a steady trend toward better times—a trend that is carrying the roads into 1922 with every indication of a much more prosperous year.

During 1921 the gross receipts of the roads were \$5,625,000,000. This is \$600,000,000 less than they were in 1920. On its face this showing is disheartening. But, coming to the next item on the annual statement, we find that expenses of operation showed a decrease so much greater as to be startling. Thanks to cutting expenses down to the quick, it cost the roads nearly \$1,200,000,000 less to operate in 1921 than it did in 1920.

Half of this huge economy was effected through a reduction in what the roads call transportation costs. These are the cost items of running the freight and passenger

trains, maintaining the offices and stations and keeping the machinery of the plant going. In 1920 the roads spent \$2,907,000,000 in transportation costs; in 1921 they spent \$2,300,000,000.

The difference is \$607,000,000—a sum which equals the net earnings for the year. It might be said, surprisingly, that the roads were able to make their 3.3 per cent return wholly because of the sharp cut in transportation costs, but the record shows many other factors entering into the situation.

For instance, there is the big item of maintaining equipment in good shape. On this item alone the roads spent nearly \$1,600,000,000 in 1920. In 1921 equipment was not kept up to the standard set in 1920. The roads spent \$300,000,000 less on that item. They also spent \$250,000,000 less on keeping up their roadbeds and maintaining the right of way. The total economy effected in these two items—and many persons question the real economy, claiming that the day of reckoning is coming—approximates \$550,000,000, or nearly the entire amount of net operating income.

In effecting their policy of retrenchment the roads laid off 30 per cent of their working forces in eight months. The record shows that in August, 1920, there were 2,197,000 employes on the rolls. By December of that year the number had dropped to 1,976,000, and by April to 1,542,000. That was the low mark: Thereafter the employment figures began to climb. In October last more than 200,000 more men were on the rolls than in April. Out of every three men discharged during the period of retrenchment one had been taken back.

The average earnings of the railroads' employes has been so much a subject of contention between the roads and their employes that the record on that phase of operation is of timely interest.

In 1919, before the general and sweeping increase in wages, the average yearly wage of the man on the railroad payroll was \$1,486. The following year saw generous upward revisions of the wage scales, which carried the average to \$1,820 for every man in the railroad service. In the first three months of 1921, due to part time work and other effects of the economic situation, the average wage dropped to \$1,792 per year. During the next three months it dropped to \$1,784.

Then came July and the wage decisions. The drop was decisive—to \$1,573, or at the rate of about \$17 a month for every railroad employe. In August, the last month for which the figures have been compiled, the average rose again, about \$54, to approximately \$1,627.

The foregoing figures cover the countrys' transportation system as a unit. The earnings, however, were unevenly distributed, the stronger roads earning a higher rate than others. Of the 201 carriers whose earnings are included in these totals, more than 40, or not far from one-fourth of the entire number, operated in 1921 at an actual deficit. These roads, for the most part, however, are improving their position.

The following are taken from past and future wage levels, compiled by Halbert P. Gillette, editor of Engineering and Contracting:

Table I gives the daily wage level for almost every year for the last 130 years. It also gives the wage level at five year intervals prior to 1790.

The last column of Table II gives the relative "real" wage, or the buying power of the average wage in America for the last 130 years. It is deduced by dividing the numbers in the second column by the corresponding numbers in the third column. The buying power of the average wage being 100 for the year 1913, it was 50 for the year 1860; and 20 for the year 1800. In other words, within 113 years the "real" wage of the average worker in America had increased fourfold, until it was fivefold as great at the end of that period as at the beginning. The same astonishing increase occurred in Great Britain.

TABLE I

WAGE LEVEL OR "INDEX" FOR AVERAGE DAY'S WAGE,
THE AVERAGE WAGE IN 1913 BEING 100%

Year	Wage Level	Year	Wage Level	Year	Wage Level	Year	Wage Level
1752.....	15	1846.....	40	1873.....	75	1900.....	76
1755.....	15	1847.....	41	1874.....	74	1901.....	80
1760.....	11	1848.....	42	1875.....	72	1902.....	82
1765.....	16	1849.....	41	1876.....	69	1903.....	85
1770.....	15	1850.....	41	1877.....	66	1904.....	85
1775.....	16	1851.....	41	1878.....	64	1905.....	86
1780.....	19	1852.....	42	1879.....	64	1906.....	91
1785.....	22	1853.....	42	1880.....	65	1907.....	92
1790.....	18	1854.....	43	1881.....	69	1908.....	89
1794.....	25	1855.....	44	1882.....	70	1909.....	90
1795.....	28	1856.....	44	1883.....	72	1910.....	93
1797.....	25	1857.....	45	1884.....	71	1911.....	95
1800.....	25	1858.....	44	1885.....	71	1912.....	97
1802.....	33	1859.....	45	1886.....	71	1913.....	100
1804.....	35	1860.....	45	1887.....	71	1914.....	102
1805.....	40	1861.....	46	1888.....	72	1915.....	103
1810.....	45	1862.....	47	1889.....	74	1916.....	111
1815.....	42	1863.....	54	1890.....	76	1917.....	128
1820.....	52	1864.....	61	1891.....	77	1918.....	162
1830.....	36	1865.....	68	1892.....	77	1919.....	184
1835.....	36	1866.....	71	1893.....	76	1920.....	220
1840.....	37	1867.....	75	1894.....	74		
1841.....	36	1868.....	75	1895.....	74		
1842.....	38	1869.....	76	1896.....	75		
1843.....	38	1870.....	76	1897.....	75		
1844.....	38	1871.....	76	1898.....	76		
1845.....	39	1872.....	76	1899.....	77		

Note: From 1752 to 1840 these wage levels have been deduced by H. P. Gillette from wage statistics given in the annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor for 1885, as compiled in "Comparative Wages, Prices and Cost of Living," by Carroll D. Wright, and are based mainly on New England wages paid to farm labor and to construction labor. From 1840 to 1890, the wage levels are those given in the Aldrich Senate Report, No. 1394, and are a weighted average of about 20 trades. According to that report, the average length of the working day was 11.4 hours in 1840; 11 hours in 1860, and 10 hours in 1890. From 1890 to 1920 these day wage levels have been deduced by H. P. Gillette from data in the monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, and in the monthly Labor Market Bulletin of the New York State Industrial Commission and in the monthly Crop Reporter of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE II
BUYING POWER OF AVERAGE DAILY WAGE IN
UNITED STATES

Year	Wage Level	Wholesale Price Level	Buying Power of Wage
1790.....	18	88	20
1800.....	28	136	20
1810.....	45	136	33
1820.....	52	96	54
1830.....	36	83	43
1840.....	37	89	42
1850.....	41	83	49
1860.....	45	90	50
1870.....	76	117	65
1880.....	65	93	70
1890.....	76	84	90
1900.....	76	82	93
1910.....	93	97	97
1913.....	100	100	100
1920.....	220	243	91

Note: The Buying Power of the Wage is deduced by dividing the Wage Level by the Wholesale Price Level.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor was convened in Salisbury Monday morning, April 18th, in the auditorium of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building. Francis J. Drum, president, presided over the sessions, which concluded Thursday evening. Secretary James stated that 150 delegates attended.

The visiting delegates were officially greeted in an address of welcome by Mayor W. Arthur Kennerly.

On Wednesday Glenn H. Plumb, author of the Plumb Plan, delivered a stirring two-hour address dealing with the present conditions of the railroads, and strongly advocated his plan as a remedy.

Immediately following the address of Mr. Plumb officers for the ensuing year were nominated, and, as there was no opposition slate put in the field, those nominated were elected on Thursday.

Francis J. Drum of Cumberland was selected to head the organization for another year, and N. A. James was renominated for secretary, but later resigned. Henry Broening was elected secretary. The other officers elected were: C. C. Coulter, Montgomery County, first vice-president; Gertrude McNally, Washington, D. C., second vice-

president; Thomas A. Cale, Cumberland, third vice-president; E. F. Isaacs, Baltimore, fourth vice-president; R. E. Burlett, Washington, fifth vice-president; R. B. Snyder, Hagerstown, sixth vice-president; E. J. Chapman, Wicomico County, seventh vice-president, and J. E. Toone, Washington, treasurer.

A lengthy debate ensued over the election of a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Denver this June. Frank J. Coleman of Washington, D. C., was finally selected to represent the Maryland Federation.

The treasurers' report was as follows:

Balance on hand, April, 1920.....	\$ 905.17
Receipts for year ending April, 1921.....	1929.35
Total.....	\$2834.52
Expenses for year ending April, 1921.....	1815.65
Balance in bank.....	\$1018.87

The meeting adjourned in the afternoon of Thursday, April 21st, subject to the call of the chairman.

BALTIMORE LOCALS

Asbestos Workers No. 11:

Lewis Holland, 223 N. Rose St.

Automatic Machine and Flow Operators No. 118 of Glass Bottle Blowers' Association:

Wm. A. Murphy, 1927 Hollins St.

Bakers No. 209:

President, F. Siskis.

H. Hurwitz, 24 S. Washington St.

Bakers and Confectioners No. 67:

President, Hy. Neil, 1606 Clifton Place.

Secretary, Louis Homrighmen, 424 N. Greene St.

Barbers, Jour. International No. 241:

G. W. Sanders, 800 E. 41st St.

Beverage Dispensers No. 532:

Bernard Stern, care Lyric Hotel, Maryland Ave. and Mt. Royal Ave.

Beer and Soft Drink Bottlers No. 258:

Geo. Mauler, 719 S. Robinson St.

Beer Drivers Local No. 173:

John A. Banz, 1122 Harford Ave.

Bill Posters and Billers Alliance No. 36:

P. O. Box 833, Baltimore.

Edw. F. Raysinger, 1822 N. Rutland Ave.

Bindery Women No. 123:

Mrs. B. McGonigle, 2405 Laurette Ave.

Brotherhood Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers No. 193:

John Shallow, 46 E. Williamson St.

James Chaney, 1419 Patapsco St. (Sec.)

Brotherhood Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 240:

Secretary, B. L. Martin, 1728 Harford Ave.

Book Binders No. 44:

Jesse Griffith, 12 Eutaw Ave., Gardenville.

Brewery Workers No. 8:

John Neietzel, 1918 W. Lanvale St.

Brewery Engineers and Firemen No. 177:

O. H. Smith, 1724 N. Collington Ave.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers No. 63:

Pres. and Agent, Jesse Francis, 4118 E. Lombard St.

Secretary, Arthur C. White, 1034 N. Appleton St.

Cigar Makers No. 1:

Gus Mechau, Electro Mechanical Building, Calvert and Franklin Sts.

Clothing Cutters and Trimmers No. 15:

Secretary, Gus Franz, 819 S. Paca St.

G. A. Ott, Agent, Emerson Tower Building.

Coopers Local Union No. 32:

Henry Kappauf, 329 S. Bentalou St.

Wm. F. Weiss, Treas., 13 Anthony Av., Raspeburg, Md.

Custom Ladies' Tailors No. 101:

Joseph Tichy, 219 N. Gilmor St.

Coopersmiths No. 80:

Henry J. Menning, Secretary, 910 E. Biddle St.

Elevator Constructors No. 7:

L. O. Dorsey, 2411 W. North Ave.

Electrical Workers No. 28:

Frank J. Meeder, Secretary, 20 N. East Ave.

Thomas J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St.

Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association:

C. Rasmussen, 1710 Thames St.

Federal Employes' L. U. No. 155:

Wm. H. Swann, 23 Custom House Building.

Flint Glass Workers No. 90:

Secretary, John Hulson, 414 E. 26th St.

James F. Hollingsworth, Fin. Sec., Westport, Md.

Federal Labor Union No. 10875:

F. J. Kohrs, 1108 E. Federal St.

Westley Brannan, Bus. Agent, 405 S. East Ave.

Federal Employe Union No. 21, Custom House:

Goodman Isaac, Secretary, 325 Custom House.

Charles L. Wiegand, President, Custom House.

Federal Employe Union No. 147:

Edw. F. Sneider, U. S. Coast Guard, Depot South Baltimore P. O., Md.

Federal Employes Union No. 180:

Geo. Kell, Secretary, Aberdeen, Md.

James Collins, Fin. Sec., Box 142, Perryman, Md.

Federal Employes L. U. No. 124:

Basil E. Moore, 158 Conduit Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Firemen and Oilers No. 516, International Brotherhood:

W. G. Roberts, Secretary, 3337 Payne St., Hampden, Baltimore, Md.

Federal Employes' Union No. 193:

J. A. Boyd, 808 N. Calvert St.

Federal Employes' L. U. No. 163:

C. J. Amrhein, Secretary, 500 N. Washington St.

President, B. A. Blain, 339 S. Bouldin St.

Federal Employes' L. U. No. 209:

Clarence M. Diggs, Secretary.

Freight Handlers' No. 17393:

James M. Whittington, 1316 N. Stricker St.

Glass Bottle Packers Branch No. 80:

George Mechs, 709 W. Hamburg St.

George Bartlett, Box 154, Raspeburg, Md.

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 9:

George W. Speaks, Jr., 410 N. Hilton St.

Garment Workers No. 244 (United):

George Metzger, 1200 N. Central Ave.

Garment Workers' L. U. No. 167 (United):

G. O. Ott, 702 Emerson Tower Building..

Hair Spinners No. 12353:

J. Wieber 3,704 Old Frederick Road.

Horseshoers, Jour. No. 2:

John T. Keefer, 1208 Cross St.

Hod Carriers' Building and Commission Laborer International No. 644:

James A. Nilson, Secretary, 882 Pierce St.

Iron Moulders No. 19:

John Kemper, Secretary, 2815 Parkwood Ave.

Wm. Irwin, President, 2713 Belair Ave.

Iron Moulders No. 24 (Stove):

Fred Detzel, 2132 Orleans St.

Letter Carriers' Branch No. 176, Natl. Assn.:

M. J. McHugh, 1800 E. Fairmount Ave.

Lithographers' Prot. and Benf. Assn. No. 18:

Robert Bircher, President, Guilford Ave.

Edw. Miller, 1815 Poplar Grove St.

Longshoremen's Assn. No. 828:

N. H. Ridgeway, 1466 Stevenson St.

W. Zeidler, Treasurer, 1454 William St.

Ernest A. Frestes, President.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 4 (Intl.):

Miss Hannah J. Hurwitz, 1441 E. Baltimore St.

Samuel Goldberg, Treasurer.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 110 (Cutters):

Edward Sautter, 1441 E. Baltimore St.

Longshoremen's Assn. No. 829:

James Bukourka, Secretary, 2234 Fleet St.

Longshoremen's Assn. No. 858:

N. R. Jones, Secretary, 323 N. Stricker St.

Chas. A. Nilson, 1340 Argyle Ave.

Longshoremen's Assn. No. 921:

Geo. L. Brigerman, 1503 E. Clement St.

Longshoremen's Assn. No. 953 (Deepwater Talley-men):

Thomas Dunn, 1502 Belt St.

Machinists No. 405:

Howard Anderson, 210 E. Lexington St.

Machinists' L. U. No. 186 My Md. Lodge:

Geo. E. Wedmore, VanSant Bldg, 210 E. Lexington St.

Charles Hayes, Secretary, 1662 Gorsuch Ave.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders:

P. J. Keane, Agent, 804 S. Broadway.

Marine Cooks and Stewart Assn. of Atlantic and Gulf:

Harry J. Myers, Agent, 1719 Thames St.

Master Mates and Pilots, Rescue Harbor No. 14, American Association:

Robert S. Lavender, 3038 Guilford Ave.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brass and Silver Workers:

Adam A. Reed, 1022 Aisquith St.

Moving Picture Operatives No. 181:

N. Basil Morgan, 419 E. Baltimore St.

G. Kingston Howard, President, 419 E. Baltimore St.

Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association No. 5:

Nicholas S. Harp, 1827 E. Lafayette Ave.

Musical Union No. 543 (Colored):

Harrison Watts, President, 1607 Riggs Ave.

Alex. Stevens, Secretary, 1412 Myrtle Ave.

Musical Union No. 40:

Thomas Francis, Secretary, 525 W. Lanvale St.

R. M. Packard, 1808 E. Chase St.

Paper Bag Workers' Union:

Miss Loretta Dowd, 1109 W. Franklin St.

Postoffice Clerks' Nat. Fed. No. 101:

Thomas B. Mevshaw.

Anthony A. Smith, 2226 Cecil Ave.

Paper Hangers No. 295:

Thomas H. Cullington, Halethorpe, Md.

Pattern Makers' Association:

Wm. G. Arnal, 1502 N. Madeira St.

John W. Treder, 2808 Philadelphia Ave.

Photo Engravers No. 2:

Harry T. White,

Albert Catelain, 2911 McElderry St.

Plasterers' Union No. 155 (Oper.)

George O. Barnes, 747 W. Lexington St.

Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' L. U. No. 48:

W. J. Duthie, 704 Knickerbocker Building.

J. N. Meekens, 1462 Woodall Street.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 61:

James A. Evans, Secretary, 613 N. Washington St.

Piano-Organ Instrumental Workers No. 4:

Ferd H. H. Rock, 616 N. Lakewood Ave.

Painters' and Decorators' L. U. No. 1:

George N. Fehle, 529 N. Castle St.

Pressmen's Union No. 31 (Web):

Vernon Smink, 416 Augusta Ave.

Rammers' Local Union No. 30:

Steve Albright, President 1714 N. Regester St.

Riggers and Machinery Movers No. 223:

Wm. L. Boarman, 2001 E.. Pratt St.

Railway Carmen No. 900:

J. J. Tahaney, 1350 Herkimer St.

Steam and Oper. Engineers No. 272:

Fred W. Heuer, 1004 W. Lafayette Ave.

Steam and Oper. Engineers No. 37:

Wm. H. Hall, 1518 Carswell St.

Stereotypers' Union No. 10:

B. F. Appold, 307 S. Monroe St.

R. A. Gellnes, 1737 Pennsylvania Ave.

Structural Iron Workers No. 16, 37 Franklin Building:

Dan. Scanlon, 1222 St. Paul St.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 122:

Calvert Jones, 3724 Old York Road.

Ship Painters' L. U. No. 148:

John Quarles, Secretary, 2019 Penrose Ave.

George Eye, President, Raspeburg, Md.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 438:

Harry Leonard, 1623 E. Preston St.

Fred Adam, President, St. Helena.

Sprinkler Fitters No. 669:

J. A. Mitchell, 2522 Ashton St.

James F. Schafer, President, 12 Eutaw St.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants:

Miss L. Mahoney, 817 N. Charles St.

Street Electric Railway No. 963 Amer. Asso.:

Charles C. Roe, President, 2709 Hampden Ave..

John A. King, 100 E. Wylie Ave.

Taxicab Drivers and Chauffeurs No. 271:

George Sampson, Secretary, 623 Dunbarton Ave.

Theatrical Stage Employes No. 19:

M. J. Fitzgerald, 1019 McCulloh St.

G. Pittman, Secretary 515 N. Stricker St.

Typographical Union No. 11, German-American:

Steven P. Pensky, 1932 W. Mulberry St.

Typographical Union No. 12:

A. W. Rutherford, 210 E. Lexington St.

Upholsterers No. 101:

Herbert Keene, 1809 E. Gough St.

Upholsterers No. 104:

Carl J. Lorenz, 2028 Frederick Ave.

United Garment Workers No. 7:

Mrs. F. Arnold, 517 Streeper St.

Womens' Trade Union League:

Miss Lucille Lippitt, Treasurer 1224 Light St.

Miss Aimee Weber, 1302 W. Lexington St.

Waiters' L. U. No. 717:

W. J. Scorti, Secretary 126 N. Paca St.

Waist, Dress and White Goods Workers No. 72:

Agnes Stein, 1023 E. Baltimore St.

Waiters' L. U. No. 836 (Colored)

George Bell, Secretary, 403 Presstman St.

Yeast Workers No. 323:

Michael Sweeney, President, 418 E. 20th St.

John C. Nagel, Secretary, 108 N. Belnord Ave.

Carpenters' Local Union No. 101.

J. A. Witt, 715 N. Eutaw St.

Coat Makers No. 36:

Samuel Rudow, 4 S. Central Ave.

Dock Builders and Pile Drivers No. 1909:

Joseph Flaherty, 3214 Fait Ave.

Granite Cutters:

Robert Oliver, 613 W. West St.

F. W. Hayden, 36 W. West St.

Longshoremen No. 876 (Lumber Handlers):

Simon Woodson, Secretary, 1312 N. Stricker St.

Potters' National Brotherhood Oper. No. 11:

George G. Kastner, 736 S. Linwood Ave.

Pants Makers No. 114, U. G. W. of A.:

Miss Anna Mayer, 1803 E. Lombard St.

Ship Carpenters and Joiners No. 318:

Wm. A. Roberts, 439 E. 28th St.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 1143:

Charles Smack, 4804 Park Heights Ave.

Slate and Tile Roofers:

W. F. Zucker, 6 S. East Ave.

Stone Pavers No. 20:

J. J. Dulaney, 918 Bennett Place.

Teachers of Baltimore L. U. No. 115:

John A. Kratz, 4302 Springdale Ave.

Upholsterers No. 102:

Walter Nelker, 1602 Clifton Ave.

Wall Paperers No. 953:

LOCALS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE FEDERATION

Bricklayers No. 1:

I. Louis Wonder, Business Agt., Gay and Frederick Sts.

Hod Carriers:

Nelson J. Lyles, Secretary, 1902 Etting St.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers:

Wm. E. Pennington, Secretary, 2514 E. Federal St.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America:

801 E. Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE CITY

An Outline Of The Origin And Growth Of Baltimore With A Brief Summary Of Its Present Conditions And Advantages

(Taken from Baltimore Municipal Journal.)

In 1607 the first permanent settlement was made in Virginia by the English. In 1624 King James I arbitrarily deprived the Virginia Company of its charter and made Virginia a royal province; and in 1632 gave to one of his secretaries, Sir George Calvert, absolute proprietary rights to a portion of it which included not only what is now Maryland but the whole State of Delaware and a large part of Pennsylvania.

Sir George Calvert, after obtaining this concession, never set foot again in America; but after his death the grant was confirmed to his son, Cecilius Calvert, the first lord proprietary of Maryland. He, however, never took up his residence in Maryland, but sent his brother, Leonard Calvert, with colonists to St. Mary's, where a government was established in which absolute religious toleration was included.

All the rivers that empty into the Chesapeake Bay had been explored by John Smith in 1608, including the Patapsco, at the head of which in course of time grew a village called Baltimore, in honor of the first lord proprietary. Sir George Calvert was made a peer with the title of Baron Baltimore in 1625.

This little place was not very important at first; in 1729 Baltimore Town was laid out and in 1768 became the county town; in 1797 the population was about twenty thousand, the town was incorporated and the first Mayor, James Calhoun elected. In 1870 it was made a port of entry. The excellence of its geographical situation and its harbor, however, soon caused Baltimore to outstrip in size and in commercial importance the other towns of the State, although Annapolis, the seat of the State government, for a long time remained the social capital, and is today, with its beautiful and dignified old residences, probably the best surviving example of an old colonial town in America.

Annapolis is on the Severn river, about an hour's journey from Baltimore by electric railway and is now famous

the world over as the seat of the United States Naval Academy.

From such small beginnings grew the modern Baltimore, one of the important cities of the world, with a population of three-quarters of a million, an area of 92 square miles, a taxable basis of more than one billion dollars and bank resources of four hundred millions.

ADVANTAGES OF BALTIMORE TODAY

SOCIAL

As a dwelling place Baltimore is unsurpassed. Acres of small, modern houses, for the most part owned by the occupants, ensure a healthy and contented class of labor. Many beautiful suburbs, now in the city limits, relieve the old-time congestion in the residential sections. It is one of the best paved cities in the United States. Jones' Falls, once an open sewer, is covered with a driveway from the harbor to Mt. Royal Avenue, lighted with the system of white lights in common with all the other great thoroughfares.

The universities, hospitals, theatres, libraries, schools, churches, markets and parks, together with the proverbial courtesy and hospitality of the people, combine in attracting a good class of population.

INDUSTRIAL

Baltimore leads the United States in the manufacture of straw hats, fertilizers, cotton duck and canned goods; and is active in many other fields. The largest copper-refining, tin-decorating, sulphuric acid and tidewater steel plants in the world are here. The municipality co-operates with the citizens in encouraging industries. All manufacturing tools, machinery, raw materials, goods in stock and in process, bills receivable and business credits due the manufacturer are exempt from municipal taxation. Baltimore is the center of the bonding, security and casualty insurance business.

COMMERCIAL

The harbor is Baltimore's greatest asset. Land-locked, with a maximum tide of fifteen inches only, and a 35 foot channel to the Atlantic Ocean, it is served by three

trunk lines, two belt railways connecting them, grain elevators with ten million bushels capacity, 47 railroad and municipal piers, 4 ore piers, coal piers with a capacity of 10,000 tons an hour, the largest drydock on the Atlantic coast and six others, railroad yard capacity for 15,000 and ground storage for 14,000 freight cars. There are 52 regular steamship liner services operating steamers to more than 100 foreign ports.

Baltimore, being near to the great coal fields, has an advantageous freight differential and is the nearest Atlantic port to the center of population, is nearer than San Francisco to the Panama Canal, has the cheapest gas and electric power on the Atlantic coast, one of the best sewerage and disposal systems in the world, high pressure service for fire protection, the most modern fire boats, underground wires and an excellent street car service.

CLIMATE

There is sufficient variation to escape the enervating effect of an even temperature throughout the year; yet there is not in Baltimore the extreme heat of the South nor the bitter cold of the North. The mean temperature in spring is 53.4, in summer 75.1, in autumn 57.4 and in winter 35.3 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 42.5 inches, the number of days without rain 245 a year. The prevailing wind is southwest and the average velocity is 6.6 miles an hour.

The population of Baltimore, according to the census of 1920, is 733,826; the area of the city is 91.93 square miles.

GEOGRAPHICAL ADVANTAGES OF THE PORT OF BALTIMORE

Baltimore is nearer the center of population of the United States than Philadelphia, New York or Boston. It is nearer the centers of the greatest proportion of improved farm lands which are located, in order of rank, in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri; nearer the leading corn states (Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio); and nearer the centers of largest wheat production in the Western and Middle Western States. Baltimore is closely connected by short distance rail routes with the chemical plants of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio; also

with the pig-iron and steel centers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York and Indiana. It is also connected with the important centers of the following industries: Electrical machinery in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; cars and car repair parts in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio; carriages and wagons in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; automobiles in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and New York; as well as with the coal mining centers in Pennsylvania, Illinois, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana. In fact, according to the United States census of 1910, 43.6 per cent of the products manufactured in this country are located in states which are directly connected with Baltimore by shorter rail routes than other ports.

The following table of distances vividly demonstrates Baltimore's advantage over the competitive ports of Philadelphia and New York in shorter rail distances to large manufacturing points.

SHORTEST RAIL DISTANCES IN MILES

	To Baltimore	To Philadelphia	To New York
Buffalo	395	415	396
South Chicago.....	780	802	889
Cincinnati	560	654	744
Cleveland	453	478	571
Detroit	624	649	732
Indianapolis	670	718	804
Louisville	702	796	837
Pittsburgh	328	346	433
St. Louis.....	896	959	1046
Toledo	566	591	684

The distance from Baltimore to the Panama Canal is but 1,901 miles, while from San Francisco to the Canal it is 3,245.

The short haul from the great Middle Western territory manufacturing so large a part of this country's exports makes possible lower inland freight rates than to and from Boston, New York or Philadelphia. On all commodities, except grain, from this territory Baltimore enjoys a three cent per 100 pounds differential on exports under New York and Boston and one cent under Philadelphia. On grain all-rail from the West the differential in favor of Baltimore as compared with New York is 1½ cents per 100 pounds when for export. On ex-Lake grain from West Fairport, Erie and Buffalo elevators the differential in favor of Baltimore as against New York is one-half of a cent per 100 pounds when for export.

PILGRIMAGES THROUGH BALTIMORE TO AMERICAN SHRINES

By WILLIAM M. BRITTAIN

General Manager Export and Import Board of Trade

Below will be found an array of some of the most interesting American historical scenes which are at, or within easy reach of, the termini of the passenger coastwise steamship lines, radiating from Baltimore North, East and South.

These Baltimore coastwise passenger steamship services are:

The Merchants and Miners Transportation Company: To Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.

The line to Boston and Providence connects by boat or rail, or both, with all historical points in New England, the Eastern and Maritime provinces of Canada and the State of New York.

The line to Savannah and Jacksonville connects by boat or rail with all Southern points, the Gulf ports (Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston), and the West Indies.

The Chesapeake Steamship Company: To Old Point Comfort, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Richmond, Va. (via York River).

The Baltimore Steamship Packet Company: To Old Point Comfort, Va.; Norfolk, Va.

These lines connect their Southern termini either by boat or rail with all historical points located in the peninsulas between the Potomac and the James Rivers, as well as all such points South of the James.

It has been asserted that there are a greater number of scenes of national historic interest between Baltimore and the territory served by these lines than any other section of the United States.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Co.: To Philadelphia, Pa., (via Chesapeake Bay, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and Delaware River.)

Baltimore itself is the nearest Atlantic seaport to the national capital, with its galaxy of historic landmarks, being but 45 minutes travel by rail.

The city and harbor of Baltimore, with their environs, abound in historic interest. Here are Fort McHenry

whose flag inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner," our national anthem, also the battlefield of North Point where the British forces were defeated and their general killed in the attempt to capture Baltimore. The battlefield of Antietam, one of the most sanguinary of the Civil War, is within a short distance from Baltimore by rail.

Less than an hour's ride by rail from Baltimore is Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and the State House within which is marked the spot where George Washington stood when he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army; and the Naval Academy, whose chapel contains the body of John Paul Jones.

Between Washington and the Rappahannock and York Rivers in Virginia are:

Alexandria, Va., with the Marshall House, the Braddock House, the Lodge of Free Masons of which George Washington was Master, and Christ Church of which he was a warden;

Arlington, once the home of General Robert E. Lee, and now a national cemetery;

Mount Vernon, the home of General Washington, where he and his wife, Martha Custis, died and the tomb in which they are buried;

Some of the most important and decisive battles of the Civil War were fought in this territory, notably Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, and The Wilderness.

Between the York and the James Rivers, in Virginia, may be easily reached from the termini of the Chesapeake Steamship Company and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company:

Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered and where may still be seen some of the American fortifications, the Moore House, in which the articles of capitulation were formulated, and the Nelson House, whose owner was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence;

Jamestown, the first permanent settlement of English colonists, with its old church in which Pocahontas is said to have been baptized and its tombstones over the graves of the founders;

Williamsburg, with William and Mary College and Bruton Parish Church. In the latter may be seen the

communion vessels presented by Queen Anne. George Washington and several of the leading participants in the Revolutionary War worshipped in this church and their names are inscribed on their pews.

All of this territory is intimately associated with the scenes of the intercourse between the first settlers and the Indian Chief Powhatan.

Along both banks of the James River may still be seen several colonial mansions, some of which, such as Shirley and Brandon, are still in possession of the descendants of their original proprietors. One of these families, the Harrisons of Brandon, have given two Presidents to the United States, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence.

At the entrance of the James River, near Newport News, occurred the world-renowned encounter between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

South of the James River, the City of Norfolk possesses several reminders of its bombardment by the British during the Revolution. St. Paul's Church still has a cannon ball embedded visibly in its walls.

Petersburg, Va., with its crater and numberless relics of the fortifications erected by the Federal and Confederate forces will well repay a visit.

Richmond, Va., probably contains more points of historic interest, particularly in connection with the Civil War, than any other American City. Here are the Confederate White House, occupied by Jefferson Davis as President while Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy; also Hollywood Cemetery, where President Davis and three Presidents of the United States are buried.

Somewhat further South is Roanoke Island, N. C., where may still be seen the outlines of the fort occupied by Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony, whose advent to this continent ante-dated both Jamestown and Plymouth.

Savannah, Ga., contains several interesting historical landmarks. Here ended Sherman's March to the sea.

Within a few miles distance is Charleston, S. C., with its famous Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, where the first shot of the Civil War was fired. St. Michael's Church and the burial place of John C. Calhoun attract many visitors. Here also may be seen the first Huguenot Church erected in the United States.

Within easy reach by rail from Savannah is Montgomery, Ala., on the portico of whose State Capital may be viewed the tablet which indicates the spot where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy, Montgomery having been the first capital before the seat of the government was transferred to Richmond when the State of Virginia seceded.

Connection may be made from Jacksonville, Fla., to St. Augustine, Fla., and New Orleans, La., both of which cities contain much historic interest.

In Philadelphia, Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell are the mecca of attraction.

Valley Forge can best be reached from this city.

The battlefield of Gettysburg can be visited either from Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington.

The city of Frederick, Md., where Barbara Fritchie waved the Union flag, is close to Gettysburg.

BALTIMORE'S RISE AS A GREAT OVERSEAS PORT DATES FROM FIRST DAYS OF WAR

By G. H. POWDER

Export and Import Board of Trade of Baltimore
(Reprinted from The Nautical Gazette of New York)

"Baltimore—the most Western of the Eastern ports, the most Northern of the Southern ports, the most Southern of the Northern ports."

With this slogan and a realization of the possibilities in the development of its unsurpassed natural advantages, the port of Baltimore has risen from a relatively unimportant position in the foreign commerce of the United States to become a significant factor in the country's overseas trade and an active competitor for a large proportion of the commerce moving in and out of the Northern Atlantic ports.

ACTIVITIES IN COLONIAL DAYS

The maritime history of Baltimore should assure a shipping and trading future of great promise. In early Colonial Maryland the records show that in the seafaring activities of the time Baltimore played no inconsiderable part, more than 80 vessels owned by Marylanders being listed in the naval office as engaged in the carriage of

tobacco alone. An early advantage came when the almost continuous European wars from 1792 to 1815 largely interrupted trade between Great Britain and her colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and the United States, the only neutral country of consequence, entered a period of trade expansion in the transportation of cargoes between Europe, South America, and the West Indies.

Baltimore gained a considerable share of this trade because of its proximity to the wheat regions of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, its extensive milling industry and its geographical location for the service of the West Indian and South American markets. These advantages were promoted by the rise of the Baltimore clipper, the situation of the city and the speed of this type of craft making it possible to deliver cargoes to the West Indies and to South American ports at least 48 hours earlier than the shipment could be made from New York.

When the British Government sought, by its Orders in Council, to prevent commerce between neutral and European Continental ports without first touching at a British port, it was the Baltimore clipper, with its superb sailing qualities combined with the daring of its crews and the enterprise of the owners, that was able to outwit the British and French warships endeavoring to enforce these regulations.

At the conclusion of the European troubles Baltimore's import and export trade rose steadily, being confined largely to an exchange of wheat for coffee to and from South America. Full cargoes were assured both ways during this period, from 1825 to 1860, and the population of Baltimore became distinctly one that looked seaward. During the Civil War the shipping activities of the port were disrupted by blockades, hostile raids and the commandeering of the railroads by the government. Much business was lost by the destruction of locally owned vessels and the ports of New York and Philadelphia assumed a precedence that has never been taken from them.

In late years the first real opportunity for the port of Baltimore to become an important factor in the shipping of the country has presented itself. The gradual drifting of the manufacturing center of the country to the Middle West and the shifting of the tide of production from New England has given prominence to the geographical location of Baltimore as the logical inlet and outlet for this great Western territory.

Baltimore's labor conditions have proved superior to those of any other Atlantic port. Despite the efforts of the professional agitators from New York to induce the Baltimore stevedores and allied harbor workmen to strike in sympathy with the same class of labor elsewhere, the local men persistently refused to do so. As a result of labor difficulties other Atlantic ports have more or less constant expensive and vexatious congestion of traffic, and interior exporters and importers have sought, as a consequence, relief by forwarding their shipments through Baltimore.

Statistics on the valuation of the ports business may be condensed in a short statement, and are as follows from 1912 to 1920, inclusive.

	Imports	Exports
1912.....	\$26,438,400	\$ 92,210,877
1913.....	32,895,238	116,474,439
1914.....	34,489,544	109,440,593
1915.....	24,982,898	131,978,498
1916.....	27,808,916	180,703,374
1917.....	43,972,790	374,033,121
1918.....	29,155,693	336,079,033
1919.....	38,900,433	353,713,139
1920.....	69,824,171	381,560,802

With the Export and Import Board of Trade as proponent, an Enabling Act for \$52,500,000 for port development was placed before the Legislature of the State of Maryland early in 1920, passed by that body, and the first \$10,000,000 portion ratified almost unanimously by the people at the November elections. The money assures additional piers, warehouses, and other equipment essential to a port with such possibilities for expansion.

Baltimore has begun to look seaward and to appreciate the commercial future assured by its unequaled natural harbor and its fortunate geographical location. Its citizens are exhibiting an altogether new interest in the sea and the ships that go down to it, the world that lies outside of Baltimore and the possibilities of active, absorbing lucrative trade. The progress of the past two years has been notable, but Baltimore's enthusiasm and initiative are promising even greater things for the future.

BUSINESS OF PORT OF BALTIMORE

The growing importance of the port of Baltimore has been emphasized recently by the interest manifested in it by traders in the Near East or the Levant. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association received a communication from the American Chamber of Commerce asking them to prepare an article for circulation through the Levant in the Levant Trade Review. A number of steamships go directly to the Near East countries from this port.

The task of preparing the article on Baltimore and its port facilities, as well as a brief history of the city's accomplishments, fell to George W. Worsham, Jr. The article is entitled "The Great Port of Baltimore Today," and is as follows:

By GEORGE W. WORSHAM, JR.,
Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Baltimore, Md., United States of America, is the eighth city in the United States, having a population of 734,205 (1920 census) and an area of approximately 90 square miles.

As a port it ranks third in the country following New York and New Orleans. However, it ranks first in the shipment of corn, oats, rye and live cattle and second in the shipment of coal.

In manufactures Baltimore ranks seventh in the country. The volume of business in 1920 was \$1,050,000,000.

The city's jobbing trade in 1920 totaled \$701,903,000.

The volume of retail trade in 1920 was \$400,000,000 (estimated).

The foreign trade of the port totaled \$338,909,088 in exports and \$55,884,508 in imports.

Vessels engaged in foreign trade entering the port of Baltimore in 1920 numbered 1204. They had a combined tonnage of 3,510,193. Vessels clearing numbered 1,571 with a total tonnage of 4,544,319.

Baltimore's postoffice receipts in 1920 were \$3,231,872.

PHENOMENAL GROWTH IN FOREIGN TRADE

The phenomenal growth of the port can best be shown by comparative statistics of the United States Department of Commerce showing the extent and volume of overseas trade.

In 1913 the exports totaled \$116,474,439 and the imports \$32,895,238. Exports fell off \$7,000,000 in 1914, while imports increased \$1,600,000. In 1915 exports increased \$22,500,000, while imports fell off \$9,600,000. By

1917 exports had climbed to \$374,044,121 and imports to \$43,962,790. This was the peak year for exports. Then there was a drop in 1918 of \$38,000,000 in exports and \$14,800,000 in imports. Exports increased \$17,700,000 in 1919, while imports increased \$9,800,000. Exports fell off in 1921 to the amount of \$14,800,000, while imports jumped to \$55,884,508, an increase of \$17,000,000. Of this total \$48,159,804 was free and \$7,724,704 dutiable. This was the peak year for imports.

In 1921 a total of 556 vessels engaged in overseas trade, with a combined tonnage of 1,192,037, entered the port of Baltimore, while 646 with a tonnage of 1,489,406 cleared. The increase from that time, with the exception of 1918, when there was a decided drop as a result of the war, was regular and heavy. The following figures are given by the Department of Commerce:

Date	Vessels Entered	Tons	Vessels Cleared	Tons
1913.....	593	1,593,794	773	1,900,038
1914.....	672	1,475,688	746	1,652,441
1915.....	990	2,043,259	1082	2,162,697
1916.....	1141	2,528,162	1147	2,417,517
1917.....	1130	2,665,279	1102	2,406,769
1918.....	698	1,797,571	626	1,575,730
1919.....	789	1,984,099	1086	2,634,925
1920.....	1204	3,510,193	1571	4,544,319

Baltimore is closer to the Panama Canal than any other port of importance on the Atlantic seaboard, being 1901 miles from Colon. It is 73 miles closer than New York, 256 miles closer than Boston, 45 miles closer than Philadelphia and 1,387 miles closer than San Francisco. Baltimore is closer to the west coast of South America than San Francisco by from 600 to 700 miles. It is closer to Rio Janeiro, Brazil and Buenos Aires, Argentina, than San Francisco by 2,800 miles.

Baltimore has transportation possibilities superior to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other rivals because the curve on the Atlantic coast puts it on a meridian of longitude west of the other Atlantic seaports. It enjoys lower freight rates from the West and South because it is closer to both sections. As a consequence it can enter a large area of the Eastern industrial field on exactly the same freight basis that New York can, while in the West and South it can beat not only New York and Boston, but also Philadelphia. This naturally makes Balti-

more the best distributing point on the Atlantic seaboard. The freight differential that Baltimore enjoys over her closest competitors is one of the city's best assets.

FIFTY-FIVE STEAMSHIP LINES

Fifty-five steamship lines have regular sailings from Baltimore, reaching every part of the world. In addition there are eight coastwise lines and eight other lines operating steamers to all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

The ports of various parts of the world to which ships sail regularly from Baltimore include: Abo, Acagutla, Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Bahia, Balboa, Baltic ports, Barcelona, Belfast, Bergen, Bombay, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brest, Bristol, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Cardenas, Cherbourg, Christiana, Cienfuegos, Colombo, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Corinto, Cork, Cristobal, Cuban ports, Danzig, Dublin, Dundee, Dunkirk, Gefie, Genoa, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Guantanamo, Hamburg, Havana, Havre, Hawaiian Islands, Helsingfors, Hernon-sand, Helsingborg, Hongkong, Jamaican ports, Kalmar, Karachi, Kobe, Le Pallice, Libau, Leith, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Los Angeles, Lubek, Madras, Malmo, Malta, Manchester, Manzanillo, Marseilles, Mayaguez, Montevideo, Naples, Norrkoping, Neuivitas, Oran, Patras, Piraeus, Ponce, Progreso, Reval, Reykjavik, Riga, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, Sagua la Grande, St. Navairre, Saloniki, San Jose, San Juan, Santiago, Santos, Shanghai, Seattle, San Francisco, Smyrna, Stettin, Stockholm, Talachuano, Tampico, Tacoma, Trieste, Trolleborg, Upsla, Valencia, Valparaiso, Vancouver, Vera Cruz, West African ports, Yokohama.

The harbor of Baltimore has 127 miles of deep water frontage, 45 miles of which are developed with waterfront warehouse space of 1,120,622 square feet, open pier space of 921,048 square feet and a terminal storage capacity of 1,909,920 square feet, together with most modern accommodations for the handling of grain, coal, oil, sulphur, fertilizer and other specialized shipments.

The ship channel is 35 feet deep and 600 feet wide. The mean tidal range is only 14 inches. The ice interference is negligible, and the anchorage grounds are ample.

HANDLING OF GRAIN AND COAL CARGOES

Baltimore stands unrivaled in the handling of grain and coal cargoes. The largest and best equipped pier in the world for the loading of coal is that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the Curtis Bay section of the harbor. It has established a record of 3,684 tons loaded into a vessel in one hour. The total coal-loading capacity of the port is 67,500 tons in 10 hours, and in 1920 the aggregate dumping (including export), bunker and coastwise coal, amounted to 6,439,974 tons.

Baltimores' facilities for the handling of bulk grain cargoes consists of seven modern elevators with a total capacity of 10,000,000 bushels. One of these elevators, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with a capacity of 4,500,000 bushels, the largest in existence. The Western Maryland Railway Company recently established a record when 200,000 bushels of rye, of which 64,000 bushels were in bags, were loaded in 18 hours. During 1920, 55,466,453 bushels of grain of all kinds were exported from Baltimore.

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT REPAIRS TO SHIPS

No port on either coast of the United States is better equipped to give prompt and efficient attention to the repairing and overhauling of ships. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company and the Union and Globe Shipbuilding Companies are located here, together with numerous smaller concerns. The fact that this great service is easily obtainable here is of the first importance to ship owners and operators.

Exports and imports pass through the port without congestion or delay and with lower costs than is the case in New York. The turn-around of ships costs less in this port than in New York, recent comparison showing an average saving of more than \$4,000 per vessel each time for similar ships and cargoes in favor of Baltimore, and even this does not take into consideration provisioning cost or ship repairs, both of which are conceded to be lower in this port, nor the more rapid turn-around of vessels with the financial saving this implies.

The absence of dockage assessments and wharfage charges on freight brought to the port by rail, the free

delivery of less-than-carload shipments paying a small minimum rail charge to any point in the harbor, are advantages which should influence operators in assigning vessels and exports and importers in routing shipments.

Baltimore has spent \$21,000,000 on her harbor, which has an up-to-date dock system and water deep enough to accommodate the largest ships in the world. At the last session of the Legislature an enabling act was passed permitting the city to float a loan of \$50,000,000 to make the harbor what it should be in order to handle Baltimore's fast-growing trade, and at the election in November, 1920, the people practically unanimously approved an ordinance to float \$10,000,000 of this loan at once, so that the work of building new piers and warehouses has already begun.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BALTIMORE

Baltimore is one of the limited number of seaport cities that has a 35-foot channel leading right up to its docks.

It matters not what an industrial enterprise may need, those needs can be found advantageously in Baltimore. Water facilities, railroad accommodations, reliable labor, financial institutions, fine shipping terminals, exceptionally fortunate geographical position, attractive sites for manufacturing plants, superabundance of cheap power, and a city delightfully charming to live in.

The Government Weather Bureau's records show that Baltimore's "average" climate more closely approaches the ideal climate of certain well known sections of California than does any other city east of the Rocky Mountains.

Baltimore is called the "gastronomic center of the country" and is recognized as the greatest food market in the world. It is situated that all kinds of food are procurable in season at prices ranging substantially below the average figures in other cities. It is the home of the best oysters, the best terrapin and the best wild duck in America, besides being surrounded by the finest trucking belt in the whole country.

Baltimore exports more corn, oats and rye than any other port in the United States and ranks next to New York in the shipment of wheat and barley. It exports more wheat than Montreal, the great grain shipping port of Canada. During 1915 Baltimore shipped more grain

of all kinds by 25,000,000 bushels than Philadelphia and Boston together.

There is an abundance of labor in Baltimore which is happily distributed so far as residence location is concerned. Industrial enterprises, as a consequence, can readily plant themselves right in the heart of labor centers. All machinery and tools of manufacture are exempt from city and State taxation.

Baltimore has the biggest and best bonding companies in the world.

At a cost of many millions of dollars Baltimore has hundreds of miles of improved streets, a modern sewer system, filtered water and efficient school and fire-fighting services, which are being constantly improved.

Fifty millions of people live within 500 miles of Baltimore and are readily accessible by quick transportation.

Baltimore's metropolitan district contains the biggest steel plant in the United States on the tidewater, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's plant at Sparrows Point.

Baltimore is the greatest fertilizer manufacturing city in the United States, and contains the largest sulphuric acid plant in the world.

Baltimore has one of the largest olive oil manufacturing plants and the largest olive oil warehouse in the world.

Baltimore has the cheapest rates for electricity of any city on the Atlantic seaboard.

Baltimore is noted for the fact that it has fewer tenements than any other large city in the country, and that the great majority of its people own their own homes.

Baltimore is known as the "Monumental City" and the "Convention City." The first monument to George Washington to be erected by any city stands in Baltimore. Many national conventions, political and otherwise, have been held in Baltimore. Several Presidents have been nominated in this city.

Baltimore is the home of Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School which are known the world over. It also contains the Walters Art Gallery, the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Goucher College and the Polytechnic Institute, and is the birthplace of the Vocational School.

The first submarine, known as "Winans' Cigar Boat," was launched in Baltimore.

The first commercial submarine, the "Deutschland," carrying a full cargo across the Atlantic, discharged her cargo and took on another at Baltimore.

It was in Baltimore that the—

First armor plate was made;

First bonding security business started;

First patent for locomotive secured;

First ribbon of American silk made;

First steam engine for traction purposes operated;

First steam vessel entirely of iron constructed;

First to construct the full-rigged ships known as the Baltimore "Clippers";

First iron building was erected;

First Peruvian guano imported;

First umbrella factory established, which is still operated;

First chain of dairy lunch rooms started;

First private bank in America established;

First electric railroad tunnel in United States constructed;

First city in country to erect monuments to Columbus and Washington;

First day and night national bank established;

First trunk line system in country operated from Baltimore to Wheeling, W. Va.;

First city to manufacture metallic pens;

First steam vessel to cross Atlantic sailed from Baltimore;

First city in country to operate municipal band;

First city to provide out of the public treasury music for municipally regulated street dancing;

First city to inaugurate a municipal symphony orchestra;

National anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," written in Baltimore by Francis Scott Key;

"The American's Creed," written by William Tyler Page, a Marylander.

First city in which a national convention was held for the nomination of a President and Vice-President. This was in 1831. The following successful candidates were nominated in Baltimore: Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln and Wilson.

SOME STATISTICS OF BALTIMORE

Baltimore has about 145,000 homes, nearly two-thirds of which are owned by their occupants. More than 600 building associations in the city make it easy for the people to purchase their homes. The city has 10 colleges and universities, 163 schools (high, elementary, trade and normal), 647 churches, 24 banks, 2,600 industrial plants, 10 large first-class hotels and a large number of smaller ones, 10 regular theatres and 110 moving picture establishments with a total seating capacity of 87,500; three armories, one of which has a seating capacity of 20,000; five railroads; 13 trolley lines with 333,637 miles of track and per capita wealth of \$1,352.81.

The total number of dwellings in Baltimore is 131,806 (1921), of which 80,226 are occupied by their owners, the remainder being rented. The assessed value of these homes is \$294,342,811. There are 146,765 families in the city, averaging nearly five persons each.

The percentage of foreign born in Baltimore's population is 13.9, the main nationalities being Russian, 4.44 per cent; German, 4.38 per cent; Irish, 1.22 per cent, and Australian, 1.17 per cent. The colored population is 17.9 per cent.

The industrial plants alone in Baltimore district employ 175,000 persons, whose average yearly income is \$1,462.

FREIGHT RATES

Baltimore is wonderfully situated in the matter of freight rates, whether it be to bring raw material in or to send finished products out. The city is midway of the Atlantic Coast—reaching effectually to the South and North. Being on the inward bend of the Atlantic Coast, the city stands inland on a meridian of longitude further west than Boston, New York or Philadelphia. This happy middle location on the coast and westward location (west of her chief Atlantic rivals) gives her lower freights to many of the best markets, by reason of shorter distance alone. Baltimore, in freight rates, can compete with New York City as far east as Syracuse. It can compete with Philadelphia as far east as Scranton. When it comes to the Middle West (beginning at Altoona, Pa.) or with the South in its entirety, Baltimore can beat New York and Philadelphia by a very substantial freight difference.

In order that this can be readily understood, it will be well to note the comparative railroad distances. The table below will disclose why Baltimore enjoys such superior freight advantages over other Atlantic seaboard cities:

City	To Balto. Miles	To Phila. Miles	To N. Y. Miles
Buffalo	395	404	396
So. Chicago.....	753	791	875
Cincinnati	560	647	744
Cleveland	447	479	565
Detroit	608	645	628
Indianapolis	670	718	804
Louisville	674	761	858
Pittsburgh	311	346	433
St. Louis	897	960	1046
Toledo	550	588	678

The whole of the Southern market is obviously nearest to Baltimore.

SMOOTH STREET PAVEMENTS

Baltimore, once the premier cobblestone city of the country, has shifted position since 1912 from the foot of the class of well-paved cities and now leads Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York.

It had been the plan of the Paving Commission to banish the cobblestone by 1923. But its estimates for the recent loans were cut more than half and the cobblestone will remain in Baltimore for several more years.

Since R. Keith Compton became chairman of the Paving Commission in 1912 the cobblestones have been reduced from 5,500,000 square yards to 1,500,000. An average of about 712,500 square yards of cobblestones have been replaced yearly since 1912 with sheet asphalt or other modern paving. Last year the Paving Commission asked for \$7,000,000 for paving the old city and old Annex and got \$3,000,000; it asked for \$8,000,000 for paving the new Annex and got \$3,500,000.

At the beginning of this year Baltimore stood seventh among the 16 largest American cities in the amount of improved pavement per capita; it stood fifth in the amount of improved pavement per square yard. Washington stood fourteenth in the per capita comparison and thirteenth in the per square yard comparison. New York was sixteenth in per capita.

In 1912 there were 5,500,000 square yards of streets paved with cobblestones and 1,750,000 square yards with modern paving. On December 31, 1920, there were 1,700,00 square yards of cobblestones left and 8,900,000 of improved paving in the entire city. Since that time about 200,000 of improved paving has been laid, bringing the improved paving to 9,100,000 square yards.

Before the New Annex was added to the city, 70 per cent of Baltimore's streets had improved paving. But with the New Annex was added 3,300,000 yards of unpaved roads and streets, which brought the percentage down to 62.6 per cent.

BALTIMORE HARBOR DEVELOPMENTS

By W. M. BRITTAIN
in the New York Journal of Commerce.

During 1921 considerable progress was made in the development of facilities of the Port of Baltimore.

A comprehensive development plan calculated to treble the berthing capacity of Baltimore harbor and to provide for the normal growth of the port during the next twenty years has been undertaken by the Port Development Commission.

This plan includes the improvement of existing municipal piers to make them serviceable for coastwise carriers; improvement of privately owned piers to make them serviceable for ocean vessels; the construction of a large cold storage warehouse adjacent to the waterfront; construction of an ocean terminal with piers, warehouses, grain elevator, and free port facilities at McComas street on the south side of Locust Point; the development of what is now waste land at the mouth of the Patapsco River into a modern ocean terminal with piers and warehouses; the development of the Canton side of the harbor; improvement and extension of the Harbor Belt Line R. R.; construction of an outer belt line railway and unification of the control and operation of the port.

It is believed that this plan, when finally completed, will allow for every possible development necessary to the growth of the Port of Baltimore for a long period, and will, when constructed, give Baltimore facilities surpassed by no other port in the United States.

GREAT PLAN ABOUT TO START

The first unit of this plan will be the construction of a number of piers with railroad yards and warehouses adjacent thereto on the city property at McComas street on the south side of Locust Point. The Western Maryland Railway, whose Port Covington terminal is immediately adjacent to the McComas street property, has already made formal application to the Port Development Commission for two piers and it is understood that construction of these will be started very shortly. It is also possible that construction may start soon on a new 4,000,000 bushel grain elevator to be erected by the Port Development Commission to be leased to private parties.

Among other developments in the facilities of the port of Baltimore during 1921 may be mentioned the erection by the Western Maryland Railway of a modern export coal pier. This pier was completed in the early summer and has proved of marked success. The loading capacity of the pier is estimated at about 20,000 tons in 10 hours.

A further item of interest in regard to new construction during 1921 in Baltimore was the completion by the Western Maryland Railway at its Port Covington terminal of an additional 1,000,000 bushel unit to its export grain elevators at the port of Baltimore nearly 10,000,000 bushels. It is understood the Western Maryland Railway contemplates further additions from time to time as its business warrants.

A GREAT LUMBER TERMINAL

The 75-acre plant of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of Seattle, located on the Fairfield section of the harbor near Curtis Bay, is rapidly approaching completion. This property, one of the outstanding features of the port, is the most modern and best equipped lumber terminal in the country. During the past year, with the yard still incomplete, the company handled about 15,000,000 feet of Western timber for distribution throughout the East and Middle West.

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, realizing the fact that the East will be dependent on the West for its supply of lumber in the future, decided to develop in Baltimore its wholesale distributing yard, taking advantage of the city's strategic position in regard to the chief markets

of the Middle West, and of the cheaper water transportation via the Panama Canal as compared with all-rail shipments from Seattle. It is the intention to carry at this plant a large stock of lumber, the volume aggregating from 45,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of well assorted stock, suitable for all purposes.

NEW SUGAR REFINERY

With the completion in the near future of the new \$8,000,000 sugar refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company on Locust Point, the building of which has progressed steadily during 1921, Baltimore will not only have a notable increase in her port facilities, but will be in a stronger position than ever before in the trade with the West Indies. After a painstaking survey of the various cities on the Atlantic Coast, it was decided that Baltimore offered the best advantages for the establishment of a modern refinery that will be the equal, if not the superior, of any in the world, in its location and equipment.

BALTIMORE SEVENTH IN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

General construction activities in Baltimore have given this city seventh place among the larger cities of the country in the last year. Building has received a notable impetus along with a slow but steady improvement industrially.

A national survey and analysis reveals that among 51 leading cities Baltimore is moving ahead at a greater pace. The analysis is made by the American Contractor at the request of George C. Smith, director of the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade.

During the first six months of this year, it is shown, as classified by various kinds of buildings, Baltimore ranked as follows:

- Social and recreational building, first.
- Religious and memorial, first.
- Industrial, fifth.
- Naval and military, sixth.
- Public, eighth.
- Business, ninth.
- Hospital and institutional, fifteenth.

Educational nineteenth.

Residential, twenty-eighth.

Public works and utilities, forty-ninth.

Relative to industrial building contracts Baltimore's high rank at this period is notable.

During the first six months of 1920 this city ranked third, being exceeded only by Buffalo and Chicago. During the latter half of that year Baltimore moved back to fifth place, trailing Kansas City, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. This year Baltimore is led only by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit.

It is explained that the comparatively small showing made by Baltimore in residential contracts is due to the fact that so many property developers have maintained their own organizations and have awarded no contracts. The large number of churches under construction here was solely responsible for the leadership in the religious and memorial class.

In total awards during the first six months of 1921 Baltimore ranked seventh among the cities of the nation, being exceeded by the following cities in the order named: New York, \$143,636,400; Chicago, \$49,812,200; Cleveland, \$42,159,400; Detroit, \$37,271,100; Philadelphia, \$24,466,400; Washington, \$17,499,900; Baltimore, \$16,220,400.

MANUFACTURING SPEEDS UP

Industrial progress locally has been rather slow, but none the less steady. Unofficially, improvements have been reported in small numbers, but representing large interests. These total about \$2,500,000. It was announced that a subordinate body of the American Sugar Refinery, representing an investment of more than a quarter of a million dollars, would establish a cooperage plant here. About \$25,000 or \$300,000 was represented in the plans of the Becker Baking Company, which will use several new manufacturing buildings.

A laundry project was reported during the first part of August for the Woodberry section. The plant will involve a large investment.

Other new establishments projected at the time were a chair factory, for Guilford avenue; an ice plant on Preston street and a clothing establishment.

Many developments of established firms are under way or being contemplated. These include a number of comparatively small enterprises, and also the project to extend the Western Maryland Elevator capacity.

WORK TO COST \$51,320,000 IS PLANNED IN THE EASTERN STATES

August building contracts awarded in the Middle Atlantic States, of which Maryland is part, amounted to \$37,913,000, an increase of 44 per cent over July.

The August total in this section of the country was divided as follows: \$11,693,000, or 31 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$11,044,000, or 29 per cent for residential buildings; \$5,602,000, or 15 per cent for educational buildings; \$5,522,000, or 14 per cent for business buildings.

From the first of this year to September 1, 1921, the total value of contracts awarded in this district has amounted to \$224,269,000, which is 5 per cent greater than the average for the first eight months of the preceding five years.

During one month contemplated new work was reported in Southern New Jersey, Maryland, North and South Carolina, District of Columbia, Virginia and Delaware to the amount of \$51,320,000, bringing the total amount of contemplated work reported for the year up to \$490,042,000, which is more than double the amount of contracts awarded during the same period.

BALTIMORE'S FACILITIES FOR RECREATION

The following information was prepared by the Baltimore Municipal Journal at the request of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, of Pittsburgh, which is engaged in economic research on the subject:

PARKS

In all there are 68 parks, containing 2,527 acres of land. These parks may be grouped as follows:

12 parks over 20 acres.....	2365 acres
12 parks from 5 to 19 acres.....	114 acres
44 parks under 5 acres.....	48 acres
Total.....	2527 acres

The largest parks are:

Druid Hill.....	671 acres
Gwynn's Falls	454 acres
Clifton	279 acres
Total.....	1404 acres

Clifton Park is the old country residence of the late Johns Hopkins, who founded the University and Hospital. In the larger parks there are 600 acres undeveloped.

PLAYGROUNDS

In these parks are: 90 lawn tennis courts, 50 children's playgrounds, 10 children's gardens, 12 picnic grounds, 16 baseball diamonds, 1 municipal golf course, 2 boating lakes, 6 band stands, 1 swimming pool (for colored people), 3 swimming pools (for white people).

Of these last the pool in Clifton Park is the largest artificial swimming pool in the country, if not in the world, containing over three acres of water.

Besides these playgrounds and athletic fields in the parks, there are at the various Public Schools 14 school yards, 10 for white and 4 for colored pupils. Two very active associations, partly supported by the municipality, have been consolidated, the Public Athletic League and the Children's Playground Association, and their combined work includes not only taking charge of the amusements at the children's playgrounds in the parks, but at 20 recreational stations at the public schools, 19 at the branch libraries of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, 11 at churches and other institutions, and, in short, at about 140 different places.

The Johns Hopkins University has a field with a concrete grandstand which, with some portable benches, will accommodate 8,000 spectators. The baseball ground at Oriole Park will seat about 15,000.

COUNTRY CLUBS

The Baltimore Country Club is the largest and has over 3,000 members, an 18-hole golf course, many lawn tennis courts, a swimming pool, 3 squash racquet courts, a bowling alley and skating pond.

The Elkridge Foxhunting Club has a pack of hounds, a 9-hole golf course and lawn tennis courts.

The Green Spring Valley Hunt Club has a pack of hounds, a 9-hole golf course and lawn tennis courts.

The Rolling Road Country Club has an 18-hole golf course and lawn tennis courts.

The New Maryland Country Club has an 18-hole golf course and lawn tennis courts.

The Suburban Club of Baltimore County has an 18-hole golf course and lawn tennis courts.

All of these clubs are either within the city limits or a short distance out and easily accessible by electric trolley or automobile.

There are also smaller country clubs or neighborhood clubs at Lauraville, Overlea, Pimlico, Stoney Run, West Arlington and West Forest Park.

ATHLETIC CLUBS

The Baltimore Athletic Club is the largest, with a fine clubhouse near Union Station, squash courts and Swimming pool. There are also the Maryland Athletic Club, Mt. Washington Athletic Club, Ruxton Athletic Club and St. Andrew's Athletic Association.

BOATING AND YACHTING CLUBS

The Ariel Boat Club, the Arundel Boat Club, the Baltimore Corinthian Yacht Club, the Baltimore Motor Yacht Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club, the Maryland Motorboat Club, all at the foot of Hanover street, and the Maryland Canoe Club, at Cromwell's Point, Brooklyn.

THEATRES

There are 10 theatres in Baltimore, the Lyric Theatre being used chiefly for symphony concerts, opera, public meetings and entertainments. The others are strictly playhouses.

MOTION PICTURES

There are 108 motion picture houses.

AMUSEMENT RESORTS

Inland there are three prominent resorts. Gwynn Oak Park, Carlin's Park and Frederick Road Park; on the

water there are also three, River View, within the city limits, Bay Shore and Sandy Beach a few miles from the city.

MUSIC

There is a Municipal Orchestra, giving symphony concerts on certain Sunday afternoons at the Lyric, with a very small admission fee; a Municipal Band, a Park Band and periodical concerts at the Peabody Institute, either free or at a very small price.

ART

The Peabody Institute, the Maryland Institute of Art and Design and the Charcoal Club give frequent exhibitions during the year. The Walters Gallery is thrown open at a small charge (for the benefit of certain charities) on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the first four months of the year. This collection is one of the best in the United States and many of the pictures are world-famous.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1921 AND 1911

By A. T. BENZINGER,
Deputy City Collector.

The City Collector's financial responsibility is growing by leaps and bounds, as is shown by the subjoined table from his most recent annual report. A comparison of the receipts for the year 1921 with those of an even ten years ago brings out very pointedly this enormous increase. In 1911 the gross, including city and State collections, was a little over ninety-eight hundred thousand dollars, while the total for 1921 was well beyond the twenty-four million mark, an increase of approximately two hundred and fifty per cent.

The Annexation Act of 1918 enlarged the city area nearly threefold, bringing into the departments thousands of new accounts; miles and miles of alley paving have been laid; streets have ben opened, closed, or their lines changed to meet present conditions; sewer connection charges have ben advanced by the city, and sidewalks replaced; the collections on all of which have been added

to the already handicapped departmental force. In many instances the ordinances for the improvements provide that these payments extend over a period of time, thus increasing the vast detail work. Where possible these delayed payments have been permitted by succeeding administrations, without sanction by law, in the interest of the needy taxpayers.

Realizing that our backs were to the wall and that we had long since outgrown our allotted floor space, with no room for expansion, a new system, modern, interlocking and safe, was installed. This has made for greater efficiency and expediency in handling, under most adverse working conditions, the ever increasing volume of business, but the much desired relief from congestion is yet to be attained.

The accompanying table shows by months the money passing through the department, and a comparison in the yearly total with the figures for a decade ago.

Month.	Total.	City.	Rural and Suburban.	State.	New Addition (Act of 1918)	State.
January	\$ 406,107.15	\$ 311,404.15	\$ 10,372.99	\$ 32,934.17	\$ 42,338.50	\$ 9,057.34
February	5,085,872.73	3,861,344.87	147,100.75	585,366.78	397,377.94	94,682.40
March	1,484,944.66	1,075,433.18	71,402.45	139,600.38	163,220.82	35,287.83
April	1,285,500.34	992,082.03	58,942.12	127,126.73	89,689.57	17,659.89
May	1,496,923.43	1,198,028.38	50,502.50	113,379.09	116,684.58	18,328.88
June	3,867,044.73	2,980,733.64	124,227.01	325,021.61	374,749.82	62,312.65
July	4,706,901.45	3,781,734.36	172,732.54	343,815.29	367,449.17	41,170.09
August	829,120.30	550,052.42	33,025.92	149,729.89	72,370.45	23,941.62
September	836,989.12	612,165.73	32,257.98	109,676.33	65,078.99	17,810.09
October	1,729,988.38	1,387,744.73	28,190.93	143,243.66	145,313.25	25,495.81
November	750,121.09	589,647.31	37,681.92	63,356.67	50,737.76	8,697.43
December	1,629,981.84	1,284,957.41	54,890.73	138,124.09	129,828.10	22,181.51
Total, 1921	\$24,109,495.22	\$18,625,328.21	\$821,327.84	\$2,271,374.69	\$2,014,838.94	\$376,625.54
Total, 1911	\$ 9,822,651.83	\$ 8,445,012.41		\$ 961,755.38	Annex (Act of 1888) \$ 336,978.70	\$ 78,905.34

CITY APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1922

The following statement, prepared by Herbert Fallin, budget clerk of the Board of Estimates, shows the apportionment of the full city rate of \$2.97, according to the various functions of the city government. It tells at a glance just what each function will cost the taxpayers in cents. For every dollar's worth of property, personal or otherwise, assessed at the full rate, the taxpayers will pay .0297.

Functions.	APPROPRIATIONS			ESTIMATES RECEIPTS			
	Salaries and Expenses.	New Improvements.	Miscellaneous Appropriations.	Directly Applicable to Functions.	Miscellaneous Gen. Revenue Pro Rata Apportionment.	Tax Levy (a) Full Rate Pro Rata Apportionment.	Full Tax Rate Per \$100 (a).
1. General government.....	\$2,502,397.92		\$2,500.00	\$234,676.00	\$603,468.99	\$1,666,752.93	\$2,504,897.92
2. Protection of persons and property.....	4,664,015.88	\$149,600.00		86,400.00	1,256,585.62	3,470,630.26	4,813,615.88
3. Conservation of health....	658,490.00			21,600.00	169,297.71	467,592.29	658,490.00
4. Sanitation and promotion of cleanliness.....							
5. Highways.....	2,050,734.50	6,731,954.00		6,762,400.00	537,031.85	1,483,256.65	8,782,688.50
6. Charities, hospitals and correction.....	3,340,460.62	8,890,000.00		9,444,500.00	740,562.33	2,045,398.29	12,230,460.62
7. Education.....	1,274,640.00	42,954.00		52,000.00	236,165.82	928,474.18	1,316,640.00
8. Recreation.....	7,032,647.54	2,525,000.00		3,523,177.15	1,609,395.58	4,445,074.81	9,577,647.54
9. Public service enterprises	1,138,757.60	280,000.00		1,393,258.82	7,482.49	20,686.29	1,421,407.60
10. Fixed charges, requirements for interest and sinking funds:	1,648,054.24	6,903,860.59		*9,681,060.50			8,551,914.83
Interest.....							
Sinking funds.....	4,062,763.00			148,365.00	1,079,981.41	2,831,416.59	4,062,763.00
11. Pensions, etc.....					495,483.80	1,516,944.13	2,012,427.93
*Excess of budget requirements for this function deducted and added to miscellaneous general revenue and apportioned over various functions.....				\$31,347,437.56	41,416.25	114,389.75	155,806.00
Totals.....	\$28,372,901.30	\$25,522,414.59	\$2,193,383.93	\$30,218,291.80	\$6,876,871.85	\$18,993,596.17	\$56,088,759.82
Note (a)—Based on collections of 85 per cent. of total assessment.				1,129,145.76			\$2.97

BALTIMORE'S GOVERNMENT COST

Per capita is only \$15.96, the lowest of the 10 largest cities of the country, according to a survey of the National Security League of New York.

Boston	\$35.06
Pittsburgh	29.81
New York.....	28.34
Los Angeles	26.62
Philadelphia	24.55
St. Louis	23.37
Chicago	22.52
Detroit	21.13
Cleveland	20.96
Baltimore	15.96

BUILDING

Building operations in Baltimore during 1921 break all records, according to the valuation of building permits as given in applications at the Appeal Tax Court and the Building Inspector's Office of the City Hall.

Permits aggregating in value \$36,833,910 were applied for during 1921. This is an increase of more than \$600,000 over the figures of 1920, which totaled \$36,027,020. It tops the figures of 1919, which were \$26,768,884, by close to \$10,000,000, and is more than five times as great as the total building operations of 1918, which amounted to \$6,464,225.

During this year 17,933 building permits of all kinds were applied for at the Building Inspector's office. In the home building line two-story dwellings figured to the greatest extent. There were 1,064 permits applied for for two-story dwellings to be erected at a cost of \$4,639,600. Application was made for 844 permits for frame dwellings to cost \$4,420,800.

There were applications for 2,051 garages to cost \$1,884,190; additions, 1,968, to cost \$3,298,344; alterations, 11,817, to cost \$4,364,070, and miscellaneous permits numbering 76, to cost \$6,955,506. There were applications for factories and warehouses, apartment houses and schools which have been included in the total figures for the year.

Building operations for which permits were asked is as follows:

	1920.	1921.
January	\$2,915,160	\$1,737,240
February	3,233,880	4,068,660
March	3,772,386	2,673,720
April	5,121,729	9,966,240
May	4,976,040	3,000,336
June	3,011,200	3,328,680
July	3,135,340	1,957,200
August	2,595,240	2,301,240
September	1,743,960	2,574,600
October	2,108,400	1,775,760
November	1,968,840	1,790,280
December	1,444,860	1,641,954

FREE PUBLIC BATH COMMISSION REPORT FOR 1921

By ROBERT F. G. KELLEY, Superintendent.

We are glad to report, that, as has been the case for a number of years past, the attendance at the Public Baths shows a substantial increase over the preceding year.

The attendance was as follows:

Indoor Shower Baths.....	835,537
Public Laundries.....	34,926
Total.....	870,463

In addition to the attendance at the Public Baths, the patrons at the Greenmount Avenue comfort station numbered approximately 425,000, so that the total patronage at the bath houses under the Commission's supervision was 1,295,463.

The increases over last year were: Shower baths 45,888, public laundries 3,981.

The receipts for the year were \$31,170.84, the largest in our history, and an increase of \$5,170.84 over the amount estimated for the year.

The attendance and receipts for the year at the stations were as follows:

Stations.	Patrons.	Receipts.
Walters Baths, No. 1.....	267,435	\$10,571.40
Walters Baths, No. 2.....	104,177	5,482.54
Walters Baths, No. 3.....	45,716	2,749.35
Walters Baths, No. 4.....	100,373	4,021.25
Greenmount Avenue Baths.....	106,887	5,375.72
Roosevelt Park Baths.....	28,942	1,006.62
Portable Baths, No. 1.....	36,773	1,130.97
Portable Baths, No. 2 (School No. 70).....	58,982	218.91
School No. 6.....	46,903	363.40
School No. 47.....	27,894	163.52
School No. 83.....	46,381	87.16
	870,463	\$31,170.84

The expenditures were as follows:

Salaries	\$57,596.68
Expenses	28,410.25
Total.....	\$86,366.93
Deducting the receipts.....	31,170.84
Net cost.....	\$55,196.09

Looking backward over the year's work, the outstanding features were as follows:

1.—The large use made by men of the laundry facilities at Walters Baths No. 1, located at 131 S. High Street.

Beginning with the year 1920, the laundry at this house was set aside for the exclusive use of men, as an experiment.

During that year the attendance was 6,799, a slight increase over the preceding year.

For the past year an attendance of 12,689 was recorded, an increase of 5,890, proving to the Commission the wisdom of the change.

In some respects this is the most needy class who visit our houses. At a nominal cost, in many cases free, these men, the floating population of city life, get a bath, spend an hour in the laundry washing and drying their clothing, and walk out again, refreshed and clean.

2.—The development of bathing among school children and adults, in school buildings.

For the year, in the schools in which baths were located, a total of 180,160 patrons was recorded. Of this number, many were adults, who used the baths on Saturdays, and during the summer months, when the schools were not in session.

In addition, many thousands of school children used the baths in the portable building at Bond Street and Eastern Avenue, and through tickets distributed to the school near them, the baths in our larger houses.

During the present year it is expected that baths in three new schools, now completed, will be ready for operation.

BALTIMORE'S SAVINGS BANKS' DEPOSITS

In an endeavor to determine the financial outlook of the "average man," as distinct from that of business and industrial concerns, one naturally turns to the reports of the savings banks, whose transactions bear a real relation to the condition of the average man's purse. An increase in savings on deposit means that depositors have spare cash to lay aside, while a decrease means simply that depositors are drawing upon their reserves. Neither operation is affected by the inflation or deflation of credit, from which the resources of commercial banks so directly benefit or suffer.

It is decidedly instructive, therefore, to learn from the annual reports of Baltimore's nine mutual savings banks that withdrawals exceeded deposits during 1921 by \$2,865,644, whereas in 1920 deposits exceeded withdrawals by \$145,928. This would indicate that the portion of Baltimore's population which exercises thrift with the aid of the savings banks fell short by some \$3,000,000 of depositing in 1921 the amount which in more favorable times would be laid aside as protection against the future.

One important fact in this connection is that the withdrawals of savings during 1921 were decidedly less than in 1920—the actual figures being \$62,509,819 for 1920 and \$55,555,996 in 1921. The decrease in withdrawals would by itself seem to indicate that depositors were not so hard pushed during the past year as during the year 1920. But, on the other hand, the total funds passed in over the counters decreased even more than did the withdrawals—the receipts of the banks being \$62,655,747 in 1920 and \$52,690,352 in 1921.

These last figures give an inkling as to what has happened to the average man in the past year. He has not rushed to the banks to withdraw any large portion of his savings, but he has decidedly failed to lay aside his customary amounts against a rainy day.

The amount due depositors by the mutual savings banks of Baltimore on December 31, 1921, was \$121,251,375, on which the interest would be something more than \$4,000,000, so that the actual net withdrawals, the amount by which actual withdrawals exceeded actual deposits—were less than the interest credited to depositors. That is to say, gross funds on deposit increased during the year—astonishing though this fact may seem.

Such an outcome is encouraging to those who believe that Baltimore will weather the present economic storm without difficulty. It does not mean that many hundred individual depositors have not been hard hit, nor that those in Baltimore who never have aspired to savings accounts—most common laborers and the like—are having an easy time. Quite the contrary is true; but it does mean that most of those who have the 257,046 accounts in the savings banks of Baltimore are plugging along fairly well, and, given a fair chance, will keep their feet until better times appear.

SEVEN OF EVERY TEN PERSONS HAVE SAVINGS

Six or seven persons out of every 10 in Baltimore, men, women and children included, carry savings bank accounts. In the city's national, State and mutual savings banks and trust companies alone there are 441,073 savings accounts—an average of \$395 for each depositor, according to George C. Smith, director of the industrial bureau of the Board of Trade.

The most significant item of the study, however, is not the fact that over 60 per cent of the city's population have more than \$174,000,000 stored away for a "rainy day," Mr. Smith points out. The utmost interest attaches to the fact that during the first half year, when business stagnation was at its worst and unemployment most distressing, the local financial institutions opened 18,595 additional savings accounts for those who had no such savings on January 1, while the total of money in the banks for safe keeping was just \$4,514,465 more than there was at the beginning of the year.

Statistics are not available regarding the savings departments of private banks and the 600 and more building and loan associations.

State Bank Commissioner Page states that on June 30 there were 270,813 mutual savings bank accounts with deposits of \$124,086,446.73—an average of \$459 for each depositor; also that there were 152,737 accounts with State banks and trust companies, with deposits of \$40,331,060—an average of \$264.

National banks are not included in the figures showing the increase in savings accounts and deposits since the first of the year. On June 30, in reply to a questionnaire from Mr. Smith, it was found that of the 13 national banks, seven maintained savings departments. These reported a total of 17,523 accounts, representing deposits of \$9,757,822.21, with an average for each depositor of \$558.

With 60 per cent of the city's population carrying savings accounts in these four classes of institutions, and with private banks and loan associations omitted, it is evident that approximately 70 per cent have provided against the future with savings accounts. This, together with the very high percentage of home owners, Mr. Smith declares, are two of the strongest inducements to outside capital to invest in Baltimore industrial enterprise.

BALTIMORE CLEARINGS DECLINE

Bank clearings in Baltimore during 1921 declined \$1,150,709,123, as compared with the previous year. The total for the 12 months was \$3,745,337,258; whereas in 1920 the figures were \$4,896,046,381.

Although the Clearing House no longer issues its daily, weekly and monthly clearings statements, the total for the entire year was available. In November the members voted to substitute the statements of debits to individual accounts for the clearings report, the belief being that such statements more correctly reflect the actual drift of business.

Clearings do not always represent actual condition of trade. Oftimes the figures are increased by interbank transactions. For this reason the Baltimore Clearing House, as well as several other clearing houses throughout the country, now regards the debits statements as a time index to the actual state of trade.

NATIONAL BANKS INCREASE

National banks in operation on June 30 numbered 8,178, representing a net gain of 82 for the fiscal year, says a statement issued by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger. The authorized capital stock of these banks was \$1,277,000,000 and the total circulation outstanding was \$743,000,000.

During the year 212 banks were chartered, 90 with an aggregate capital of \$16,000,000. In the same period 120 national banks were closed, of which 28, with liabilities aggregating \$17,000,000 failed, 84 with an aggregate capitalization of \$34,000,000 were closed by voluntary liquidation and 18 were consolidated with other national banks. Three of those closed were restored to solvency.

DEATHS BY WARDS DURING THE YEAR

A table showing deaths in Baltimore last year by wards was made by Health Commissioner C. Hampson Jones.

The lowest mortality was in the Twenty-eighth ward, where the deaths totaled 111. The highest was in the Seventh ward, the deaths there totaling 678.

With a population of 14,987, the smallest of any ward in the city, with the single exception of the Twenty-eighth, the Fourth was up among the leaders in deaths, due to Mercy and the University Hospital, both of which are in that ward. Figures for these hospitals follow:

Mercy—Resident, 23; nonresidents, 44; total, 67.

University of Maryland—Residents, 21; nonresidents, 85; total, 106.

Dr. Jones' table follows:

Ward	Population	Total Deaths	Rate 1,000 Population	Total Less Non-residents	Rate 1,000 Population	Total in Hospital and Institutions	Hospitals and Institutions Res.	Non-Res.
1.....	33,257	437	13.14	434	13.05	72	71	1
2.....	20,823	308	14.79	304	14.60	65	.....	.....
3.....	19,270	299	15.52	290	15.05	97	94	3
*4.....	14,987	438	20.23	297	19.82	244	110	134
5.....	17,604	337	19.14	320	18.18	105	96	9
6.....	31,077	435	14.00	411	13.23	134	115	19
7.....	33,038	678	20.52	500	15.13	314	144	170
8.....	37,292	463	12.42	450	12.07	106	104	2
9.....	31,087	442	14.22	409	13.16	133	106	27
10.....	20,225	365	18.05	346	17.11	161	149	12
11.....	21,376	429	20.07	362	16.93	153	108	45
12.....	36,103	529	14.65	489	13.54	127	104	23
13.....	33,660	384	11.41	370	10.99	63	59	4
14.....	25,201	470	18.65	407	16.15	164	110	54
15.....	48,134	607	12.61	591	12.28	121	117	4
16.....	35,436	500	14.11	476	13.43	102	94	8
17.....	20,636	428	20.74	410	19.87	94	89	5
18.....	20,183	356	17.64	340	16.85	101	91	10
19.....	23,678	408	17.23	394	16.64	93	86	7
20.....	36,851	447	12.13	429	11.64	109	102	7
21.....	19,423	332	17.09	329	16.94	67	66	1
22.....	15,008	264	17.59	254	16.92	88	84	4
23.....	16,599	250	15.06	241	14.52	31	30	1
24.....	24,584	372	15.13	325	13.22	107	67	40
25.....	17,360	276	15.90	238	13.71	89	60	29
26.....	36,873	576	15.62	557	15.11	230	220	10
27.....	36,153	415	11.48	396	10.95	73	68	5
28.....	7,908	111	14.04	98	12.39	60	48	12

* In 1910 the population was 16,834, showing a decrease of 1,847 for 1920.

10311 DEATHS IN 1921

There were 10,311 deaths in Baltimore in 1921. Deaths in 1920 totaled 11,356. The total for 1919 was 11,434.

Births for the year totaled 19,032, compared with 18,787 in 1920 and 17,631 in 1919. As usual, males outnumbered the females by a good margin.

Notwithstanding the increased population, the annual death rate per 1,000 in Baltimore last year was 13.8, as against 15.34 in 1920.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AND DIVORCES DECLINE in 1921

The marriage figures show that 7,823 licenses were issued during this year, and the divorce court figures show 1,828. Of this number, 1,230 actually received divorce decrees. In 1920 nearly 2,000 more marriage licenses were issued than in 1921, and the divorces were more numerous, too.

79 SUICIDES IN CITY DURING YEAR

Financial troubles and ill health were the causes of 75 per cent of the suicides in this city this year, records of the Police Department show. Seventy-nine men and women took their lives, while 150 more made unsuccessful attempts.

During the year of 1920 there were 73 suicides and 105 attempted suicides. Of the 79 persons who ended their lives, 60 per cent were more than 50 years old. Two of the victims were only 18 years old.

"Love affairs" and domestic differences also claimed their share of lives, while at least a half-dozen middle-aged men and women who committed suicide left notes saying they could give no particular reason for killing themselves other than that they were tired of this world and wanted to seek new ventures.

Several years ago, statistics show, bichloride of mercury poison was the most frequently used instrument of self-destruction, but for the last two years this poison has gradually lost favor. Firearms and gas, the records show, are now most used.

More suicides were committed during the month of September than any other month. Eight men and two women ended their lives in this month. The month of April ran a close second, with a total of 10.

Statistics tabulated monthly of the number of suicides are:

January, 6; February, 7; March, 5; April, 10; May 8; June, 3; July, 5; August, 5; September 11; October, 9; November, 6, and December, 4.

4,247 PERSONS MISSING

Where are the missing men, women and children who disappear from Baltimore, often never to return? Thousands upon thousands of residents of this city—fathers, mothers, wives, sweethearts, children and friends—who are sorrowing for lost ones—4,247 of them in the last eight years—would welcome the answer.

According to statistics compiled at police headquarters, about 527 persons disappear every year and are lost to their families and friends. Some years the number is greater and again it will be far below the average. This year, for instance, the number of persons listed “among the missing” will be far below the record for the last six years, probably about 400.

Police statistics show how many persons are still “unaccounted for” follow:

Year.	Missing.	Returned.	Being Sought.
1914.....	966	691	275
1915.....	925	601	324
1916.....	972	389	583
1917.....	1303	447	856
1918.....	1275	502	773
1919.....	1268	731	537
1920.....	1209	696	513
1912 to Dec. 10.....	702	316	386
	8620	4373	4247

There may be, the police officials admit, some slight discrepancies, due to some returning home without any report being made to police headquarters. But, to the best knowledge of those who have charge of the records they are very nearly correct.

Men and boys are the most frequent runaways. Twice as many of them disappear each year as do women and girls. A compilation of the “missing” for the present year bears this out.

	Disappeared and Still Missing.
Men	106
Women	49
Boys (under 18).....	99
Girls (under 18).....	45
Negroes	60
	359
Disappeared and later found.....	316
Negroes	27
	343
Total reported missing.....	702

PUBLIC AMUSEMENT PERMITS

Places of amusement in the city increased in number during the year in the face of a business depression.

In 1920 licenses were issued for 683 theatres, movie houses and other places of amusement, as compared with 828 licenses this year. The increase of 245 is made up in part by additional movie houses and other amusement places. The number of regular theatres has remained about the same.

In 1920 licenses were issued for 2,352 entertainments, the total to date for this year is 1,814. The decrease is attributed to general business depression.

One rather expected increase during the year was in the number of licensed horse-drawn hacks. During 1920 only one such vehicle has been licensed, while this year there were 17. It was explained that the jump in licensed cabs was due to the fact that this style of conveyance was beginning to supplant taxis, but that owners who had failed in past years to obtain licenses had answered to pressure this year.

Other horse-drawn vehicles have been decreasing for years as automobiles supplanted them, and this decline continued in 1921, but with a smaller drop than in previous years.

During 1920 some 6,576 one-horse, 2,679 two horse, 66 three-horse, 12 four-horse and one six-horse vehicles were licensed. During this year the totals were 6,459 one-horse, 2,293 two-horse, 51 three-horse, 16 four-horse and one six-horse vehicles.

There was a slight increase over last year in the number of licensed street cars, the totals being 1,171 for 1920, and 1,196 for this year.

Twenty-five pawnbrokers were licensed this year, as against 23 last year.

In accord with the increase in amusement places there was a jump in the number of pool, billiard and bagatelle tables, those in public places being included in the summary indicating an increase in the number of pool rooms. Last year there were 1,384 licensed and this year a total of 1,619.

Bowling alleys, on the other hand, showed a decrease, 20 having been licensed as against 23 in 1920. There was also a decrease in the number of employment agencies, the totals being 55 last year and 50 for 1921.

Licensed package carts from 947 in 1920 to 1,024 this year. The number of poor woman's licenses, costing \$5 and issued for a limited vending business in markets, increased from 11 last year to 20 this year.

Licenses to sell coal oil showed a drop. The total was 1,895, as against 2,243 in 1920.

There was a big increase in the number of licenses issued to street vendors. A total of 1,705 licenses were issued to sell from wagons and 852 to sell from baskets, as against 819 wagon licenses and 307 basket licenses last year.

Despite the efforts of the Electrical Commission to reduce the number of telegraph and telephone poles in the city by forcing public service corporations to put the wires in the subways there was an increase over last year in the number of licenses issued for poles of this sort. The total licensed this year was 9,495, as against 9,159 in 1920.

There is relatively little difference in the number of tags for dog licenses issued this year and last year. A total of 10,208 new licenses were issued in 1921 and 23,642 were renewed. Last year the totals were 10,289 new licenses and 22,792 renewals. The licensed dog population is now about 33,850, and in 1920 was about 33,081.

The total revenue this year from dog licenses was \$42,213 and from miscellaneous licenses \$95,396.75..

STREET RAILWAY RECEIPTS

A loss in gross revenue of more than \$1,000,000 was suffered by the United Railways and Electric Company during 1921, as a result in a decline of 18,000,000 in the number of passengers carried, as compared with 1920.

In 1920 the number of revenue passengers was 253,934,179. Totals for 1921 will not exceed 238,000,000, United officials said.

Officials of the railways company are optimistic regarding the outlook for 1922. The wage reductions, affecting all officers and employes, will result in a saving of \$300,000 in the annual pay roll. This, with other economies,, is expected to be reflected in the net revenues, and when added to the receipts of heavier traffic with the passage of general business depression, will enable the company to earn \$1,000,000 during 1922.. This figure is the minimum set by the Public Service Commission to cover fixed charges and to insure the financial safety of the company.

PARK TAX

The amount paid the city by the United Railways by quarters during the year 1921 was as follows:

January 10.....	\$ 205,130.01
April 10.....	284,686.64
July 10.....	293,149.64
October 10.....	272,239.60
	\$1,155,205.89

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES

Deeds, mortgages and other land papers filed at the Record Office in the Courthouse during the year ended November 30, numbered 70,830, as compared with 87,211 recorded during the same time a year ago. Certified copies made total 575, as compared with 443 in 1920. The annual statement as issued by Stephen C. Little, Clerk of the Superior Court, follows:

	1920.	1921.
Leases	2,052	1,078
Mortgages	25,216	20,955
Deeds	18,645	13,121
Assignments	14,618	9,662
Releases of mortgages.....	15,252	12,499
Short releases of mortgages.....	4,224	4,362
Short assignments of mortgages.....	790	975
Agreements	628	427
Bonds of conveyances.....	11	8
Power of attorney.....	105	77
Miscellaneous	72	104
Magistrate's judgments	2,930	5,112
Satisfaction of magistrates' judgments	2,667	2,440
	87,211	70,830

NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

A total of 163 new industrial plants and expansions with plant investment requirements of \$21,675,500 has been added to Baltimore's industrial life during the year ending May 31, 1921.

This addition to industries is composed of 64 out-and-out new industries, involving a plant investment of \$4,633,000, and 99 expansions, representing plant investment of \$17,012,500. A summary of the new industries and expansions, together with a similar summary for the two years' activity, is given as follows:

Second Year.	Employees Required.	Plant Investment.
64 new industries.....	2,581	\$ 4,663,000
99 expansions.....	9,461	17,012,500
Totals, second year...	12,042	\$21,675,500
Two Years.	Employees Required.	Plant Investment.
164 new industries.....	25,067	\$39,354,700
236 expansions.....	27,775	56,568,000
Totals, two years.....	52,842	\$95,922,700

Commenting on these figures as indicative of the local industrial growth, Mr. George C. Smith said:

"While the past 12 months have marked a period of world-wide deflation and depression, the industrial expansion of Baltimore has moved forward at a rapid rate. The 12,000 additional employees required is nearly 70 per cent more than the total increase in industrial employees in Baltimore during the 15-year period between 1899 and 1914. The high character and diversity of the industries acquired in regard to financial resources, stability and diversification has been even more important than the mere figures indicate. Branch plants of a number of Americas' leading industries are included among those acquired. Many lines of products not previously produced in Baltimore are also represented. The record of Baltimore's progress in the past 12 months is, therefore, very satisfactory."

Mr. Smith furnishes a table showing that more capital has been added to Baltimore's enterprises within the last

two fiscal years of the Board of Trade bureau's activities than the total for the 15 years from 1899 to 1914. This table is taken from the United States Census of Manufactures and, compared with the bureau's two-year result, is given as follows:

Census Year.	Average Number Wage Earners.	Capital.
1899.....	66,571	\$107,217,000
1904.....	65,050	146,961,000
1909.....	71,444	164,437,000
1914.....	73,769	177,301,000
	Employees.	Capital.
Total 15-year increase.....	7,198	\$70,084,000
Average increase per year, 1899-1914	479	4,672,267
Total increases announced by Industrial Bureau, two years.....	52,842	75,922,700

HALF OF POPULATION OF BALTIMORE WORKS FOR PROFIT

Approximately 50 per cent of the 733,826 inhabitants of Baltimore, as recorded in the 1920 census, are engaged in some form of "gainful occupation." This is shown by occupational statistics for the city of Baltimore compiled by the Bureau of Census and covering all employed persons 10 years of age and over.

During the last 10 years, the bureau also reports, there has been a marked increase in the number of women who are at work for pecuniary gain. It is shown that in Baltimore women are engaged in almost everything from acting as chauffeurs to the practice of law and medicine.

It is believed probable that the total number of workers given—337,098—excludes a few newsboys and other juvenile workers.

That Baltimore has one woman carpenter is also shown. The city also has two delivery women, female ministers, two stevedores, one painter and varnisher and one electrician. There are more clerks than any other class of workers, the word clerk not including salesmen and saleswomen in stores, these being listed separately.

By "those engaged in gainful occupation," the bureau says, it refers to "working for salaries, wages, profits or other form of pecuniary compensation or its equivalent."

Detailed information, which pays tribute to Baltimore as a city of business and employment, follows:

The occupational classes for each of which at least 5,000 persons of both sexes were reported in 1920, stated in the order of their numerical importance, are as follows:

Clerks, except in stores, 14,797 males and 5,920 females; servants and waiters, 4,407 males and 15,699 females; retail dealers, 12,391 males and 1,637 females; salesmen and saleswomen, 8,747 males and 4,814 females; carpenters, 9,005 males and 1 female; machinists, millwrights and tool makers, 8,313 males; launderers and laundresses, excluding those employed in laundries, 152 males and 8,070 females; bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants, 4,312 males and 3,086 females; stenographers and typewriters, 814 males and 6,531 females; general laborers, laborers employed on buildings and laborers for whom the line of work was not specified, 6,845 males and 116 females; tailors and tailoresses, 5,087 males and 1,158 females; chauffeurs, 5,210 males and 9 females.

The numbers engaged in certain important occupations for each of which fewer than 5,000 persons were reported in 1920 are as follows: Physicians and surgeons, 1,145 men and 76 women; lawyers, judges and justices, 1,316 men and 11 women; clergymen, 901 men and 13 women; school teachers, 604 men and 3,452 women; trained nurses, 33 men and 1,953 women.

Pronounced increases for females are shown for the following occupations:

Clerks, except in stores, from 1,282 in 1910 to 5,920 in 1920; stenographers and typewriters, from 2,333 to 6,531; bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants, from 1,661 to 3,086; trained nurses, from 1,037 to 1,953; clerks in stores, from 1,014 to 1,619. On the other hand, the number of dressmakers and seamstresses, excluding those in factories, decreased from 7,027 in 1910 to 3,254 in 1920.

Nothing more than the occupational statistics of the Federal census is needed to show how far Baltimore has departed from the old standards of normal family life. It may be that those standards never existed; but at any rate there is a popular theory to the effect that the normal unit in society is the family with at least two children and that this unit is supported by the efforts of its head, the husband and father. Thus one might suppose that in society as it should be not more than one out of every

four people would be engaged in which the census authorities term "gainful occupation," whereas actually almost half of Baltimore population was working in 1920. No explanation of this discrepancy is needed if the present customs of Baltimore are really proper, but one thinks of the tendency toward late marriage and the increase of child labor as factors whose significance must be considered. Women in industry are a new manifestation which does not fit in any too well with the hypothetical standards quoted above. Are these some of the reasons why 337,000 Baltimoreans instead of 183,000 are working?

Statistics show that there were 41,609,192 persons 10 years of age and over in the United States engaged in gainful occupations in 1920. Of them 33,059,793 were males and 8,549,399 females.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BALTIMORE

MARCH 1, 1921

The special committee created at the request of the Real Estate Board of Baltimore to study the housing situation in this city made, through the co-operation of the Police Department, a canvass of all the houses in Baltimore. The purposes of the survey were to ascertain:

- (1) The number and nature of all vacant houses;
- (2) The extent of home ownership, including equities;
- (3) The degree of congestion existing, including both (a) the number of rooms available per person, and (b) the number of families accommodated per house;
- (4) The size, by rooms and stories, of all occupied and vacant houses;
- (5) The need for and extent of present house building in Baltimore.

In order to gather the necessary information to serve several of these purposes, the Housing Committee prepared a form to be used by the city police, one form to be filled out by them for each house in the city. These forms were returned, by police districts, to the Real Estate Board, and were there classified to show whether (1) occupied by owner, (2) occupied by renter, (3) vacant.

The police returned forms covering 131,711 houses, classified as follows:

District.	Occupied by Owner.	Rented.	Vacant.	Total Dwellings.
Northern	12,097	4,048	517	16,662
Northwestern	14,895	12,031	416	27,324
Northeastern	21,023	9,398	486	30,907
Eastern	13,106	4,361	237	17,704
Western	1,921	4,530	76	6,527
Central	1,929	2,103	113	4,145
Southern	5,486	5,975	141	11,602
Southwestern	9,969	6,587	284	16,840
Total.....	80,426	49,015	2,270	131,711

October 1st, 1917, a previous police survey of houses was made. At that time the following total were obtained: Occupied by owner, 52,499; rented, 59,230; vacant, 3,428; total dwellings, 115,157.

Between the time of the two surveys the city of Baltimore annexed approximately 60 square miles of territory, containing an estimated population of 93,876 persons. At that time the average number of persons per house was approximately 5.4. There were annexed to the old city, therefore about 17,000 houses.

From October 1st, 1917, to December 31st, 1920, permits were issued for 6,095 dwellings, of which a large portion were built. Making due allowance for obsolescence, destruction by fire, conversion, demolition, etc., occurring during the 39 months, it is evident that the surveys of October 1st, 1917, and March 1st, 1921, agree within less than three per cent. It may be assumed, therefore, that the latter survey is correct and that any analysis of the detailed figures compiled will likewise be correct. The similarity of the two surveys attests to the splendid work done by the Police Department.

Without investigation, a total of 2,270 vacant houses may appear to be a large number and may seem to indicate an actual glut in the real estate market. As a matter of fact, in pre-war days Baltimore customarily had from four to six per cent of all dwellings vacant. Records have been compiled showing an actual excess of six per cent vacancies.

Recent surveys show the following results:

Survey.	Total Dwellings.	Vacant.	Per Cent Vacant.
October 1st, 1917.....	115,157	3,428	3.
August 30th, 1918.....	115,500	1,580	1.4
March 1st, 1921.....	131,711	2,270	1.7

Of the 2,270 vacant dwellings, approximately 1,300 were new houses, recently completed, and held for sale. Less than 1,000 represented old houses vacant, and many of them were in bad repair and virtually abandoned. Of the normal and usual class of vacant houses not more than 500 existed on March 1st, representing less than four-tenths of one per cent, against a usual vacancy of four to six per cent. in pre-war days. Available vacant houses, therefore, except new houses for purchase, are virtually off the market.

From the standpoint of public interest there should be, at all times, some houses available for occupancy. Whatever this number might be, whether three per cent or six per cent, it is needed to make homes available for newly married couples, to afford an opportunity for those meeting with success to advance in the social scale, to provide accommodations for those attracted to the city from the outside, and to prevent undue profits in the sale and leasing of residential property.

Without regard to the question of congestion in Baltimore homes, and only from the standpoint of necessary vacant houses, there would seem to be a shortage of not less than 2,000 to 3,000 houses, merely to provide that elbow room necessary to maintain a normal social condition.

The following table shows the distribution of vacant houses by police districts. An attempt has also been made to separate the old from the new houses recently completed and held for sale:

District.	Total.	Vacant Houses	
		Old.	New.
Northern	517	101	416
Northwestern	416	162	254
Northeastern	486	234	252
Eastern	237	170	67
Western	76	6	70
Central	113	113	.....
Southern	141	85	56
Southwestern	284	117	167
Total.....	2,270	988	1,282

HOME OWNERSHIP IN BALTIMORE

Of the dwellings occupied, it was found that 80,426, or 62.2 per cent., were occupied by their owners, while 49,015, or 37.8 per cent, were rented. It is probable that no other large city in America can show so large a percentage. Baltimore's excellent industrial conditions are no doubt due largely to the fact that so many of her workmen are home-owners or are making weekly payments on a home.

The percentage of homes owned, by districts, is as follows:

District.	Percentage of Homes	
	Owued.	Rented.
Northern	74.9	25.1
Northwestern	55.3	44.7
Northeastern	69.1	30.9
Eastern	75.0	25.0
Western	29.8	70.2
Central	47.8	52.2
Southern	47.9	52.1
Southwestern	60.2	39.8
City	62.2	37.8

It is a splendid commentary on the city that a district (Eastern) given up largely to the small homes of skilled and common workmen and small storekeepers should possess the highest percentage of homes owned.

For the principal industrial cities included in the survey, following densities were shown for rented houses:

City.	No. of Rooms Per Person.
Cleveland	1.2
Detroit	1.1
Buffalo	1.3
Chicago	1.2
New York	1.0
Baltimore	1.3
Newark	1.1
Pittsburgh	.8
Philadelphia	1.3
Boston	1.1
St. Louis	.9
Cincinnati	.9
Indianapolis	1.3
Birmingham	1.1
New Orleans	.9
Atlanta	.9

Baltimore, with Buffalo, Indianapolis and Philadelphia, makes the best showing. If owned and rented houses had

been included, Baltimore, undoubtedly, would have been in a class by itself.

BALTIMORE IS SECOND IN HOME OWNERS' LIST

Baltimore is the second city of the country in the matter of home-owners as related to the entire population of the city, according to figures made public by the Census Bureau in Washington.

In Baltimore 46 per cent of the population own their own homes. In Des Moines 51 per cent are home-owners. St. Paul shows the same figures that Baltimore shows. In Buffalo the home-owners form 39 per cent of the total population; in Detroit, 38 per cent; Cleveland, 35 per cent; Washington, 30 per cent; Chicago, 27 per cent; St. Louis, 24 per cent, and Boston 18 per cent.

Approximately \$60,000,000,000, a sum sufficient to pay the national debt three times over, stands to the credit of families in the United States owning the homes in which they live, according to reports to the Census Bureau.

The United States has more property holders than any other country in the world, it is indicated. Forty-five per cent of all families own the homes in which they live, more than 60 per cent without encumbrances. The total number of home owners is listed by the Census Bureau as 10,866,960. Five thousand dollars is regarded as a conservative estimate of the average value.

Home ownership stamps the United States as naturally anti-Bolshevistic. Radicalism, now interfering with business and industry in Italy, England and France, can gain little support in this country. It is one reason why the political strike never has been resorted to by organized labor in the United States, officials say..

Own-your-own-home campaign now being carried on in many sections of the country are receiving support. not only from government officials, but also from business men generally. An interest in land and its improvement makes of the average citizen a species of small business man who constitutes what is described as a "good risk."

Residents of the cities are beginning to gain as home owners. Formerly the rural sections boasted of the largest percentage of home owners.

Cities of the Middle West show a larger proportion of home owners than those of the East.

ALLIANCE BUDGET SHOWS HOW ITS FUNDS ARE SPENT

The budget of the Baltimore Alliance for 1921 shows how contributors' money is spent:

Member Organization.	Employees.	Work During Year 1920 and Cost to Alliance.	Funds 1921 Required From Alliance.
Instructive Visiting Nurses Association	2 office. 1 supervisor. 25 nurses.	68,861 visited at their homes, 12,476 sick; average expense, 35 cents per call.	\$25,588
Henry Watson Children's Aid Society	9 office. 5 supervisors. 26 field workers.	3,128 children taken care of; average expense, \$28.85 each.	\$68,303
Family Welfare Association...	10 district offices. 19 office. 1 supervisor. 36 field workers.	2,850 families aided by relief, or counsel and advice, at average cost under \$42.50 per family.	\$102,515
Prisoners' Aid Association.....	11 office. 1 supervisor. 14 field workers. 3 operating home.	6,430 aided at average cost of \$4.98.	\$34,179
Friendly Inn Association.....	1 office. 1 supervisor. 1 service worker. 9 operating inn and woodyard.	1,405 transient strangers aided at average cost under \$2.35 apiece, and service to homeless men.	\$5,065
Travelers' Aid Society.....	1 office. 1 supervisor. 7 field workers.	20,672 strangers helped and directed at average cost of 36 cents each.	\$12,970
Mental Hygiene Society.....	1 office. 1 full-time doctor.	Clinics held for examining and advising individuals and helping families with mental deficiencies and sick.	\$6,853

ALLIANCE BUDGET SHOWS HOW ITS FUNDS ARE SPENT—(Continued)

Member Organization.	Employees.	Work During Year 1920 and Cost to Alliance.	Funds 1921 Required From Alliance.
Babies' Milk Fund Association	2 office. 1 supervisor. 24 nurses. 9 part-time doctors.	26 weekly clinics and 101,000 visits by trained nurses to 13,582 babies at an average cost for the year per baby of under \$3.75.	\$51,991
Mothers' Relief Society	1 nurse. 1 caretaker. 2 part-time doctors.	104 cases at an average cost of \$36.50.	\$3,951
Lawrence and Warner Houses	2 office. 1 supervisor. 7 field workers. 2 janitors.	1980 in different clubs and classes; educational work.	\$16,358
Boy Scouts	2 office. 2 supervisors. 1 field worker.	4,190 boys taught principles of American manhood.	\$13,327
Public Athletic League	8 office. 3 supervisors, 25 full-time and 6 half-time field workers. 1 full-time and 5 part-time doctors.	33,700 young people aided by supervised recreation and physical exercise.	\$19,215
Alliance administrative expenses not distributed above			\$12,202
Emergency relief			20,000
Total 1921 subscriptions required for Alliance			\$392,517
Estimated receipts direct to member organizations from fees, state and city appropriations, board, refunds and endowments			245,142
Total 1921 budget			\$637,659

LIST OF CONSULS IN BALTIMORE

- ARGENTINA—Hon. Richard J. Leupold, Vice-Consul, 27 S. Gay Street. Plaza 2374.
- BELGIUM—Hon. James G. Whiteley, Consul; Hon. John A. McIsaac, Chancellor, 223 W. Lanvale Street. Madison 3005.
- BOLIVIA—Hon. Raymond M. Glacken, Consul, Fidelity Building. Plaza 0818.
- BRAZIL—Hon. Luis de Magalhaes Tavares, Consul, 11 E. Lexington Street. Plaza 7529.
- CHILE—Hon. Augusto Errazuriz O., Consul; Hon. J. F. Sandrock, Acting Consul, 617-A Equitable Building. Plaza 4572.
- COLOMBIA—Hon. Robert Forero, Consul, 2 E. Lexington Street. Plaza 1160.
- COSTA RICA—Hon. Wm. A. Riordan, Consul, 305 N. Holliday Street. Plaza 2254.
- CUBA—Hon. Eduardo L. Desvernine, Consul; 1525 Munsey Building. Plaza 1943.
- DENMARK—Hon. Holger A. Koppel, Vice-Consul, Carroll Building. Plaza 7050.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Hon. Wm. A. Riordan, Vice-Consul, 305 N. Holliday Street. Plaza 2254.
- GREAT BRITAIN—Hon. Hugh Alex Ford, Consul; Hon. James Guthrie, Vice-Consul, 11 E. Fayette Street. Plaza 6096.
- GUATEMALA—Hon. C. Morton Stewart, Consul General, care Strother, Brogden & Co., Calvert and Redwood Streets. Plaza 3881.
- ITALY—Hon. Giovanni Schiaffino, Royal Consular Agent, 417 E. Baltimore Street. Plaza 6175.
- MEXICO—Hon. Roberto Garcia, Consul, 1207 Munsey Building. Calvert 0915-J.
- NETHERLANDS—Hon. Rodolphe H. Mottu, Consul, U. S. F. & G. Building. Plaza 0380.
- NICARAGUA—Hon. H. T. Maxwell, Prov. Consul, 400 Exchange Place. Plaza 6661.
- NORWAY—Hon. Arthur F. Sidebctham, Vice-Consul, 19 South Street. Plaza 4390.
- PANAMA—Hon. H. T. Maxwell, Vice-Consul, 400 Exchange Place. Plaza 6661.
- PERU—Hon. Charles A. Oyague, P. Consul, 1628 Eutaw Place. Madison 7582.
- PORTUGAL—Hon. Adelbert W. Mears, Vice-Consul, 117 Commerce Street. Plaza 5443.
- SPAIN—Hon. Giovanni Schiaffino, Vice-Consul, 417 E. Baltimore Street. Plaza 6175.
- SWEDEN—Hon. Emory H. Niles, Royal Vice-Consul, 925 Equitable Building. Plaza 3240.
- URUGUAY—Hon. A. F. DuPcnt, Consul, 2701 W. Baltimore Street. Gilmor 2351.
- VENEZUELA—Hon. A. F. DuPont, Consul, 2701 W. Baltimore Street. Gilmor 2351.
- CONSULAR ASSOCIATION—Hon. A. F. DuPont, Chancellor, 2701 W. Baltimore Street. Gilmor 2351.

REPORT OF POLICE COMMISSIONER

The following extracts were taken from the report of the Police Commissioner for the City of Baltimore for the year 1921:

The total complement of the Police Department is 1,359, which includes 164 sergeants and 942 patrolmen.

Under the General Fund the amount appropriated by the Mayor and City Council was as follows:

Account of salaries.....	\$2,056,948.63
Account of expenses.....	220,164.88
Total.....	\$2,277,113.51
DISBURSEMENTS	
For salaries	\$2,056,948.63
For expenses	220,164.88
Total.....	\$2,277,113.51
SPECIAL FUND	
Balance January 1, 1921.....	\$212,032.32
Receipts	180,896.55
Total.....	\$392,928.87
DISBURSEMENTS	
Payroll, retired officers, patrolmen, clerks, etc.	\$182,738.72
Allowance to widows of members killed in service	4,790.88
Balance January 1, 1922.....	205,399.27
Total.....	\$392,928.87

There were 9,818 complaints made during the year of lost and stolen property, of which recoveries were made in 7,390 cases. Included in the above were 712 automobiles with an estimated value of \$879,671.00, of which 640 were recovered with an estimated value of \$800,023.00.

The number of arrests made during the year was 54,602, compared with 41,988 in 1920, 50,027 in 1919, 62,076 in 1918 and 49,147 in 1917.

There was an increase in the number of arrests in 1921 over 1920 in the following offenses, viz.:

Assault, 1,308; disorderly conduct, 3,869; disturbing the peace, 1,711; drunkenness, 1,473, and vagrants, 1,337. The increase in violations of the automobile laws in 1921, as compared with 1920, was 1,063. The total number of cases disposed of in the Traffic Court during the year was 15,103, of which 3,781 were dismissed, 1,352 were released on payment of costs, 9,723 were fined and released, 175 were fined and committed and 72 were committed.

The number of persons reported injured during the year was 4,885, of which 317 were fatal and 4,568 non-fatal.

ARRESTS AND OTHER SERVICE PERFORMED BY THE POLICE PATROL BOATS

Number of arrests.....	5
Number of persons saved from drowning.....	1
Number of dead bodies recovered.....	15
Number of dead bodies removed.....	25
Number of sick or injured persons removed.....	2
Number of fires responded to.....	5
Number of fires responded to and went into active service.....	1
Number of horses saved from drowning.....	1
Number of vessels assisted.....	4
Value of property recovered.....	\$5,898.76

POPULATION OF VOTING AGE, BALTIMORE CITY. CENSUS TAKEN BY THE POLICE, SEPTEMBER, 1921

Ward	Male		Total	Female		Total	Grand Total
	White	Colored		White	Colored		
1.....	7,762	52	7,814	6,488	37	6,525	14,339
2.....	4,727	90	4,817	4,199	104	4,303	9,120
3.....	4,209	677	4,886	3,219	477	3,696	8,582
4.....	2,878	1,450	4,328	1,794	1,135	2,929	7,257
5.....	2,577	2,015	4,592	1,499	1,413	2,912	7,504
6.....	6,939	1,084	8,023	6,203	832	7,035	15,058
7.....	7,570	1,551	9,121	6,921	1,343	8,264	17,385
8.....	10,743	414	11,157	9,637	312	9,949	21,106
9.....	9,601	298	9,899	8,639	226	8,865	18,764
10.....	4,681	836	5,517	4,039	724	4,763	10,280
11.....	4,052	2,451	6,504	3,992	2,441	6,433	12,937
12.....	9,833	1,444	11,277	9,674	1,075	10,749	22,026
13.....	10,440	194	10,634	9,874	229	10,103	20,737
14.....	2,864	3,543	6,407	2,752	3,127	5,879	12,286
15.....	12,895	1,694	14,589	10,747	1,078	11,825	26,414
16.....	8,718	1,949	10,667	7,166	1,668	8,834	19,501
17.....	1,096	4,233	5,329	978	4,233	5,211	10,540
18.....	4,078	1,572	5,650	3,531	1,293	4,824	10,474
19.....	5,433	1,377	6,810	5,523	1,357	6,880	13,690
20.....	10,350	199	10,549	9,768	179	9,947	20,496
21.....	4,643	794	5,437	3,004	660	3,664	9,101
22.....	1,940	1,109	3,049	1,500	750	2,250	5,299
23.....	3,950	586	4,536	2,392	261	2,653	7,189
24.....	5,583	.....	5,583	4,148	1	4,149	9,732
25.....	4,043	541	4,584	3,235	455	3,690	8,274
26.....	9,838	60	9,898	8,561	37	8,598	18,496
27.....	11,121	401	11,522	11,510	413	11,923	23,445
28.....	2,144	12	2,156	2,179	14	2,193	4,349
Total.....	174,709	30,626	205,335	153,172	25,874	179,046	384,381

Persons in the care of Station-house Matrons.

Abandoned infants	9	
Boys escaping from Reformatory Institutions.....	29	
Boys under 14 years, arrested.....	572	
Female lodgers	17	
Girls escaping from Reformatory Institutions.....	4	
Girls 16 years and over, arrested.....	84	
Girls under 16 years, arrested.....	70	
Insane females	42	
Lost children	582	
Minors destitute	39	
Runaway boys	61	
Runaway girls	63	
Women arrested	4007	
Total.....		5579
White	2627	
Colored	2952	
		5579

BOTH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS SHOW SHARP DECLINE IN VALUE

American business houses exported \$4,189,343,000 in merchandise in the first 11 months of this year, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce, which also gave imports for the period as valued at \$2,271,797,000. In the corresponding 11 months in 1920 exports totaled \$7,507,729,000 and imports \$5,012,424,000.

The declining trade was shown further in statistics for November, when exports aggregated \$294,437,000, as compared with \$343,597,000 for October and \$676,528,000 for November of last year. The imports for November aggregated \$211,027,000, while for October they were \$294,437,000, and for November, 1920, were \$321,209,000.

This, however does not mean that American trade has fallen off. The decrease in the value of shipments is due primarily to falling value of commodities. The tonnage of goods shipped has increased in many cases. On the basis of weight and volume of orders American manufacturers and exporters this year sold goods at a faster rate than in 1920. This, officials say, makes very bright the prospects for 1922.

Farmers shared in the 1921 export trade in greater proportions than any other group of business men. Ex-

ports of farm products totaled more than \$2,000,000,000, representing more than one-third of the total volume of sales abroad.

Europe, as in 1920, drew the bulk of American foreign shipments, the figures showing that for November merchandise valued at \$153,349,000 went there, making the total for the 11 months \$2,209,358,000. Neighboring North American countries received \$71,646,000 in November shipments and \$1,067,446,000 for the 11 months.

Exports to South American countries for the 11 months aggregated \$257,120,000, or about 40 per cent of the value of commodities sent them in the corresponding period last year.

To Asia, the figures show, was shipped merchandise of an aggregate value of \$439,476,000 in the 11 months, but for the same period in 1920 shipments were valued at \$716,737,000.

In 11 months this year Americans shipped \$147,104,000 and \$68,837,000 to Oceania and Africa, respectively. For the 11 months of last year the exports amounted to \$239,938,000 for Oceania and \$149,069,000 for Africa.

Imports from Europe for the first 11 months of the year were \$692,263,000, against \$1,160,410,000 for the corresponding period of 1920, while from Canada, Mexico and Central American countries the imports totaled in 11 months \$702,980,000, as compared with \$1,573,440,000 in the 11 months of the preceding year.

From South America the business houses in the United States imported in the 11 months of this year \$268,607,000, while in the first 11 months last year the imports were \$725,114,000.

The imports from Asia totaled \$494,501,000 and \$1,222,874,000 for the first 11 months of this year and last year, respectively.

Imports from Oceania to December 1 this year were \$79,890,000, while for the corresponding period of 1920 they were \$183,755,000.

From Africa there came imports of \$33,553,000 in the first 11 months of this year, as compared with \$146,827,000 in the same period of 1920.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT THE PORT OF BALTIMORE

The following tables furnished by the Collector of the Port of Baltimore are comparative statements of the

articles imported into the district of Maryland during the calendar years 1920 and 1921, also the principal articles exported during the same period.

The total value of merchandise entering the port in 1921, free of duty, was \$33,428,044, compared with \$59,374,187 in 1920, being a decrease of \$25,946,143, or about 77 per cent.

The value of dutiable merchandise entering the port in 1921 was \$7,696,284, compared with \$10,509,978 in 1920, being a decrease of \$2,813,694, or about 36 2-3 per cent.

The total value of both free and dutiable imports for 1921 was \$41,124,328, compared with \$69,884,165 for 1920, being a decrease of \$28,759,837, or nearly 70 per cent.

The greatest value of articles imported on the free list amounting to more than a million dollars are as follows: Copper, \$6,398,360; mineral oil, \$5,526,939; woodpulp, \$4,723,024; fertilizer, \$2,336,260; chemicals, \$2,315,877; nitrate of soda, \$2,253,425; manganese ore, \$1,636,282. and bananas, \$1,210,194.

The value of the dutiable articles amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars were as follows: China and earthenware, \$1,417,975; licorice root, \$750,698; toys and dolls, \$651,768; zinc and manufactures of, \$534,675; molasses, \$397,000; glass and glassware, \$300,020; bristles, \$205,119; olive oil, \$184,157; egg yolk, \$181,078; aluminum manufactures, \$174,450, and straw braid, \$132,318.

The total value of exports for the year 1921, as shown by table No. 2, was \$142,463,744, compared with \$381,532,145 in 1920, being a decrease of \$239,068,401. or nearly 168 per cent.

The articles exported during the year 1921 and amounting to more than one million dollars, as named as follows: Wheat, \$23,787,508; copper, \$18,305,158; rye, \$17,824,293; corn, \$15,362,722; iron and steel manufactures, \$12,627,461; coal, \$10,286,736; tobacco leaf, \$8,999,287; wheat flour, \$4,431,024; lard, \$2,134,608; oil, lubricating, \$2,075,887; machinery, \$1,919,977; milk, prepared, etc., \$1,604,649; lumber and manufactures, \$1,603,366; starch, \$1,526,815; cars, carriages, autos, etc., \$1,416,918, and barley, \$1,246,068.

TABLE NO. 1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Commodity Free	Unit of Quantity	1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bananas.....	Bunch	2,397,588	\$1,238,355	2,535,161	\$1,210,194
Clover Seed.....	Pound	3,180,583	680,139	6,913,915	808,866
Cork Wood and Waste.....			443,498		61,876
Fertilizers.....	Ton	123,949	5,159,324	48,769	2,366,260
Manganese Ore.....	Ton	288,645	6,475,862	241,640	1,636,282
Paper Stock.....			596,333		136,735
Nitrate of Soda.....	Ton	101,699	4,310,216	43,318	2,253,425
Tea.....	Pound	85,494	28,580	361,356	78,467
Sulphur Ore.....	Ton	95,698	498,947	67,539	297,865
Tin in Pigs, etc.....	Pound	1,232,407	694,616	279,335	77,037
Copper.....	Pound	54,851,815	10,331,421	45,938,194	6,398,360
Chrome Ore.....	Ton	21,924	161,245	22,533	157,113
Mineral Oil.....	Gallon	386,526,400	4,829,863	421,606,856	5,526,939
Burlaps.....	Pound	268,216	62,986	2,565,971	171,272
Herring.....	Pound	264,345	17,273	506,322	19,861
Pig Iron.....	Ton	38,179	4,819,543	5,609	595,004
Iron Ore.....	Ton	826,338	3,176,921	242,641	758,051
Mackerel.....	Pound	646,839	54,305	467,164	30,818
Salt.....	Pound	6,783,780	18,494	11,888,800	26,413
Woodpulp.....	Ton	72,724	8,721,236	80,925	4,723,024
Coffee.....	Pound	3,764,220	662,207	8,104,324	674,809
Palm Oil.....	Pound	6,815,748	929,894	768,083	56,174
Chemicals.....			1,571,442		2,315,877
Hides.....					422,007
Other Free Articles.....	Pound			3,087,658	2,625,315
Total Free.....			3,891,487		\$33,428,044
			\$59,374,187		

Commodity Dutiable	Unit of Quantity	1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Ammonia, Muriate of.....	Pound	398,908	\$40,314	50,354	2,878
Bristles.....	Pound	70,200	162,608	141,972	205,119
China and Earthenware.....			648,593		1,417,975
Clays.....	Ton	37,477	426,581	10,353	92,704
Cork Manufactures.....			568,920		19,802
Cotton Cloth.....	Sq. Yard	365,779	191,184	158,268	58,183
Cotton Laces.....			21,281		27,334
Cotton Manufactures, Other.....			87,873		39,415
Linens and Manufactures of Flax, etc.....			144,138		86,204
Marble.....			365		11,926
Matting.....	Sq. Yard	1,863,391	443,393	313,389	47,230
Molasses.....	Gallon	11,827,659	295,673	17,749,640	397,000
Linoleum.....	Sq. Yard	300,885	186,409	7,513	5,909
Paper and Manufactures of.....			45,683		99,537
Leaf Tobacco.....	Pound	159,959	210,270	80,455	80,115
Toys and Dolls.....			272,909		651,768
Wool Cloth.....	Pound	2,210	9,219	28,711	98,840
Straw Braid.....			223,010		132,318
Licorice Root.....	Pound	9,291,874	501,029	15,135,987	750,698
Olive Oil.....	Gallon	437,981	1,032,111	105,079	184,157
Pepper.....	Pound	681,652	75,275	1,046,961	66,665
Egg Yolk.....	Pound	336,245	178,859	673,693	181,078
Flour-spar.....	Ton	10,433	102,394	315	3,318
Sugar.....	Pound	13,753,009	1,835,474	240	18
Glass and Glassware.....			187,808		300,020
Zinc and Manufactures of.....					534,675
Aluminum' Manufactures.....			194,883		174,450
Other Dutiable Articles.....			2,423,722		2,026,948
Total Dutiable.....			\$10,509,978		\$7,696,284

TABLE NO. 2

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF BALTIMORE
DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Commodity	Unit of Pound	1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural Implements.....					
Feed.....	Ton	8	\$2,112,497	1,347	\$966,001
Bacon and Hams.....	Pound	14,845,105	587	3,661,459	24,633
Beef, Canned and Salted.....	Pound	596,257	2,992,244	211,311	584,828
Binder Twine.....	Pound	2,955,486	168,968	2,240,000	57,724
Cars, Carriages, Autos, etc.....			414,517		293,350
Copper.....	Pound	131,007,922	13,428,688		1,416,918
Chemicals.....			27,874,154	132,646,273	18,305,158
Coal.....	Ton	4,354,070	3,693,215	1,471,700	461,695
Coke.....	Ton	61,966	47,338,868	18,138	10,286,736
Cotton, Raw.....	Bale	14,948	764,195	2,996	127,050
Cotton, Raw.....	Pound	7,541,107		1,471,593	206,922
Cotton Cloth.....	Yard	3,038,956	3,030,070	309,239	87,318
Corn.....	Bushel	1,623,407	1,455,586	19,989,922	15,362,722
Flour, Wheat.....	Barrel	1,882,532	2,243,600	614,813	4,431,024
Fruit.....			20,244,028		259,197
Glucose.....	Pound	10,789,769	1,394,019	21,325,804	494,178
Iron and Steel Mfrs. (except Rails & Mchy.).....			640,892		12,627,461
Hair.....			36,169,827		75,551
Lard.....	Pound	16,703,296	205,314	15,768,440	2,134,608
Leathers and Manufactures.....			3,889,184		135,830
Machinery.....			1,086,138		1,919,977
Neut. Lard and Oleo Oil.....	Pound	4,160,654	7,272,148	627,136	68,455
Naval Stores.....			1,024,067		2,142
Oil, Illuminating.....	Gallon	106,758	200,686	186,586	38,072
Oil, Lubricating.....	Gallon	12,070,058	25,192	6,543,948	2,075,887
			5,405,817		

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1920		1921	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Oil, Cottonseed.....	Pound	766,709	138,617	1,060,153	115,160
Oilcake and Meal.....	Pound	2,583,250	92,616	34,034,280	758,116
Oats.....	Bushel	1,894,718	1,946,857	145,143	104,336
Paper and Manufactures.....			1,123,348		104,721
Paraffin Wax.....			1,345,353		248,492
Starch.....	Pound	17,018,021	1,491,836	6,364,405	1,526,815
Steel Rails.....	Ton	26,828,126	2,057,428	76,679,280	861,914
Tallow.....	Pound	31,890	31,220	12,373	102,648
Lumber and Manufactures.....		168,665	4,336,671	1,028,403	1,603,366
Tobacco, Leaf.....	Pound	70,722,943	32,551,257	48,153,880	8,999,287
Wheat.....	Bushel	27,798,338	76,346,218	15,602,541	23,787,508
Rye.....	Bushel	19,679,665	42,829,624	11,604,219	17,824,293
Barley.....	Bushel	735,768	823,430	1,433,517	1,246,068
Milk, Prepared, etc.....	Pound	27,726,719	4,472,122	12,884,482	1,604,649
Tin Manufactures.....			289,079		80,569
Brass and Manufactures.....			104,218		28,121
Oatmeal.....	Quantity	8,675,084	442,510	9,728,858	352,380
Nickel.....	Pound	20,515	9,100		
Zinc.....	Pound	12,536,106	1,100,862		
Explosives.....					197
Cornmeal.....	Barrel	95,340	800,437	155,065	515,006
Rye Flour.....	Barrel	3	35	562	4,092
Glass and Glassware.....			1,522,628		601,228
Malt.....	Bushel	194,629	373,360	565,404	676,230
Other Meat Products.....			963,242		497,915
Cigarettes.....	M.	726,990	2,021,506	393	2,273
Vegetables.....			1,068,337		770,398
Other Articles.....			20,175,733		7,604,525
Total.....			\$381,532,145		\$142,463,744

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN

The following table, furnished by James B. Hessong, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, gives the current prices of grain at Baltimore by months during the year 1921.

The prices of No. 2 Red Winter wheat ranged from \$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel in 1921, compared with \$1.74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3.28 in 1920.

The prices of No. 2 Red Winter wheat, garlicky, ranged from \$1.00 $\frac{3}{8}$ to \$1.97 in 1921, compared with \$1.65 to \$3.23 in 1920.

The prices of No. 3 corn ranged from .50 $\frac{3}{4}$ to .89 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1921, compared with \$1.33 to \$2.06 in 1920. The prices of No. 2 White oats ranged from .41 to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1921, compared with .59 to \$1.36 in 1920. The price of No. 3 White oats ranged from .37 to .58 in 1921, compared with .57 and \$1.35 in 1920.

Rye was quoted at .76 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.88 $\frac{3}{8}$ in 1921, compared with \$1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2.48 in 1920.

The lowest price for wheat was reached during the month of November and the highest in January. The lowest price for corn was reached in October and the highest in January. The lowest price for oats was reached in August and the highest in January. The lowest price of rye was reached in November and the highest in January.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT BALTIMORE DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Months	Wheat		Corn		Oats		Rye					
	No. 2 Red Winter	No. 2 Red Winter Garlicky	No. 3		No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 2 Western					
	Price Per Bushel	Price Per Bushel	Price Per Bushel	Price Per Bushel	Price Per Bushel	Price Per Bushel	Price Per Bushel					
January	184½	210½	172	197	73½	89½	48½	59½	47½	58	168	188¾
February	175¼	201	168	190	73½	85½	47	51	45½	50	158¾	173½
March	161½	189	151¼	179	69½	83¾	51	55	48½	53	158½	170
April	145¾	164¾	129¾	148¾	65¾	74½	48	50	46	47½	141½	159
May	158¼	181	143¾	161½	70¾	76	49	51	47	49½	149½	171
June	143	180¾	120½	162¾	66½	77¾	45	50½	44½	50	132	170½
July	137	148½	119	136	68	75	45	51½	44½	50½	128	150
August	125	138¼	117½	128¾	64	71¼	41	50	37	49½	108½	126½
September	127¼	140¾	118¾	131½	59¾	67¼	45	50	42	47½	103½	119
October	108¾	125	103¾	116½	50¾	59¼	45	48	41½	46	85	100¾
November	105¼	119¾	100¾	118¾	52¾	61¾	42½	44½	39½	42½	76½	97¾
December	114¼	123½	112	119¼	57	60½	44	46	41½	44	92½	98½
Year	105¼	210½	100¾	197	50¾	89½	41	59½	37	58	76½	188¾

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK

The following tables, compiled by R. L. Showacre, secretary of the Union Stock Yards, show the receipts and shipment of live stock for the year 1921, by month, also number of cars.

The total number of cattle received during the year, as shown by Table No. 1, was 179,806; sheep, 466,212; hogs, 1,238,585; calves, 99,778; horses, 845; mules, 287, and cars 23,247.

These figures show an increase over 1920 of 1,108 cars; 99,231 sheep, 85,007 hogs and 7,252 calves, and a decrease of 14,578 cattle, 986 horses and 298 mules.

The shipments for the year as shown by Table No. 2 were: Cattle, 67,499; sheep, 280,582; hogs, 225,403; calves, 56,191; horses, 1,859; mules, 331, and number of cars, 8,535.

As compared with 1920, there was an increase of 33,597 sheep and 14,848 calves, and a decrease of 11,799 cattle, 73,589 hogs, 1,498 horses, 708 mules and 1,222 cars.

The receipts for the year exceeded the shipments as follows: Cars, 14,712; cattle, 112,307; sheep, 185,630; hogs, 1,013,182, and calves, 43,587; while the shipment of horses was 1,014 greater than the receipts, and mules 44.

RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK AT BALTIMORE, MD., FOR THE YEAR OF 1921.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses	Mules	Cars
January	18,190	23,191	125,216	6,754	73	43	2,312
February	11,928	12,817	93,764	4,703	45	17	1,545
March	13,355	14,606	94,758	8,787	58	29	1,588
April	17,816	18,365	105,852	9,085	220	20	2,045
May	11,567	53,082	106,300	12,116	56	.....	2,026
June	10,786	68,224	96,010	11,031	44	14	2,040
July	13,627	16,551	82,220	11,566	101	.....	1,982
August	16,587	65,029	80,071	8,192	37	2	1,920
September ...	19,291	34,501	97,734	9,558	81	1	2,030
October	19,628	52,670	132,852	7,766	24	5	2,377
November ...	12,658	27,374	103,596	5,123	79	112	1,630
December ...	14,373	19,802	120,212	5,097	27	44	1,752
Totals	179,806	466,212	1,238,585	99,778	845	287	23,247

SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK FROM BALTIMORE, MD., FOR
THE YEAR 1921.

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves	Horses	Mules	Cars
January	6,675	8,441	28,656	3,087	88	39	812
February	4,348	3,077	21,035	2,598	138	25	534
March	3,981	2,016	17,905	5,205	167	36	478
April	8,268	6,324	20,641	5,823	300	18	757
May	2,129	37,726	18,209	6,784	155	6	640
June	2,356	54,413	10,725	7,038	161	25	713
July	3,246	51,107	7,731	6,355	231	5	671
August	7,865	50,690	13,218	5,415	159	6	961
September ...	8,868	16,985	16,654	5,644	215	1	800
October	10,245	31,665	24,407	3,789	108	13	1,042
November ...	5,617	13,043	20,477	2,063	93	113	621
December ...	3,901	5,095	25,745	2,390	44	44	506
Totals	67,499	280,582	225,403	56,191	1,859	331	8,535

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

The following extracts were taken from the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration, in which he states:

"The fiscal year 1921 has added a particularly interesting chapter to the history of immigration to the United States and its insular territories and possessions. With the cessation in 1918 of general hostilities in war-spent Europe, speculation became rife among those interested in the immigration question as to the quantity and character of immigration this country would draw from that continent after it became apparent that peace was really established and something like normal conditions of ocean travel were restored. Some predicted that the stupendous task of reclaiming Europe from the devastation and waste of years of war would appeal to the patriotic motives and claim the time and attention of the vast majority of those who, at a time other than extraordinary, might be expected to find their way here. Others were of the view that an irresistible spirit of unrest in the post-war period, disturbed political and economic conditions, and the reopening of the lanes of travel after a closed period of some five years would, if unchecked by

restrictive legislation, bring upon us an unprecedented flood of immigration.

"The total number of alien arrivals in the fiscal year 1921 was 991,942. After examination 13,779 of these were found to be unacceptable for various reasons and deported. The number of alien admissions for the year was, therefore, 978,163, as against 621,576 in the previous year and 237,021 in the fiscal year 1919. Of the total number of aliens admitted during the past year 172,935 were nonimmigrant (i. e., not coming for permanent residence). Our true immigration for the year was, therefore, 805,228, as compared with 430,001 for the previous year—an increase of 375,227. The emigrant departures were 247,718, a decrease of 40,597 from the previous year. The permanent addition to our alien population was, therefore, 557,510.

"There was admitted during the year 4,017 Chinese immigrant aliens. The total number of immigrant aliens of this race admitted in the fiscal year 1920 was 2,148—an increase for the year of 1,869. In addition to those admitted, 404 Chinese arrived at our ports of entry for aliens of that race and were reported after examination had established their ineligibility for admission. Additionally, 5,815 Chinese were examined for return privilege, on applications made by them, and 5,754 return certificates were issued.

"The number of Chinese emigrants departing from the United States was 5,253. A majority of these left only after securing certificates which, *prima facie*, entitled them to readmission upon return.

"Section 2 of the act of February 5, 1917, provides that a head tax of \$8 shall be collected on every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted for the purpose of residence, entering the United States. Children under 16 years of age, traveling with a parent, are not subject to the payment of the head tax, and certain other classes are exempted.

"Under this provision of law there was levied and collected during the year the sum of \$5,697,528, which was paid into the general funds of the Treasury.

"Administrative fines have been assessed against transportation companies or the masters, owners, or agents of vessels entering United States seaports, in the sum of \$324,340. This is by far the largest sum ever collected

in any one year as administrative fines for infractions of the immigration laws by transportation companies, exceeding the amount collected in the fiscal year 1920 (the second largest amount thus collected in the history of the Immigration Service) by \$170,130. Other collections in the fiscal year totaled \$46,528.

"The entire cost of operating the Immigration Service for the fiscal year 1921, including the payment of salaries, maintenance and repair of immigration stations, etc., was \$4,011,233. The net revenue to the government for the year, on account of the enforcement of the immigration laws was, therefore, \$2,057,163. The sum of \$3,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the conduct of the Immigration Service and the administration of the various laws pertaining to immigration for the fiscal year 1922. As the act approved May 19, 1921, which limits the admission of aliens of any nationality to 3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States when the 1910 census was taken, will be in operation throughout the entire fiscal year 1922, there is every reason to believe that the expenditures for the year will exceed the collections by a considerable sum. The official computation shows that the permissible immigration for the year from the countries affected by the act will not exceed 360,000."

Another interesting feature of the commissioner's report is the number of aliens who filed petitions for citizenship or made their "declaration of intention." The number of the first was 198,530 and of the second 304,481, which represented an increase of 4,375 over the previous year. Apparently the discussion of the immigration question has had its effect upon the minds of resident aliens. There was always something unjust and indefensible in the position of the alien who spent many years in this country and used it merely to avoid military service in time of peace and as a base from which to go in quest of money without assuming the obligations of full citizenship or even taking the trouble to learn its language or try to understand its institutions. That kind of residence in the United States was bad for all parties and particularly for the individual concerned. In mentioning the fact of the present restrictive legislation it is only fair to add that those who do enter the country with the intention of becoming citizens are not allowed to found about at random. The Department of Labor tries to keep

in touch with all who have made the declaration of intention and to see that they are informed about classes in English and citizenship which are being held in their immediate vicinity. The department, therefore, is not committed merely to a selfish or protective policy of exclusion, but recognizes its responsibility to the immigrant to whom it has permitted entrance.

There were 3,917 immigrant aliens and 294 nonimmigrant aliens admitted during the year who gave Maryland as their intended future permanent residence. There were also 1,143 emigrant aliens and 183 non-emigrant aliens that departed who gave Maryland as their last permanent residence.

There were 265 immigrant and 29 nonimmigrant aliens admitted during the year at the Port of Baltimore and one immigrant alien and 9 nonemigrant aliens departed from the same port. There were also 81 citizens arriving and 59 departing.

MARYLAND

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Governor Ritchie's message to the Legislature is a message of good tidings to the Maryland taxpayer in its announcement of a reduction of five cents in the State tax rate for the fiscal years of 1923 and 1924. When the present Democratic administration began in 1920 the Governor recalls that the State tax rate was a fraction over 36 cents. This was reduced to 35 1-3 cents for 1921, and to 35 for 1922. The 30-cent rate now recommended represents a total reduction of more than 6 cents. This reduction on the basis of the present yield of \$150,000 for each cent, represents an annual saving of \$964,573, which "means," says the Governor, that "this Democratic administration, under the present budget, will save the people of Maryland" nearly one million dollars every year on their tax bills.

This will be the sweet kernel of the message to all sorts and conditions of taxpayers. There may be disagreement as to whether the kernel is big enough, but even those who may consider it too small will at least unite in saying "For this relief much thanks." There would seem little, if any, ground for cavil as to the size of the financial achievement accomplished by the tax-rate reduction. After a careful study of the Governor's message and the figures he presents, the most partisan critic will probably have to admit that the State's financial problem has been worked out as satisfactorily as was possible under the conditions which this administration inherited, and which were bound to be considered in all calculations.

The two biggest items in the budget are, of course, the maintenance and development of the public schools and the maintenance and the development of the public roads. As to the former, the Governor shows that he has met the existing situation as liberally as possible in the face of a general demand for a reduction in taxation. In 1920 there was an increase of \$703,000 in the public school appropriations for 1921 and 1922, and in the present budget he recommends a still further increase of \$750,000 for 1923 and \$780,000 for 1924, which will make an aggregate increase of nearly \$1,500,000 each year. The total

appropriation recommended is \$3,500,000 for 1923 and \$3,530,000 for 1924. This, the Governor adds, "will put the State Board of Education in a position where it can carry into effect the program which, through its most capable Superintendent of Public Schools, it has worked out during the past year."

Our good roads system, which more than anything else in the last decade has made Maryland famous, necessarily holds a big place in every budget. It is a revenue producer, as well as a revenue consumer, but it has not yet become self-supporting. Indeed, most readers will be surprised to learn from the message that the maintenance fund, derived from receipts from the Motor Vehicle Department, shows a deficit of \$1,179,555.07. The funds devoted to maintenance were, it seems, "never sufficient for the purpose."

This deficit explains the proposition for a gasoline tax, which it is hoped will pay off the indebtedness to the construction account and will eventually take the place, in whole or in part, of present motor-vehicle taxes. The Governor urges this as apparently more satisfactory to the owners of motor vehicles than any other method of raising the money and as supported by the experience of other states.

The Governor's recommendations with regard to the State police force, looking to the placing of it upon a definite basis, but not increasing the size of it, for the present, will meet with general commendation. This force has demonstrated its great usefulness.

For the rest the Governor deals, for the most part, with familiar but important subjects of State interest and activity relating to the public care of the insane, the diseased or delinquent. He dwells at length on a new topic in explaining his reasons for not recommending the "enormous appropriation" requested by the University of Maryland, which included "\$1,215,999 for maintenance in 1923, and \$1,169,999 for maintenance in 1924, and \$1,-421,500 for land and construction during these two years, making an aggregate for this period of not much less than \$4,000,000," which would have been in addition to \$1,-875,931 which the institution will receive in the same time from the Federal Government, students' fees, hospital receipts and other sources. The Governor, while taking no position as to the policy of building up a great State

university, suggests a good many questions which he thinks should be considered before the State embarks on such a project. He feels it is his "duty to see that the people of the State do not become committed to the ambitious plans for extending the State university's fields of activity without at least the opportunity and the information required to enable them to decide as to the need of such a university in this State, and without a clear understanding as to what its cost to the taxpayers will be."

MARYLAND ROADS

STATE COMMISSION CALLS ATTENTION TO INCREASE IN MAINTENANCE COSTS THROUGH INCREASED USE

The thirteenth and fourteenth annual reports of the State Roads Commission for the years of 1920 and 1921 make an innovation by presenting in detailed, tabulated form the apportionment of appropriations to each county and the expenditures and obligations charged against such appropriations.

The members of the Roads Commission are John N. Mackall, chairman and chief engineer; Omar D. Crothers and D. C. Winebrenner, minority member. L. H. Steuart is secretary to the Commission.

The report shows that the total for the post and lateral road funds for the two years in question was \$4,984,626, made up as follows: State 1920 appropriation, \$2,350,000; counties, lateral road appropriation, \$1,500,000; Federal appropriation \$850,000; county additional road fund, \$281,127; and one item, \$3,499, from Carroll county for additional width of roads through towns.

Of the \$4,984,626 total, expenditures and obligations account for \$4,736,501, leaving an available balance of \$248,125.

The post road fund, State and Federal, not available September 30, 1921, is given as \$1,390,000, while this amount, plus the \$248,125 balance, makes the total available January 1, 1922, \$1,638,125.

The report points out that the increasing service being rendered by the roads has correspondingly increased the duties of maintenance. On this head the report says:

"The service which the roads are rendering to the people of Maryland and to tourists who came into Maryland is much greater than was ever anticipated, so that details of maintenance not thought of a few years ago have become essential to the proper and efficient use of the highways. Under subsequent headings the work accomplished along these lines is enumerated.

"The removal of snow from the highways is certainly a service absolutely needed today, but undreamed of a few years ago. The proper marking of the highways for direction and distances is obviously essential to the full use of the highways, but certainly even five years ago this could not be considered as a function of road maintenance. Likewise, the widening and banking of curves; the surface markings to indicate the position automobiles should take on curves and at the top of grades; and the white-washing of telephone poles and obstructions as an aid to travel at night are a few of the things which the users of the roads demand.

"That they should have them is not disputed by anyone, but that the motorist is willing to pay for what he demands is perhaps refreshing from any class of people. Usually demands are made far in excess of the ability and willingness of those making demands to pay. This is brought about largely by the fact that motorists realize that if they do not pay for refinements no one will, and also by the fact that all the money which they have paid for automobile registration has been used for road maintenance and for other purposes."

Under the head of "Maintenance and Reconstruction," the report goes into the complications and the deficit resulting from the changes in the fiscal years of the Roads Commission and of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. This section of the report says, in part:

"The Legislature of 1920 changed the State Roads Commission's fiscal year to conform to the fiscal year of the State, at the same time making the fiscal year of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles conform to the fiscal year of the State. This was a most necessary change because prior to that the maintenance account had always been financed by temporarily borrowing from the construction fund, and the amount available for maintenance and reconstruction was not definitely determined, whereas now the amount allowed for maintenance and

reconstruction is definitely stated, and the Commission should, and for two years actually has kept this expenditure within the appropriation. That this should be done needs no comment. In changing the fiscal year, however, no provision was made for paying back the amount which had previously been borrowed from construction.

"The State Roads Commission's fiscal year of 1920 was, therefore, nine months long, and as the budget provided for the expenditure of \$1,350,000 for maintenance and reconstruction, the Governor approved of the Commission expending nine-twelfths of this amount, or \$1,012,500. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles during the five months remaining of his fiscal year did not earn a sufficient amount to pay the State Roads Commission's allotment by \$533,776.88, which, when added to the deficit of \$645,778.19 of the previous year, made a total maintenance deficit of \$1,179,555.07. The Commission has recommended and the Governor has approved of asking the Legislature to provide a tax on motor fuel to produce this deficit, so that in the future the State Roads Commission's maintenance fund will be on a cash basis.

"With the maintenance funds on a budget basis, the amount necessary for current maintenance was ascertained and immediate contracts were awarded for the excess to be used in very necessary resurfacing and reconstruction. Except where very urgently needed, the excess is used to widen the roads in the interest of safety. Maryland's road system is undoubtedly the best in the Union, but widening has improved it in many places. Not only will the widening materially reduce the cost of the maintenance on these particular sections, but will actually save many lives and many dollars which would go in wrecked automobiles..

"The necessity for widening existing roads is, the Commission feels, a tribute to rather than a reflection upon the system under which Maryland's roads have been built. By building the roads wide enough to care for the traffic expected to come in the immediate future, instead of the traffic expected to come within, say 15 to 20 years, the interest on the additional expenditure is saved, and the roads can be widened, as widening becomes necessary, at no greater expense per mile than to have originally constructed to the greater width, and the interest on the additional capital charge is saved for this time.

"The Bureau of Public Roads has approved of the building of roads of less width in Maryland than in many other States, because Maryland has demonstrated that it can and will widen its roads as the needs of traffic demand.

Prior to 1918 there were no restrictions as to loads. Since then the maximum gross load permitted has been 20,000 pounds. Since the enforcement of this law, which has been vigorously done during the last year and a half, the road failures because of overloads have absolutely disappeared in this State and perhaps never to reoccur unless the overloaded truck is permitted to return.

That the overloaded truck is a menace is denied by no one. That the overloaded truck, contributing as it does less than .01 per cent of the total traffic on the roads, relieves anyone of the necessity of arguing that this traffic should or should not be eliminated. No one will argue that 99.99 per cent of the users of the road should be denied their use because .01 per cent desires to carry loads larger than the roads will carry.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ROADS FUNDS
AMONG COUNTIES

The following table carries the State Roads Commissions' figures on how the lateral and post-road funds were distributed among the counties during the past two years:

County.	Total available from all sources.	Exp. and obligations.	Balance available.	Post Fund St. and Fed. not available Sept. 30, 1921.	Total to be available Jan. 1, 1922.
Allegany	\$ 176,720.00	\$ 154,292.83	\$ 22,427.17	\$ 52,265.00	\$ 74,692.17
Anne Arundel.....	181,420.00	175,993.47	5,426.53	53,635.00	59,081.53
Baltimore	447,150.00	436,012.16	11,137.84	117,455.00	128,592.84
Calvert	71,410.00	49,764.59	21,675.41	21,130.00	42,805.41
Caroline	176,674.63	176,674.63	.....	49,900.00	49,900.00
Carroll	335,649.40	335,414.36	235.04	90,490.00	90,725.04
Cecil	254,402.00	254,042.00	.....	60,605.00	60,605.00
Charles	172,960.00	135,210.21	37,749.79	51,155.00	88,904.79
Dorchester	193,170.00	192,062.57	1,107.43	57,130.00	58,237.43
Frederick	401,980.00	401,272.53	707.47	115,925.00	116,632.47
Garrett	248,630.00	257,258.45	8,628.45	73,530.00	64,901.55
Harford	252,390.00	189,394.30	62,995.61	74,640.00	137,635.61
Howard	135,360.00	134,941.70	418.30	40,030.00	40,448.30
Kent	134,890.00	134,253.75	636.25	39,895.00	40,531.25
Montgomery	399,310.00	380,065.42	19,244.58	77,420.00	96,664.58
Prince George's..	299,360.00	207,590.28	21,769.72	67,830.00	89,599.72
Queen Anne's	166,380.00	162,670.56	3,709.44	49,205.00	52,914.44
St. Mary's.....	145,230.00	131,711.08	13,518.92	42,950.00	56,468.92
Somerset	123,610.00	123,610.00	.....	36,560.00	36,560.00
Talbot	107,630.00	102,175.44	5,454.56	31,835.00	37,289.56
Washington	257,560.00	235,724.50	21,835.50	76,170.00	98,005.50
Wicomico	189,410.00	182,705.81	6,704.19	56,015.00	62,719.19
Worcester	183,300.00	183,300.00	.....	54,210.00	54,210.00
	\$4,984,626.03	\$4,736,500.73	\$ 248,125.30	\$1,390,000.00	\$1,638,125.30

Table showing road mileage by counties, percentage of roads in each county and the annual county apportionment of Lateral Road Funds.

County	Per Cent of Total County	Road Mileage County Road Mileage in State	Annual Lateral Road Fund Apportionment
Allegany	557	3.76	\$28,200.00
Anne Arundel	572	3.86	28,950.00
Baltimore	1251	8.45	63,375.00
Calvert	225	1.52	11,400.00
Caroline	532	3.59	26,925.00
Carroll	964	6.51	48,825.00
Cecil	645	4.36	32,700.00
Charles	545	3.68	27,600.00
Dorchester	608	4.11	30,825.00
Frederick	1235	8.34	62,550.00
Garrett	783	5.29	39,675.00
Harford	796	5.37	40,275.00
Howard	427	2.88	21,600.00
Kent	425	2.87	21,525.00
Montgomery	823	5.57	41,775.00
Prince George's	723	4.88	36,600.00
Queen Anne's	525	3.54	26,550.00
St. Mary's	457	3.09	23,175.00
Somerset	389	2.63	19,725.00
Talbot	339	2.29	17,175.00
Washington	812	5.48	41,100.00
Wicomico	598	4.03	30,225.00
Worcester	579	3.90	29,250.00
Total	14810	100.00	\$750,000.00

REPORT OF AUTOMOBILE COMMISSIONER

AUTOMOBILE RECEIPTS TOTAL NET REVENUES FROM
LICENSES \$2,408,399.18

A compilation of the receipts from the various sources is as follows:

Motor Vehicle Licenses:

Pneumatic	\$1,405,142.29
Solid	371,061.30
Hiring	110,790.05
Dealers	39,756.25
"In transit"	547.00
Trailers	4,342.25
Traction	225.00
Motorcycles	19,836.75
Motorcycle dealers	485.99
Side cars	5,470.00
Motor wheels	721.50
Bus lines	44,734.18

Duplicates: Duplicate cards	\$4,411.00
Transfers	20,341.65
	24,752.65

Operating Licenses:

Chauffeurs	\$88,642.00
Motor vehicle operators	54,472.00
Motorcycle operators	1,444.75
Instruction	49,839.00
	194,397.75

Miscellaneous:

Subscription to monthly lists	\$3,268.25
Notary fees in office	19,039.00
Fines	143,386.95
Interest on deposits	3,202.42
	168,896.62

Total	\$2,451,166.08
Less license money refunded	42,766.90
	\$2,408,399.18

TOTAL OF DISBURSEMENTS

At the same time the disbursements were as follows:

Office Expenses:

Tags	\$31,860.42
Salaries (office)	40,944.25
Salaries (motorcycle officers)	20,186.85
Publishing monthly lists	4,332.80
General printing	4,657.66
Stationery	5,759.18
Postage	7,564.67
Telephone and telegraph	1,028.34

Light	663.75
Maintenance, Washington office	4,232.26
New equipment	3,268.41
Alterations to office	2,586.90
Miscellaneous	799.87
	\$127,890.31

Patrolling Expenses:	
Investigations	\$1,957.17
Motorcycle officers' expenses.....	9,869.79
Purchase and exchange of motors.....	6,255.20
Motor maintenance	13,602.95
	31,685.11
Remitted to State Treasurer.....	2,248,823.76

Total accounted for\$2,408,399.18

Likewise was the title department a revenue producer, which provided for the maintenance of the newly created State police. All title receipts are retained under the law in a separate fund, and may be expended only under the terms of the law for "employment of additional assistants, deputies and measures to prevent, as far as possible, the theft of automobiles and the disposition of stolen automobiles within the State."

After all these expenses were taken care of the title department had a balance in bank of \$56,417.16. The receipts were as follows:

Balance in Bank on October 1, 1920.....	\$73,116.72
Cash on hand on October 1, 1920.....	146.71

	Titles	Affidavits	Duplicate Titles	Total
October	\$6,388.00	\$399.25	\$7.00	\$6,794.25
November	3,824.00	258.25	3.00	4,083.25
December	4,516.00	303.50	5.50	4,825.00
January	5,268.00	342.25	11.00	5,621.25
February	5,393.00	266.75	8.50	5,668.25
March	5,715.00	371.75	16.50	6,103.25
April	8,818.00	543.25	26.00	9,387.25
May	7,050.00	406.25	29.00	7,485.25
June	8,059.00	373.50	27.50	8,460.00
July	7,201.00	407.25	35.00	7,843.25
August	7,485.00	348.00	30.00	7,863.00
September	5,906.00	290.25	33.50	6,229.75

Totals	\$75,623.00	\$4,308.25	\$232.50	\$80,163.75
Interest				\$1,981.19

Total receipts for fiscal year \$82,184.94

Total to be accounted for\$155,408.37

Disbursements of the Title Department were:

Office salaries	\$25,199.62
Road salaries	13,762.95
Investigation	2,093.90
Officers' expense	21,731.50
Wearing apparel	2,355.19
Motors	17,329.44
Printing and stationery	4,586.66
Telephone	1,909.14
Light and power	322.50
Postage	1,134.11
Miscellaneous	504.14
Office equipment	6,033.71
Total disbursements	\$98,991.21
Balance in bank	56,308.92
Cash on hand	108.24
Total accounted for	\$155,408.37

The following figures represent the number of licenses of all kinds issued during the past five fiscal years:

1916-17.....	111,208
1917-18.....	161,691
1918-19.....	231,541
1919-20.....	318,315
1920-21.....	418,495

Gross receipts of the department for the last 11 years are given as follows:

1910-11.....	\$56,204.00
1911-12.....	85,016.49
1912-13.....	170,626.02
1913-14.....	222,854.67
1914-15.....	337,754.26
1915-16.....	493,993.80
1916-17.....	773,091.10
1917-18.....	1,080,878.08
1918-19.....	1,690,693.43
1919-20.....	2,051,135.07
1920-21.....	2,451,166.08

During the year 3,950 cases were tried for alleged violations of the motor vehicle law, an increase of 22.7 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. "I believe," says the Commissioner, "that the policy of making the motor vehicle laws respected by suspending or revoking the licenses of this class of (careless and reckless) operators is the correct one. A comparison of action taken upon the various cases of the past three years follows:

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
Licenses suspended	1528	741	1392
Licenses revoked	389	136	277
Licenses refused	1043	186	273
Reprimand	1240	1560	1876
Total.....	4200	2623	3950

602 CARS STOLEN

"The following figures show the number of the cars stolen, recovered and missing during the past five years:

Year	Autos Stolen	Recovered	Missing
1917.....	555	347	208
1918.....	635	526	109
1919.....	922	709	213
1920.....	590	417	179
1921.....	602	525	77

"In 1920 you will note that the number of cars stolen is almost one-half of that in 1919. I feel that the title law, coupled with the Federal law, forbidding the interstate transportation of stolen cars, has struck a vital blow to the stolen car traffic, inasmuch as it has practically closed the market for stolen cars in this State, and made it perilous to transport them to another State.

Commissioner Baughman states that probably the biggest adjunct to the State's forces for the proper control of all motor propelled vehicles, as well as the detection and prevention of general crime, created during the year is the new State police force.

The annual report of the Commissioner devotes considerable space to the accomplishments of the State police during the seven months of 1921 they were in existence. It shows a large number of benefits and instances of assistance given to motorists on the roads in all parts of the State. In addition, it shows how many stolen automobiles and motorcycles have been recovered; how accident victims have been aided; how those causing fatal and less serious accidents have been brought to justice, and how many other aids have been rendered the motorist.

In the concluding pages of the report, a strong appeal to the Governor and Legislature to make the State police a permanent organization, with increased powers, personnel and remuneration. Of the force the Commissioner states:

"I am convinced that, due entirely to the efficient service we have been able to render under adverse circum-

stances, there is a steadily growing demand in rural Maryland for a legalized State police force, with State-wide criminal jurisdiction."

After devoting much space to reciting how the mobile organization has benefited rural Maryland in the detection and suppression of crime, fires, etc., he calls attention to the fact that the "fines collected for motor vehicle law violations met the daily running expenses and salary of the force."

In the section of the report covering actual services rendered he records that in less than seven months the members of the force have patrolled 423,956 miles of highway, covering approximately 100,000 hours of active duty. During that time close to 6,000 arrests were made for motor vehicle law violations, 67 stolen automobiles and two motorcycles were recovered. The value of the cars is placed at \$67,200.

WOMEN DRIVERS AIDED ON ROADS

Cases of assistance to inexperienced motorists, in many cases women, who came to grief through a punctured tire, a failure of the gasoline supply or engine trouble, are cited. How traffic has been kept clear of congestion at race meets, county fairs and similar gatherings in the suburban and urban sections are mentioned.

To the running down of those who caused accidents there is some space given, in which it is reported that those responsible for 329 accidents, in 141 of which one or more persons were injured, were apprehended. There were 94 fatalities resulting from these accidents. The report adds that these cases are those in which only the State police operated, and do not include cases handled by Baltimore city police nor local peace officers. Close to 200 fraudulent or suspicious title cases also were cleared up through the efforts of the force.

Other activities benefiting the motorists, include such instances as assisting in extinguishing fires in automobiles on the highways and three cases of rendering assistance to persons taken sick on the highways in which the first-aid training of the men proved valuable.

The concluding section of the report shows the total cost of maintaining and operating the force during the seven months it existed in 921. Total outlay, including

the cost of the initial training camp, is given as \$77,-490.80. Of this amount, \$69,585.72 was expended for equipment and expenses of patrol and maintenance of the uniformed force, and \$7,905.08 for equipment and maintenance of the investigating or plain-clothes force. Of the grand total, \$55,130.21 was disbursed from the receipts of the title department, and the balance of \$22,-360.59 from the legislative appropriation.

BOARD OF PRISON CONTROL

The following extracts were taken from the report of the State Board of Prison Control for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1921:

The earnings at the Penitentiary for the year were \$215,158.66 and the earnings at the House of Correction were \$120,000.00. The earnings were underestimated by \$28,341.34 at the Penitentiary and by \$23,000 at the House of Correction or a total loss of \$51,341.34 at both institutions. The appropriation from the State Treasury for the current year was \$50,000. The report shows that there was a considerable increase in the population at the House of Correction over that estimated and also over previous years. The population on September 30th, 1919, was 399, on September 30th, 1920, 350, and on September 30th, 1921, 498. During the year ending September 30th, 1921, the daily average was 526, and at one time they had as many as 678.

During the year the board was obliged to expend about \$75,000 more than their receipts from contracts and appropriations, the greater portion of which was borrowed with the approval of the Board of Public Works. It is expected that the board will be able to pay it back out of future earnings of the institutions.

The earnings of the Penitentiary for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1921, exclusive of appropriations and the amount earned by prisoners for themselves were \$215,158.66, as compared with \$285,197.10 for the previous year. The expenses were \$282,633.77, as compared with \$269,657.50 for the previous year, leaving a net loss of \$67,505.11. The amount earned by the prisoners themselves by overtask and bonuses was \$91,775.16, as compared with \$119,685.69 for the previous year.

The board had difficulty with one of their contracts at the Penitentiary during the year, resulting in a suit for the collection of \$12,985.31 due them.

The earnings of the House of Correction for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1921, exclusive of the appropriation and the amount earned by the prisoners for themselves, were \$119,685.74, as compared with \$139,230.27 for the previous year. Of these earnings \$13,289.22 were profits of farm operations, as compared with \$12,907.25 for the previous year. The total expenses were \$179,413.53, as compared with \$138,191.86 for the previous year, leaving a deficit of \$59,727.79. The earnings for the prisoners for themselves at the House of Correction were \$29,850.33, as compared with \$27,212.44 for the previous year.

The Board recommended that the next session of the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds for the establishment of plants for the manufacture of clothing, shoes, automobile tags and road signs and printing, where prisoners of both institutions can be employed in producing articles which are consumed in the necessary work of the State without competing with outside free labor to any great extent. During the year ending September 30th, 1920, the prisoners under the control of the Board earned for themselves \$146,898.13.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Growth of the work of the State Industrial Accident Commission is shown by a comparative summary of business handled in the years ending October 1, 1916, and October 1, 1920, and made public by Chairman Robert E. Lee. Some of the figures are as follows:

Accidents reported to the Commission.....	31,324	53,678
Claims made and passed upon.....	3,443	6,770
Hearings held	336	528
Amounts paid beneficiaries	\$704,939.38	\$1,353,487.62
Employees of the Commission	35	36

Commenting on these figures Chairman Lee said: "With an increase of only 3 per cent in personnel, the commission has been obliged to increase salaries 22.1 per cent and expenditures 14.5 per cent, while the awards under the industrial accident law have increased expenditure, however, means no additional burden on the tax-

payers, for the actual cost of operation is paid by the industries themselves."

603,373 WORKERS IN STATE IN 1920

According to the returns of the fourteenth census, there were 603,373 persons 10 years old and over in Maryland engaged in gainful occupations in 1920, constituting 41.6 per cent of the total population of the State (1,449,661) and 52.1 per cent of the population 10 years old and over.

In 1910 the 541,164 gainful workers were 41.9 per cent of the total population of the State, and 52.9 per cent of the population 10 years old and over.

Of the gainful workers of Maryland in 1920, 466,208, or 77.3 per cent, were males and 137,165, or 22.7 per cent were females. The male gainful workers constituted 80 per cent of all males 10 years old and over in 1920, as against 81 per cent in 1910, while the female gainful workers constituted 23.8 per cent of all females 10 years old and over in 1920, as against 25.2 per cent in 1910.

Of the gainful workers of Maryland in 1920, 95,930, or 15.9 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry; 6,670, or 1.1 per cent, in extraction of minerals; 207,264, or 34.3 per cent in manufacturing and mechanical industries; 55,970, or 9.3 per cent, in transportation; 66,161, or 11 per cent, in trade; 21,744, or 3.6 per cent, in public service; 30,464, or 5 per cent, in professional service; 66,524, or 11 per cent, in domestic and personal service, and 52,646, or 8.7 per cent, in clerical occupations.

There are 9,249 more males in Maryland than there are females. The figures are: Males, 729,455; females, 720,206.

In the census of 10 years ago the women were in the majority. In the last 10 years the total population of Maryland increased by 11.9 per cent, the male population by 13.2 per cent, and the female by 10.6 per cent. The ratio of males to females in 1920 was 101.3 to 100, as against 98.9 to 100 in 1910.

The distribution of the population in 1920, according to color or race, was as follows: White, 1,204,737; negro, 244,479; Chinese, 371; Japanese, 20; all others, 45.

The foreign-born white population numbered 102,177 in 1920, as against 104,174 in 1910. This element of the

population constituted 7 per cent of the total in 1920, as against 8 per cent in 1910.

5,323 MALE MAJORITY IN STATE ELECTORATE

The males of voting age in Maryland exceed by 5,323 the females entitled to vote, according to figures made public by the Bureau of the Census. In Maryland, the 1920 census reveals, there are 433,857 males of voting age and 428,534 women who have the right to cast the ballot.

Of the voting males in Maryland, 251,197 are of native parentage, 39,196 of foreign parentage and 18,936 of mixed parentage. There are 50,363 foreign-born white voters and 73,086 negroes of voting age. Thirteen Indians, 315 Chinese, 20 Japanese and 11 of all other nationalities have reached the age of 21. The number of foreign born naturalized is 26,216.

Of the women in the State who are 21 years of age and over, 252,535 are of native parentage; 42,993 of foreign parentage and 20,811 of mixed parentage. There are 43,261 foreign-born white women, 68,905 negro women, 8 Indians, 15 Chinese and 5 Japanese of voting age. The number of foreign-born naturalized citizens is 23,724.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

According to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, the 1,449,661 population of Maryland includes 102,177 foreign-born whites, of whom 93,624 are 21 years of age or older.

Of this number 21,604 were born in Germany, 21,514 in Russia, 11,045 in Poland, 8,341 in Italy, 6,499 in Ireland. Of the natives of Germany 76.4 per cent were naturalized, of Russia 46.2 per cent, of Poland 31.7 per cent, of Italy 26.7 per cent, of Ireland 69.2 per cent.

The figures for foreign-born residents from other countries than those named were as follows:

England	5,095	France	818
Austria	3,620	Sweden	630
Czecho-Slovakia	3,553	Rumania	537
Lithuania	2,206	Norway	536
Hungary	1,947	Switzerland	509
Canada	1,864	Wales	499
Scotland	1,692	All other countries.....	2,700
Greece	964		

NATURALIZATION

Of the foreign-born persons in Maryland, 52,016 have been naturalized, and 9,700 foreign-born have taken out their first papers in the State.

In the State there are 37,249 aliens and 4,214 persons whose citizenship has not been reported.

In the whole country there are 13,920,692 foreign-born persons, 6,493,088 of whom have been naturalized, and 1,223,490 have taken out first papers. Throughout the country there are 5,398,605 aliens.

IMMIGRANT BIRTHS

Women born in the United States of white parents stand at the foot of the list in child-bearing, according to the report of the Bureau of Census. According to the figures gathered in 23 Eastern States and the District of Columbia 42 children were born last year to every 1,000 women of this class. Women born in Italy head the list, with 160 births to every 1,000 women.

In Maryland the native-born women average about the same as in the other States canvassed. The total birth rate was 49.2 per 1,000 for all the population. Other figures follow: Native-born, 47.1; Canada, 44.8; Denmark, Norway and Sweden, 52.7; England, Scotland and Wales, 43.3; Ireland, 28.2; Italy, 160; other countries, 72.9.

All told there were 1,395,523 white babies born in the United States in 1920 and 103,796 colored. Of these 29,452 whites and 6,753 colored were born in Maryland.

The abnormally high birth rate of Italians in Maryland and Italian and Japanese in other States is explained in part by the large percentage of females between the ages of 15 and 40 of those nationalities in this country. There was no Japanese birth in Maryland during the year, but there were 576 Italians born and 2,564 babies of countries other than listed above, including the countries of Central Europe.

The negro birth rate was highest in North Carolina and lowest in Maine, where only six births were recorded during the year. The Indian birth rate varied widely, being 16.7 in Maine and 114.7 in Virginia.

STATE ILLITERACY SHOWS DECREASE

There are 64, 434 illiterate persons 10 years old and over in Maryland, "illiterate" meaning unable to write, according to the 1920 census. Of this number 13,884 are native whites of native parentage and 13,575 are of foreign or mixed parentage and 13,575 are of foreign birth. The number of illiterate negroes is 35,404.

In the total population 10 years of age and over the percentage of illiteracy is 5.6, which shows a diminution since 1910, when it was 7.03. In the case of the negroes the percentage declined from 23.4 to 18.2 and in the case of the native white of native parentage from 3 to 2. There is more illiteracy in the rural districts of the State than in the cities, the percentage being 7.4 for the rural population and 4 for urban.

By counties the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 18.2 in St. Mary's county to 3.3 in Allegany county.

Infants or children under 15 years old make up one-third of the population of Maryland, while 182,147 children between 7 and 13 years old are recorded by the census as attending school. The population of Maryland is 83.1 per cent white and 16.9 per cent negro. In 1910 the negro percentage was 17.9, about one-fourth of the white population of the State of foreign birth or foreign parentage, there being 102,177 foreign born whites and 143,203 native whites who had foreign-born parents. There are 893,088 persons born of American parents.

POPULATION OF MARYLAND

(Census of 1920)

Baltimore City	733,826	Howard	15,826
Allegany County	69,938	Kent	15,026
Anne Arundel	*43,408	Montgomery	34,921
Baltimore	74,817	Prince George's	43,347
Calvert	9,744	Queen Anne's	16,001
Caroline	18,652	St. Mary's	16,112
Carroll	34,245	Somerset	24,602
Cecil	23,612	Talbot	18,306
Charles	17,705	Washington	59,694
Dorchester	27,895	Wicomico	28,114
Frederick	52,541	Worcester	22,309
Garrett	19,678		
Harford	29,291	Total in State	1,449,610

*Includes 4,313 at Camp Meade.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF STATE

Population of the State of Maryland at given periods. Figures of the United States Census show how the State has numerically developed since 1790 to 1920:

1790.....	319,728	1860.....	687,049
1800.....	341,548	1870.....	780,894
1810.....	380,546	1880.....	934,943
1820.....	407,350	1890.....	1,042,390
1830.....	447,040	1900.....	1,188,044
1840.....	470,019	1910.....	1,294,450
1850.....	583,034	1920.....	1,449,610

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF BALTIMORE CITY

Population of Baltimore at stated periods. Figures of the United States Census from 1790 to 1920 that show how the city has grown.

1790.....	13,503	1860.....	212,418
1800.....	26,514	1870.....	267,354
1810.....	46,555	1880.....	332,313
1820.....	62,738	1890.....	434,439
1830.....	80,620	1900.....	508,957
1840.....	102,313	1910.....	558,485
1850.....	169,054	1920.....	733,826

TAXABLE BASIS OF COUNTIES WITH TAX RATES
FOR 1921-22

Counties	Basis Taxable	Rate Tax	Counties	Basis Taxable	Rate Tax
Allegany	\$56,093,544	\$1.37	Howard	\$14,741,827	\$1.25
Anne Arundel	24,000,000	2.65	Kent	13,078,447	1.48
Baltimore	93,000,000	1.91	Montgomery	34,450,610	1.40
Calvert	3,631,266	2.265	Prince George's.....	28,664,627	1.28
Caroline	13,497,875	1.35	Queen Anne's.....	12,960,000	1.41
Carroll	28,446,350	1.40	St. Mary's.....	6,089,339	1.46
Cecil	18,655,000	1.50	Somerset	10,662,719	1.47
Charles	6,905,090	1.50	Talbot	14,066,000	1.39
Dorchester	16,775,956	1.60	Washington	50,000,000	1.105
Frederick	40,424,909	1.41	Wicomico	17,865,211	1.65
Garrett	14,526,545	1.66	Worcester	14,446,464	1.40
Harford	26,086,149	1.60			

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

Details showing the amounts collected from various sources which make up the \$90,876,652 taken in by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Maryland district for the year ended June 30, 1921, were announced at the Custom House as follows:

Aside from the income tax receipts and the tax on freight transportation, excise taxes on distilled spirits

withdrawn from bond for "nonbeverage" purposes show the largest item on the books. For the entire Maryland district, which includes the District of Columbia, the total receipts from this source were \$7,711,628. For Maryland alone the receipts amounted to \$6,894,701. Since the tax rate is \$2.20 for every gallon withdrawn the figures indicate that 3,133,955 gallons of spirits for nonbeverage purposes were withdrawn from bond in Maryland alone.

Only \$22,874 was collected from the entire district, and \$15,655 from Maryland for spirits for beverage purposes, the tax being \$6.40 a gallon. The taxes collected in wines and cordials was \$2,379 for Maryland, none on wines being collected in the District of Columbia.

Non-alcoholic beverages brought far greater revenue than alcoholic beverages last year. The manufacture and sale of them netted in taxes \$1,181,546 for the entire district and \$946,547 for Maryland. The difference between the two figures is due chiefly to the tax on soft drinks and ice cream served at soda fountains, which amounted to \$386,145 in Maryland and \$155,008 in Washington.

The 5 per cent tax on the manufacture of candy brought \$366,141 in Maryland alone, indicating that \$7,323,024 worth of candy, wholesale, was manufactured in the State.

The 15 per cent tax on the manufacture of near-beer brought in Maryland \$333,783, showing that \$2,225,225 worth, wholesale, was manufactured. The manufacture of unfermented grape juice, gingerale, root beer, mineral waters and other soft drinks sold in bottles brought an income to the Government of \$224,227 in Maryland, indicating that the wholesale value was ten times as great.

Next to income tax collections the revenue derived from a 3 per cent tax on freight transported by rail or water was the most important source. For the entire district this tax yielded \$8,674,151, and for Maryland alone, \$5,884,325. Passengers who were forced to pay an 8 per cent tax on railway tickets furnished \$5,538,555 in the district and \$2,876,539 in Maryland alone, meaning that \$57,530,797 was paid for passenger fares in Maryland during the fiscal year.

Telegraph, telephone and radio messages yielded \$708,372 for the district and \$702,617 for Maryland. Transportation facilities taken all together yielded revenue of \$14,970,033 for the district and \$9,504,812 for the State.

The sale and manufacture of tobacco was an important item, netting \$2,868,465 for the district and \$2,840,031 for the State alone. Cigars furnished the largest proportion of the tax, \$1,189,333 being collected in Maryland through their sale. The sale of cigarettes in the State furnished taxes amounting to \$659,280, and the sale of tobacco in other forms \$973,131 in Maryland.

Some of the other items shown in the report of the Collector are:

	State of Maryland	Entire District
Total manufacturers' excise tax.....	\$602,411	\$725,317
Tires, inner tubes and auto accessories.....	95,924	100,700
Articles made of fur.....	47,398	76,696
Toilet soap	15,185	15,241
Stamp taxes on bonds and capital stock issues	373,066	577,100
Narcotic tax	46,811	55,436
Sales of jewelry	343,541	592,712
Transfer of net estates of decedents.....	1,668,594	3,933,500
Insurance taxes	579,580	602,975
Admissions to places of amusement.....	1,418,219	2,196,071

Corporations were taxed \$1 for each \$1,000 of fair value of their capital stock exceeding \$5,000.. This tax netted \$1,233,715 for the entire collection district and \$914,288 for the State alone.

RACE BETS IN MARYLAND

The amount of money bet in the pari-mutuel machines at the four one-mile race tracks in Maryland in 1921 was \$54,121,702, according to the report of the State Racing Commission.

The report does not give the total amount bet in the figures stated, but the result is obtained by an examination of the "take" or "cut" of the tracks, which is 5 per cent and breakage (amounting to nearly 6 per cent in all. On the amount bet, the tracks took as their toll the aggregate sum of \$3,200,676. This takes no account of the revenue of the tracks from admissions or from other sources.

The number of admissions was 634,405. The amount paid over to the State in the shape of special taxes was \$805,185.

A most interesting feature of the report is the amounts paid by the track owners for "legal and other professional services." These items are as follows:

Havre de Grace, \$14,753.52; Laurel, \$9,346.09; Pimlico, \$28,686.67; Bowie, \$15,667.33. Total for legal and other professional services, \$68,453.61.

The amount taken as betting toll by the various tracks inn 93 days of racing was as follows, Pimlico having 24 days and each of the other three tracks 23 days:

Havre de Grace—Commissions, \$628,835.80; breakage, \$112,021.35.

Laurel—Commissions, \$625,626.40; breakage, \$116,435.20.

Pimlico — Commissions, \$819,493.55; breakage, \$152,730.15.

Bowie — Commissions, \$632,405.05; breakage, \$113,129.35.

BALTIMORE COUNTY COURT CLERK PAYS STATE \$32,255

The Clerk of the Court of Baltimore County turned over to the State for the year ending December 1st, \$32,255.85, according to his annual report. The receipts of the office were \$75,808.94, including \$21,032.04 from traders' licenses, \$9,469.20 from hunting licenses and \$45,307.70 from other sources. The expenses, including recording, amounted to \$43,553.09.

During the year 10,039 instruments were received for record as follows: Deeds, 4,812; mortgages, 4,296; bills of sale, 715; bonds, 141; mechanics' liens, 41; incorporations, 34; civil commissions, 21; plats, 79. Licenses were issued as follows: Marriage, 546; hunting, 6,434; traders, 1,451. There were docketed 611 law cases, 291 equity cases, 288 criminal cases. Declaration of intention of becoming citizens of the State were filed by 261 persons.

BALTIMORE COUNTY TAX RATE

Residents of Baltimore county are complaining about the high tax rate, which has jumped since the first year after annexation from 92 cents on the \$100 to \$1.91 on the \$100, levied for 1922, or more than a 100 per cent increase.

Those called on to pay taxes assert that, with the reduction in the territory to be administered, which ought to mean fewer schools, fewer teachers, fewer policemen, fewer firemen and fewer officials generally, there should be a corresponding reduction in expenses.

They say the territory cut off from the county was the thickly populated section, which demanded the best schools, good pavements, more fire and police protection than the purely rural sections, and that, therefore, there should have been a curtailment of these employes, and a consequent reduction in the tax rate.

In explaining the present tax rate, the president of the Board of County Commissioners said:

"Before annexation 1 cent of the tax rate produced \$16,500, while now it produces only \$9,350. Our taxable basis is \$74,000,000 less than before annexation. Before annexation we had 45 policemen on the payroll, receiving \$80 a month. Now there are 31 men receiving \$100 a month, with the pay of the marshal and sergeants \$150 and \$110, respectively.

"There were 55 firemen, receiving \$75 a month before annexation, and now 42 men receive \$110, with one man getting \$125 and the chief \$175. In 1919 the appropriation for the Fire and Police Departments was about one-half what it is now. We had not at that time built the new houses.

"That the appropriation is more than before annexation is due to increased salaries and incidental expenses. In 1917 we appropriated \$338,000 for schools for running expenses; now the item is \$682,000. For roads in 1917 the appropriation was \$358,000; now it is \$560,000. The roads also get \$125,000 from miscellaneous receipts.

"Election expenses in 1917 amounted to \$28,000. Last year it was \$60,000. The court expenses are about the same as before annexation. There is not much noticeable decrease in any department. One item in the miscellaneous receipts before annexation was \$210,000 from liquor licenses and other sources. Now it is \$125,000. Care of the insane and upkeep of the Home for Indigent and Infirm is about the same as before annexation. We pay \$45 for water for fire plugs now and they cost \$25 before annexation. To produce the amount of money to run the county in 1922 on the same basis as before annexation the tax rate would not be over \$1.

A set of figures gathered from the county records is regarded as significant by those who are complaining. These figures are as follows:

Taxable basis prior to annexation, \$165,418,772.

Taxable basis now, \$93,495,800.

Tax rate for three years prior to annexation, 1915, \$1.04; 1916, 01.06; 1917, \$1.06.

Tax rate since annexation, 1918, \$.92; 1919, \$1; 1920, \$1.13 (eight months); 1921, \$1.78; 1922, \$1.91.

Total annual revenue before annexation, \$1,823,626.

Total revenue since annexation, 1919, \$1,101,045; 1920, \$1,108,215; 1921, \$1,769,190; 1922, \$1,914,637.

Budget before annexation, \$1,823,626.

Budget since annexation, same as revenue since annexation.

Employes before annexation, 100, not including roads and schools.

Employes since annexation, 100, not including roads and schools.

Salaries before annexation, \$120,000 a year.

Salaries since annexation, \$144,000 a year.

Number policemen before annexation, 45.

Number of police since annexation, 31.

Number teachers before annexation, 575.

Number teachers since annexation, 400.

Number firemen before annexation, 55.

Number firemen since annexation, 42.

Population before annexation, 130,000.

Population since annexation, 75,000.

Salaries of teachers before annexation, \$720,000 a year.

Salaries of teachers since annexation, \$720,000 a year.

Salaries of police before annexation, \$43,200 a year.

Salaries of police since annexation, \$37,200 a year.

Salaries of firemen before annexation, \$49,500 a year.

Salaries of firemen since annexation, \$55,400 a year.

INCREASE OF INDUSTRIES IN BALTIMORE

The census of manufacturers for Baltimore city by the Bureau of Census in Washington shows remarkable increases in manufactures in Baltimore during the five-year period, 1914-1919, particularly in respect to capital invested, the value of the articles manufactured and the number of persons engaged in industry.

Capital invested in local industries during this period, the census figures reveal, increased from \$177,301,000 to \$434,244,000, or 144.9 per cent.

The value of products increased from \$215,172,000 to \$677,878,000, or a 215 per cent increase.

The number of persons engaged in industry increased from 87,453 to 117,140, an increase of 33.0 per cent. The percentage of increase in the number of workers compares with an increase of 31.4 per cent in the population of Baltimore during the 10-year period 1910-1920, shows a very substantial growth in the relative importance of manufactures in the community.

The increase in capital invested was made while the number of establishments increased 11.8 per cent, showing a much greater amount of capital per establishment than in 1914.

While it is true that some of the increases result from higher price levels than prevailed in 1914, the increases in persons engaged represents a flat increase, unaffected by changes in price levels.

The increase in manufactures for the 1914-1919 period contrasts favorably with the increases from 1909 to 1914, during which period there was no increase whatever in the number of establishments and almost negligible increases in the number of persons employed, capital invested and value of products. For example, during the past five years there has been an increase of 215 per cent in the value of products as against 15.1 per cent for the earlier five-year period. Capital invested increased 144.9 per cent, as against 7.8 per cent during the earlier period. Wage earners increased 32.6 per cent, as against 3.2 per cent.

The statistics for 1919 do not include the activities of any of the large new industries which have been brought to Baltimore through the efforts of the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade, among which may be included the American Sugar Refining Company, Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, Locke Insulator Company, Republic Boiler and Radiator Company and the Steinmetz Electric Motor Car Corporation. These industries will not affect the totals until the census of 1924.

MANUFACTURES IN MARYLAND

A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1920 census of manufactures, covering the year 1919 for the State of Maryland was issued by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

The census of manufactures, 1919, like that of 1914, excluded the hand trades, the building trades and the neighborhood industries and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system.

The word "establishment" as used in the census reports may mean more than one mill or plant, provided they are owned or controlled and operated by a single individual, partnership, corporation or other owner or operator and are located in the same town or city.

The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1919, or the business year of the establishment most nearly conforming to that calendar year.

The census inquiry calls for the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, invested in the business, but excludes the value of rented property.

In addition to the component materials which enter into the value of products, the cost of materials in this summary includes the cost of fuel, mill supplies and rent of power and heat.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year and may have little relation to the amount of the sales for that year. The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the products manufactured from them.

A comparative summary for the State for 1914 and 1919 follows:

	Census 1919	Census 1914	Pct. of Increase 1914-19
Number of establishments.....	4,937	4,797	2.9
Persons engaged in manufac- tures	165,757	131,391	26.2
Proprietors and firm members..	4,993	5,005	*0.2
Salaried employes	20,394	14,801	37.8
Wage earners (ave. number)	140,360	111,585	25.8
Primary horsepower	406,768	263,753	54.2
Capital	\$619,607,000	\$293,211,000	111.3
Services	189,871,000	71,801,000	164.4
Salaries	42,012,000	18,009,000	133.3
Wages	147,859,000	53,792,000	174.9
Materials	549,347,000	238,972,000	129.9
Value of products	873,945,000	377,749,000	131.4
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	324,597,000	138,777,000	133.9

*Decrease.

MANUFACTURES IN CITIES OF MARYLAND—CENSUS BUREAU'S SUMMARY FOR 1919

A preliminary statement of the general results of the 1920 census of manufactures, covering the year 1919, for cities of Maryland having a population of 10,000 or more, issued by the Bureau of the Census. The figures are preliminary and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the reports.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE CITIES OF MARY- LAND—1919 AND 1914

	ANNAPOLIS		Pct. of Increase 1914-19
	1919	1914	
Number of establishments.....	15		
Persons engaged in manufac- tures	143		
Proprietors and firm members..	14		
Salaried employes	34		
Wage earners (ave. number)...	95		
Primary Horsepower	151		
Capital	\$504,000		
Services	112,000		
Salaries	22,000		
Wages	90,000		
Materials	183,000		
Value of products	369,000		
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	186,000		

Annapolis had less than 10,000 population in 1914 and data were not segregated.

BALTIMORE

Number of establishments.....	2,787	2,502	11.8
Persons engaged in manufac- tures	117,140	87,453	33.9
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,706	2,548	6.2
Salaried employes	16,620	11,136	49.2
Wage earners (ave. number).....	97,814	73,769	32.6
Primary horsepower	184,865	99,869	85.1
Capital	\$434,244,000	\$177,301,000	144.9
Services	137,144,000	48,978,000	180.0
Salaries	34,015,000	13,469,000	152.5
Wages	103,129,000	35,509,000	190.4
Materials	427,756,000	120,533,000	254.9
Value of products	677,878,000	215,172,000	215.0
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	250,122,000	94,639,000	164.0

CUMBERLAND

Number of establishments.....	82	74	.....
Persons engaged in manufac- tures	4,128	3,169	30.3
Proprietors and firm members..	70	64	.....
Salaried employes	305	288	5.9
Wage earners (ave. number).....	3 753	2,817	33.2
Primary horsepower	10,317	8,098	27.4
Capital	\$10,282,000	\$5,135,000	100.2
Services	5,436,000	1,809,000	200.5
Salaries	712,000	290,000	145.5
Wages.....	4,724,000	1,519,000	211.0
Materials	8,292,000	3,993,000	107.7
Value of products	15,842,000	7,113,000	122.7
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	7,550,000	3,120,000	142.0

FREDERICK

Number of establishments.....	77	57	.....
Persons engaged in manufac- tures	1,599	1,357	17.8
Proprietors and firm members..	82	63	.....
Salaried employes	209	148	41.2
Wage earners (ave. number).....	1,308	1,146	14.1
Primary horsepower	3,204	2,681	19.5
Capital	\$4,498,000	\$2,788,000	61.3
Services	1,275,000	675,000	88.9
Salaries	324,300	155,000	114.2
Wages	950,700	520,000	81.3
Materials	4,883,000	2,114,000	131.0
Value of products.....	7,141,000	3,167,000	125.5
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	2,258,000	1,053,000	114.4

HAGERSTOWN

Number of establishments.....	122	113	8.0
Persons engaged in manufac- tures	4,598	4,030	14.1
Proprietors and firm members...	107	101	5.9
Salaried employes	462	355	30.1
Wage earners (ave. number).....	4,029	3,574	12.7
Primary horsepower	9,532	6,425	48.4
Capital	\$13,968,000	\$6,713,000	108.1
Services	4,926,000	2,150,000	129.1
Salaries	817,000	417,000	95.9
Wages	4,109,000	1,733,000	137.1
Materials	10,401,000	4,318,000	140.9
Value of products	17,663,000	7,412,000	138.3
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	7,262,000	3,094,000	134.7

Percentages omitted where base is less than 100.

WILD FOWL SEASON

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty act, migratory game, which includes wild fowl, may be taken from November 1 to January 31, inclusive, with a gun only—not larger than a No. 10 gauge—fired from the shoulder. From the land and water, with the aid of a dog, decoys and from a blind or floating device. However, it is unlawful to shoot from an aeroplane, a powerboat, sailboat, any boat under sail or any floating device towed by a powerboat or sail boat. The State law prohibits shooting from boat, except when same is anchored in blinds.

It is unlawful to kill wood duck, eider duck and swan at any time or in any manner.

The bag limit on ducks is 25 in the aggregate of all kinds; geese, 8 in the aggregate of all kinds; brant, 8; jacksnipe, 25; woodcock, 6.

Persons desiring to take ducks out of the State may take the daily bag limit; however, it is unlawful to take more than 50 migratory birds out of the State during any one calendar week. Every person who hunts game of any species is required to first procure a hunter's license and have the license in possession while hunting. The cost of a resident county license is \$1.10; State-wide license, which is good in all counties of the State, \$5.10; a non-resident license, \$10.25. These licenses can be secured from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of any county of the

State or from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore city.

The State Game Department has 24 salaried deputy game wardens, one in each county of the State, and about 700 fee deputy wardens. Therefore, State Game Warden E. Lee LeCompte advises every person who intends to hunt game, either on land or water, to first secure his license, thereby saving embarrassment both to himself and the State Game Department.

AGRICULTURE

The following editorial appeared in the Baltimore Sun of January, 1922:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FARMER

The President's address to the National Agricultural Conference, which opened in Washington yesterday, can scarcely be said to outline any new solutions for old problems. Organization of farming as a business, with credit instrumentalities designed to put the agriculturist on an even basis with the business man; co-operative marketing; control of production with a view to price stabilization—these are high lights in the President's program. The President admits the soundness of the criticisms of the so-called anti-railroad bloc in Congress when he says: "To this time railroad construction, financing and operation have been unscientific and devoid of proper consideration for the wider concerns of the community." He advances no constructive proposal for the carriers as to the future, however, with the exception of his suggestion of electrifying the lines, which is not new. Nor is there novelty in his suggestion as to the importance of internal waterways, extending "the sea many miles inland," putting "the heart of the continent in communication with all ocean routes, by such projects as the proposed St. Lawrence Canal.

The significance of his address is to be found in his frank recognition of the "grim reality" of the agricultural situation and the necessity of meeting it by legislative policies that will give the farmer an equality of business opportunity with other interests. There seems to be a sort of warning, however, in his remark that "in the last analysis legislation can do little more than give the farmer

a chance to organize and help himself," and that the work of the conference "will be of value precisely as you address yourselves to the realities, the matters of fact, the understanding of conditions as they are and the proposal of feasible and practicable methods for dealing with these conditions."

The farmer's plea for a square deal, for a deal that will relieve him of present handicaps, so far as these handicaps are due to lack of proper legislation, or to inequalities in legislation, is on a solid economic basis. It is true that all forms of business have suffered severely in this country in the past eighteen months. The farmer lost his foreign market, and the prices of his products fell below prewar levels. What happened to corporate business? It also lost much of its market, but through organization it was able to control production and to control prices. There have been price recessions in all commodities, but none to compare with the farmer's, simply because he was defenseless, "individualistic," unorganized, unprepared. If the law of supply and demand had full and unrestricted operation in all corporate forms of business—as it has in farming—Americans might now be buying necessities and luxuries for a song. But it is a commonplace to say that despite business depression prices have been fairly well maintained.

A graphic illustration of the farmer's position is seen in an excerpt from the report of the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry: In 1913, a given group of farm implements could be bought for 716 bushels of corn; in 1920, farm prices were so high that the same implements could be bought for 583 bushels of corn. But in 1922 it takes 2,027 bushels to buy them. Price fluctuations of this kind do not reflect credit on the organization of credit or business in the country. They show that the poor farmer has been left to shift for himself, and that in a crisis he and city consumers are outstanding examples of business unpreparedness. It is high time, as the President advises, that something should be done about it.

THE FARM CONFERENCE

The following article, written by Clyde L. King, appeared in the February (1922) number of "The Survey."

The farmer's dollar is worth what his products will purchase in terms of the products of other industries. Judg-

ing by this test, the farmer's dollar for over a year now has been worth from sixty-three to seventy-five cents, depending upon whether or not one includes in the commodities to be purchased food and farm products. If food and farm products be excluded from the index of all commodities, the farmer has been able to purchase for each dollar of the product he sells about sixty-five cents in the dollars of other commodities, with as low as sixty-three cents last April. If we include food and farm products, the farmer's dollar has been about three-fourths the size of the dollar of all other industries, and this for many months. The significance of the present agricultural crisis is shown by the fact that this is the lowest purchasing power the farmer has had in any year since 1890 and probably in any year since the Civil War period. But taking the last thirty years, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar was lowest in 1896, when it stood at eighty-one, as compared with around seventy cents in the past year.

The very economic situation that brought forth populism and Bryanism has caused the agricultural West and the cotton South to take on a political pinkness quite in contrast with the dull grays and blacks that characterizes the present political complexion of the East. Certain representatives in Congress have been hearing the call from back home, and this appeal for economic redress has been the creative factor in the farm bloc. The symptoms were becoming so widespread that the President felt it imperative to call a national conference for a discussion of the matter.

The long-term factors in our agricultural situation add to the distress at the present time. The output of our farms for the last twenty years particularly has not increased as rapidly as has our population. The quantity output of other major industries has increased much more rapidly than the population. In other words, we are rapidly becoming a nation dependent on other nations for our food. The situation in the agricultural industry as compared with transportation and urban industries generally was tending to improve during the first years of the present century and up until the break in prices in the spring of 1920.

Of the people gainfully employed in the United States 30 per cent are engaged in agriculture. This 30 per cent

for the past several years have received but 18 per cent of the national income. And in the last year they have received prices that did not represent production costs, no matter how those production costs may be figured.

Few people in the East can begin to appreciate the suffering the farming population in the West and South have undergone in the past year. It is difficult for the average urban resident to realize that the farming peoples have been under greater stress than they were in the hard times of the nineties. The result is a political situation very disturbing to those in control of the Republican party at this time.

The problems tackled by the Farm Conference can be grouped under four heads—those having to do with (1) prices, (2) credit, (3) markets and (4) co-operation.

PRICES

There was a strong demand, fathered by the cotton farmers and wheat growers and the cattle raisers, for the return of price stabilization. The chief arguments were—first, that much of the present disturbance came from price stabilization in the war period, to the disadvantage of the farmer; and second, that the war was not over and that the need for agricultural products may prove to be as urgent in the next few years as it was during the war period. In no committee did prize stabilization secure a majority report. At least two committees considered the matter, and the result of the deliberation was a resolution strongly urging the President and the Congress to adopt those public policies that would tend to put the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar on a basis comparable to the purchasing power of other groups. Many delegates believed that price stabilization would have been endorsed had the vote in the conference been limited solely to representatives of the farm. The conference had before it a plan for price stabilization championed by the former secretary of agriculture, E. T. Meredith.

CREDIT

Every student of the problem knows that the plans adopted by the government for manufacturing the credit with which we purchased the goods necessary to win the war had something to do with the price debacle which engulfed the farmers. The farmer is well aware that the

government somehow or other through this control of credit caused the downward trend in prices at just the period that cost the farmers most heavily; that is, after one crop was out of the farmer's hands mainly and in the hands of the middleman, and before the next crop could be moved (the farm prices broke from April to August of 1920). The result was a demand, felt through the conference and finding expression in many resolutions, to the effect that national credit and monetary policies should be directed with agricultural interests in mind as well as the interests of other groups of the population.

Some of this demand was straight inflation doctrine. Other discussions had to do more with representation of farmers on the Federal Reserve Board and such other measures as would make future crises impossible for the same causes.

Another question as to credit had to do with the need of the farmer for short-time credits based on his crops or his live stock and not primarily on his real estate. The farmer felt and felt rightly that bankers forced farmers to sell their grains at prices ruinous to the farmers in order that bankers might protect their loans; thus taking from the farmers the real control over the marketing of their products. Another phase of this question much discussed and much "resolved" upon was the development of adequate warehouse facilities so that the farmers could store their products, receiving credit thereon, and thus be in a position to withstand the efforts made so successfully in the autumn of 1920 to place on the farmer all the losses and risks due to the falling price period.

MARKETS

There was throughout the conference a careful discussion of the markets of the farmer. Inasmuch as certain products, such as wheat, cotton and meats, must find markets for their surplus products abroad, particularly in Europe, attention was focused upon the European situation. The feeling throughout was that the United States had bungled its handling of the European situation in such a way as to destroy in part and imperil the future of the farmers' market in Europe. The international situation played an important part in the deliberation of the committees. In the opinion of the writer of this article,

only the known wish of the President prevented the conference from passing a resolution demanding that the United States be represented in Genoa. Certainly anyone who knows the frame of mind of the farmers of the West and South at this time must know that they are in no mood to tolerate further bungling of market opportunities. This fact makes the European situation loom up as a campaign issue of first importance this coming autumn.

CO-OPERATION

The development of co-operation in the past two years in American agriculture is nothing short of revolutionary. This development has taken place in numbers of farmers, in amounts of goods handled, and in the morale co-operators. The War Finance Corporation through Eugene Myer has extended millions of dollars of government credit to farm co-operative organizations.

Moreover, the farmer is aware that the prices of those commodities in which there are strong business associations broke much later than did the prices of farm products and then did not break so disastrously. Such is the case with steel, building materials, coke, petroleum products, coal and house furnishing goods. The conclusion the old farmer draws is that had he been as well organized he too could have prevented the suffering and the monetary losses that have totaled into billions of dollars. Hence he is organizing. Hence the Capper-Volstead bill legalizing co-operative marketing. The whole spirit of co-operative marketing and the determination back of it are such that an issue of outstanding importance has shaped itself for the country.

There were of course the usual political rumors. Thus it was stated freely that the President called the conference in order to transfer credit for farm legislation from the farm bloc in Congress to the President and his cabinet. He no doubt made a political blunder of outstanding importance in his presidential address when he turned aside from his manuscript to say that the needs and deserts of the farmer were not a matter of concern solely to any minority or "bloc." The intonation in the word "bloc" was such as to leave no doubt in the minds of the audience as to the deep feeling of the President on the matter. The result, however, was the passage of a reso-

lution expressing appreciation for the President's services in calling the conference, and for his able address, expressing appreciation to the Secretary of Agriculture for his work in calling the conference, and then going on to express the appreciation of the conference for the work of those members of the Senate who had long foreseen the emergency and had so resolutely stood for remedial legislation.

The results of the conference will be felt in many years to come. It will no doubt be felt first of all in legislation and in the extension of credits for farm exports. The influences emanating from the conference will be felt pronouncedly in the next campaign. The conference no doubt made a contribution of no small import by simply calling the attention of the country to the urgent needs of the farmers at this time. Many of the participants remarked that certain of the allied interests present were more radical than were many of the farmers' representatives. The farm crisis is now being felt in the city, for with farmers' losses totaling into billions of dollars many urban industries must close down at least in part. The other reason for believing that the conference will yield a goodly harvest in the future is the type of present-day farm leader. The author, who was a member of Mr. Hoover's Unemployment Conference as well as of the Farm Conference, noted a remarkable contrast in the ability of the rank and file of the members of the two conferences. The Farm Conference had a type of representatives with broader vision, with sounder economics, with less selfishness and with greater determination than had the representatives in the Unemployment Conference as a rule. This contrast is made solely to emphasize the equipment of the present-day farm leader. He stands out as superior to the average industrial leader of the times. These farm leaders had a chance to confer with each other and to confer with the experts called into the conference, and the result of such a conference alone can but have permanent influence of outstanding importance. It symbolized issues which the American public will have to face squarely in the next Congressional and Presidential elections and throughout the next decade.

REWARD OF AVERAGE AGRICULTURIST IN 1920 ONLY 465, OR \$219 ON BASIS OF VALUE

BY JOHN CARSON

Washington Correspondent of The Evening Sun

The average farmer had a reward in 1920 of \$465 for his labor, risk and management, according to compilations made by the special commission of the Senate and House which is investigating agriculture. Estimating this reward on the basis of the value of the "farmer's dollar," the commission holds that the average reward to the farmer in that year was only \$219.

Although the commission does not offer any comparisons with the returns for labor in other industries in 1920, comparisons are offered for other years. The comparisons, according to the investigators, supply the answer to the question as to why boys leave the farm.

To obtain accurate statistics on the money reward which goes to the farmer, the commission called on Dr. Williford I. King, who had just completed a scientific analysis of the distribution of the national income of the United States for the National Bureau of Economic Research. It is upon statistics compiled by him that the commission made its findings.

The comparisons are made in two forms. The first is a comparison of rewards and earnings at current money rates. The second is made on the value of money in 1913. In other words, the price conditions of 1913 were taken as a basis for estimates and then the money reward of 1920 was translated into the amount a dollar would have purchased at the prices current in 1920.

The figures, as prepared for the commission, show that the farmer had a return for his labor, risk and management in 1909 amounting to \$311. With some fluctuations this increased to \$586 in 1916, to \$903 in 1917, to \$1,278 in 1918 and \$1,466 in 1919. In 1920 it fell to \$465. On the basis of 1913 prices the return was \$326 in 1909 and \$826 in 1919. It then fell to \$219 in 1920.

Taking the year of 1918, the last year in which the commission was able to make comparisons with the earnings in other industries, the figures show the farmer got less for his labor, risk and management than did employes in other industries. In all the years from 1909 to 1917 the farmer got much less for his labor, risk and manage-

ment than did employes for their labor in mining, transportation, factories, banking, Government service or in all industries.

Had the average farmer in 1918 abandoned his farm or rented it and gone to work in the mining industry he would have obtained earnings amounting to \$1,280. Had he gone into other industries his earnings would have been as follows: Factory, \$1,147; railway transportation, \$1,394; water transportation, \$1,532; banking, \$1,461; Government service, \$895, and all industries, \$1,094.

In view of the fact that invariably the conditions of 1913 are accepted as "normal" for all economic comparisons the condition of the farmer is shown in that year.

At current money rates the farmer got for his labor, risk and management a reward of \$444. The earnings of employes in other industries was as follows: Mining industry, \$755; factory, \$705; railway transportation, \$782; water transportation, \$825; banking, \$930; Government employes, \$823, and all industries, \$723.

"Wages and incomes in agriculture have been below those in other industries," the commission declared, "and hence the greater increase in the quantity output of other industries as compared with agriculture."

CONGRESSIONAL SURVEY OF FLUCTUATIONS SHOWS PUR-
CHASING POWER AT HIGHEST IN 1896, WAS FOUR
TIMES GREATER THAN IN 1920

To show how the farmer—and incidentally the consumer—has suffered through fluctuating prices, the Congressional Commission on Agriculture has made public a history of the purchasing power of the American dollar from 1890 to 1920.

The story told by this inquiry also proves that the days when a dollar would purchase the weekly meat supplies for an ordinary family were days of fact and not fiction. The story also tells how the dollar became so weak in furnishing a home that it was of only a little greater value than the American 25-cent piece in 1920.

The story is based on the American dollar of 1913. In other words, that is fixed as a "normal year" for the purposes of showing how prices moved. And the figures are of the wholesale prices, so, it can be seen, there might be

an even greater fluctuation in the prices charged to the consumer.

Considering all commodities, the dollar reached its highest point of power during the Bryan free-silver days of 1896. It was then worth \$1.50, whereas in 1890 it was worth \$1.23. From the year 1896 on down to 1920 there was a steady climb in prices and a steady decline in the purchasing power of the dollar, until in 1920 it was worth only 41 cents.

In the purchase of foods the dollar reached its greatest value in 1896, when it was worth \$1.49, and it reached its lowest value in 1920, when it was worth only 35 cents. In other words the dollar in 1896 purchased more than four times as much food as it did in 1920.

Taking the other items in which the average housewife or home owners is most interested, the story is not greatly different from that related with respect to foods. In the purchase of cloth and clothing, the biggest dollar was in 1896 when it was worth \$1.33, and the smallest in 1920, when it was worth 33 cents. In the purchase of fuel and lighting the dollar was worth \$1.64 in 1898 and was worth 42 cents in 1920. In respect to lumber and building materials the dollar was biggest in 1897, when it was worth \$1.61, and smallest in 1920, when it was worth 32 cents. In house furnishing it was worth \$1.80 in 1897 and only 28 cents in 1920.

This shows that in 1896 the dollar purchased four times as much cloth and clothing as in 1920; four times as much fuel and lighting, more than five times as much lumber and building materials, and almost seven times as much house furnishings.

The dollar recovered rapidly during the "buyers' strike" and the deflation period, which began with the first of last year. By July, in the purchase of all commodities, it had risen in value from 41 cents to 66 cents. The increased power in the purchase of other commodities was as follows: Farm products, 87 cents; food, 75 cents; cloth and clothing, 56 cents; fuel and lighting, 54 cents; metals and metal products, 80 cents; lumber and building materials, 50 cents; chemicals and drugs, 61 cents; housefurnishings and goods, 43 cents, and miscellaneous products, 66 cents.

The farmer, according to these prices undoubtedly suffered as did few others. When the farmer sold his

products in 1896, for every dollar he received he gave \$1.85 worth of farm products. Gradually the prices he received increased, until in the feverish days of 1919 when land was being quoted in Iowa at \$100 an acre and when economists were warning the farmers to put away some money for a rainy day, and warning as a rule in vain, the farmer was giving only 43 cents' worth of products for every dollar he received.

During the closing months of 1920 the bubble was pricked and prices hit the landslide. By January of 1921, he had to give 73 cents' worth of products for every dollar, and by July he was giving 87 cents' worth. At the same time, the things he had to purchase in order to live refused to respond to the drive on prices as did his products. He was caught between rapidly falling prices for his products and prices which remained high for the things he had to purchase.

Loans aggregating nearly \$200,000,000 were approved by the War Finance Corporation during the year just ended, according to a summary of the organization's activities issued by Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director.

Of the total advances made by the corporation during the year, \$145,082,039 was for agricultural and live stock purposes, and \$50,946,375 was to assist in financing exports. Of the export loans \$33,000,000 on cotton was the greatest single item, with \$6,000,000 on grain as the next largest.

1921 FARM PRODUCE WORTH TWELVE BILLIONS

The Department of Agriculture estimated that the gross wealth produced by farmers in 1921 had a value of \$12,366,000,000, or about two-thirds of the aggregate value of farm products of 1920, and little more than one-half the aggregate for 1919. During the same period, 1919-1921, production of 10 crops, which represent about 95 per cent of the total crop acreage, fell 8 per cent.

The total value of crops, the Department said, declined from \$15,423,000,000 in 1919 to \$10,909,000,00 in 1920, and to \$7,028,000,000 in 1921. The decline of the total value of animal products on the farm was from \$8,361,000,000 in 1919 to \$7,354,000,000 in 1920, and to \$5,339,000,000 in 1921.

Four crops of 1921 together had a value greater than one-half of the total value of all crops for that year.

Corn was valued at \$1,303,000,00, or 18.5 per cent of the total; hay and forage, \$1,165,000,000, or 16.6 per cent; cotton lint and seed, \$755,000,000, or 10.7 per cent; wheat, \$737,000,000, or 10.5 per cent, and the four crops, \$3,960,000,000, or 56.3 per cent.

Several groups of crops are prominent, the Department added, the cereals, \$2,563,000,000, or 36.5 per cent of the crop total; the vegetables, including potatoes and sweet potatoes, \$1,104,000,000, or 15.7 per cent; fruits and fruit products, \$525,000,000, or 7.5 per cent, and fruits and vegetables together, \$1,629,000,000, or 23.2 per cent.

Of the total value of animal products in 1921, the dairy products were nearly one-half, \$2,410,000,000, or 45.1 per cent; the animals raised, \$1,937,000,000, 36.3 per cent, and the poultry raised and eggs produced, \$943,000,000, or 17.7 per cent.

HOW OUR CORN GIVES THE WORLD HALF ITS PORK

Our big corn crop means that the world is to have plenty of pork in the near future, for a large part of the corn grown in the United States is fed to swine and the meat thus produced is distributed to other countries in far greater values than that of the corn in its natural state. In the first nine months of the current year, it is noted in The Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, we have exported more corn than in any full year since 1906, and we are sending abroad a fifth more pork than we were last year. In the last ten years the United States exported \$3,000,000,000 worth of pork products and \$400,000,000 of corn in its natural state. American pork has been sent to as many as ninety different countries. The fact that we produce three-fourths of the world's corn accounts for the fact that we lead the world in swine production, "for swine are the most convenient process of transforming corn into human food, especially for exportation, and corn is the most useful food for swine, except for the production of the "bacon hog" which is chiefly fed on the smaller grains, wheat, rye, barley, etc., with an admixture of dairy products, and as a consequence the "bacon hog" producing areas are those lying north of the corn belt of the world, but producing ample supplies of smaller grains above named. This close relation of the number of swine to the supply of corn as their best food for fattening purposes has re-

sulted in a growth in the number of swine in the United States coincidental with the growth in corn production, and as a consequence the United States alone has about one-half of the swine of the world, while it produces about three-fourths of the corn of the world. A few further facts are noted by the writer for the New York bank:

It is only in very recent years that our corn crop has crossed the 3,000,000,000 bushel line or the world's crop output the 4,000,000,000 bushel mark. The world was slow in adopting this new food grain which Columbus carried back from Haiti under the native name of "mahiz" on his first return voyage, but it gradually spread through southern Europe, where it was designated as "maize" in recognition of its Haitian title above named, and after its introduction in Southern Europe extended slowly over the other continents. At present the corn crop of the world is normally: United State 3,000,000,000 bushels, Europe as a whole 500,000,000, Argentina 300,000,000, Asia as a whole 100,000,000, and Africa about 75,000,000. After the corn crop of the United States in value hay ranks second, cotton third, and wheat fourth. This year's corn crop is estimated at 3,152,000,000 bushels.

Iowa led all the States in the value of farm crops produced in 1920; Texas, with twice as many farms, came second, and Illinois, a grain-growing State like Iowa, came third. As taken from Capper's Weekly (Topeka), the Department of Agriculture figures, based on market value, are:

REPORT OF MARYLAND STATE BOARD
WHAT OUR FARMS EARNED LAST YEAR

	Value of Farm Products	Number of Farms	Total Av. Per Farm
1. Iowa	\$1,258,201,000	213,312	\$5,899
2. Texas	1,101,610,000	435,666	2,528
3. Illinois	1,074,879,000	237,153	4,532
4. Missouri	942,092,000	263,124	3,582
5. Kansas	888,056,000	165,287	5,372
6. New York	876,207,000	193,060	4,538
7. Ohio	831,009,000	256,699	3,327
8. Pennsylvania	733,971,000	202,256	3,062
9. Wisconsin	708,100,400	189,196	3,742
10. Indiana	700,121,000	205,124	3,413
11. Nebraska	689,169,000	126,309	5,456
12. California	665,741,600	117,690	5,656
13. Michigan	570,995,000	196,647	2,903
14. Minnesota	538,161,600	178,588	3,013
15. Oklahoma	532,490,600	191,731	2,777
16. North Carolina	509,348,000	269,740	1,888
17. Kentucky	500,383,800	270,676	1,848
18. Tennessee	453,468,000	252,691	1,794
19. Georgia	412,934,000	310,737	1,328
20. Virginia	380,572,000	186,011	2,078
21. Arkansas	348,545,000	232,602	1,498
22. South Dakota	343,241,000	74,564	4,603
23. South Carolina	324,563,000	192,664	1,684
24. Alabama	317,559,000	256,023	1,240
25. Mississippi	300,118,000	272,437	1,101
26. North Dakota	267,070,000	77,693	3,437
27. Colorado	248,007,000	59,991	4,134
28. Washington	225,683,000	66,288	3,040
29. Louisiana	210,756,000	135,455	1,555
30. Oregon	202,903,000	50,188	4,042
31. West Virginia	201,059,000	87,289	2,303
32. Montana	178,282,000	57,441	3,103
33. Maryland	167,388,000	47,808	3,493
34. New Jersey	164,888,000	29,672	5,557
35. Massachusetts	152,646,000	31,982	4,772
36. Idaho	152,165,000	42,109	3,613
37. Maine	148,958,000	48,228	3,088
38. Vermont	124,182,000	29,072	4,271
39. Wyoming	122,922,000	15,611	7,874
40. Florida	108,376,000	54,006	2,006
41. New Mexico	100,144,000	29,841	3,355
42. Connecticut	97,333,000	22,655	4,296
43. Utah	78,871,000	25,664	3,073
44. New Hampshire	67,737,000	20,523	3,300
45. Arizona	64,803,000	10,816	5,991
46. Delaware	33,042,000	10,128	2,048
47. Nevada	32,838,000	3,164	10,378
48. Rhode Island	18,426,000	4,084	4,511
Total	\$19,176,015,000	6,449,998	\$2,973

FARM DEVELOPMENT

Plans for the development of Maryland's agricultural and farming interests during the present year were discussed by numerous speakers at the annual meeting of the 23 county agents at the Southern Hotel. In addition, reports were received from a majority of the counties showing some of the flattering results of the last year.

The county agents gave reports showing that the development in the counties during 1921 was along lines peculiar to the life of the particular county. The improvement of dairy herds through cow-testing associations; substantial saving to farmers through co-operative buying and selling; a more extensive use of leguminous crops and the introduction of much pure-bred stock, were among the outstanding achievements.

Harford county, as reported by B. B. Derrick, county agent, had an interesting year, importing 37 pure-bred calves for boy club members; introducing 24 pure-bred sires and two car loads of pure-bred dairy cattle. Harford countians also bought co-operatively supplies valued at \$101,000 with an estimated saving to the buyers of at least \$20,000. This county also showed a remarkable growth in the tuberculin testing work, 900 herds in the county having been completed.

Mrs. Evelyn Harris, wife of a Kent county farmer, appeared before the county agents and asked that more attention be given to the diet of the children of the farms. She declared that while children are the most expensive crops grown in the State, less attention is paid to their food than to that of the cattle and swine.

The directors of the Agricultural Corporation met and elected the following officers: C. E. Bryan, Havre de Grace, president ; J. W. Henderson, Germantown, assistant president; J. E. Patten, East New Market, vice-president, and D. Fred Shamberger, secretary-treasurer.

After the election of officers the following executive committee was chosen; C. E. Bryan, D. G. Harry, D. S. Pearse, David Zentz and J. E. Patten.

After the meeting C. E. Bryan of Havre de Grace, president of the Horticultural Society and also president of the Agricultural Corporation, declared that under the present system a dollar spent for farm products is split up in the following manner: 37 cents goes to the cost of production, 14 cents profit and 49 to that vague and in-

definite thing called "service," but which in reality means middleman's share.

Under the system which Mr. Bryan has inaugurated, the farmer will ship direct from the farm to the consumer and where the amounts of farm products are too small to ship individually the various lots will be loaded and sent to the nearest dealer to the consumer, thus cutting out extra haulage, warehousing, commission fees and the hundred and one obstacles which raise the price of foodstuffs to the ultimate consumer.

GRAIN EXPORTS IN 1921

Grain exports from Baltimore during 1921 exceeded records of the previous year by nearly one-half million bushels, according to statistics issued by the Chamber of Commerce grain exchange. The increase is due to a vast increase in corn exports and is made despite the fact that exports of rye, oats and wheat declined during the year.

The overseas movement of corn totaled 19,591,319 bushels, as compared with exports of 1,909,658 bushels during 1920. Germany has been a heavy buyer of American corn during the past five months, it is said, and grain dealers see prospects of shattering the 1921 record next year with heavy relief shipments to Russia. Russian shipments will mark the first exports of the year, as \$20,000,000 is being spent in this country for foodstuffs to be shipped to that country.

A table showing the comparative figures for various commodities traded on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, published in the Baltimore Price Current, is reprinted below.

	Receipts		Exports	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Flour, barrels	1,505,919	2,089,765	667,038	1,871,210
Wheat, bushels	23,229,056	33,544,501	21,935,950	29,780,569
Corn, bushels	22,168,762	5,310,433	19,951,319	1,909,658
Oats, bushels	1,655,278	3,816,077	629,331	2,030,833
Rye, bushels	13,407,239	20,933,270	11,755,119	19,835,779
Barley, bushels	1,256,163	1,251,328	1,451,257	853,779
Malt, bushels	42,136	363,560	.....	.....
Buckwheat	3,925	2,604	.....	.....
Hay, tons	14,512	26,484	.....	.....
Straw, tons	1,276	1,889	.....	.....
Millfeed, tons	17,149	16,363	.....	.....

Receipts of all grains, as shown by this table, were about 3,460,000 bushels less than in 1920. The decrease in rye shipments is attributed to the more favorable rail rates enjoyed by Montreal on the North and the Gulf ports on the South. The light weight of the 1921 crop of American oats, which caused foreign buyers to deal at home or in Canada, is blamed for the decline of trade in this cereal.

Flour receipts and exports were the lightest recorded in 36 years. Rail rates making it cheaper to ship grain to seaboard than to ship the milled product, is largely responsible for the decrease.

The increased use of motor trucks in the transportation of hay, delivering their loads directly to the consumer, is held responsible for the falling off shown in the hay trade.

FARM VALUES

Figures issued by the Census Bureau covering farm values in the United States place the total value of farms in Maryland at \$386,596,850 in the year 1920. Then years ago Maryland farm properties were valued at only \$241,737,123. This shows an increase in valuation of 60 per cent in ten years.

The figures given cover both land and buildings thereon. In Maryland the Census Bureau finds that the average value of a farm and buildings thereon is \$8,070, compared with \$4,941 in 1910.

The value of all farms and buildings thereon in Virginia is estimated at \$1,022,886,216, compared with \$532,058,062 10 years ago. In the Old Dominion the average value of a farm and buildings thereon is \$5,492, against \$2,891 in 1910. While Virginia, because of its size, has a greater farm valuation, the average monetary value per farm in Maryland is larger.

In 1920 Maryland had 4,757,999 acres in farms. Virginia had 18,561,112 acres in farms.

"The value of all farm lands in the United States on January 1, 1920," says the Census Bureau report, "meaning value of land and buildings, was \$67,795,965,384, as compared with \$34,801,125,697 on April 15, 1910."

This shows an increase in farm values of nearly \$33,000,000,000 in the decade, or 94½ per cent.

"While there was only a slight increase in the number of farms between 1910 and 1920," continues the Census Bureau, "and an increase of less than 10 per cent in farm acreage, the value of lands nearly doubled.

"Due allowance must be made, of course, for the fact that farm values in many localities were abnormally high at the beginning of the year 1920 and that present values might be considerably less than those reported at the time of the census."

For the entire country the census report shows that on January 1, 1920, there were 6,448,336 farms in the United States, compared with 6,361,502 ten years before. In 1920 there were 955,676,545 acres in farms, compared with 878,798,325 acres in 1910.

WOMEN FARMERS

Of the 47,908 farmers in Maryland 1,828 are women, being 3.8 per cent of the entire number. Of the total 31,127 men are owners and 1,678 are women. But there are 1,254 male managers of farms and only 8 representative of the fairer sex; there are 13,699 male tenants and 142 female. Of the total acreage of 4,757,999, males operate 4,613,728 and females 144,271.

The total number of farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, according to the fourteenth census, was 6,448,366. Of this number 6,186,813, or 95.9 per cent were operated by male farmers and 261,553, or 4.1 per cent, by female farmers.

The States which reported over 10,000 female farmers were Mississippi, with 18,932; Alabama, 16,128; Georgia, 13,982; North Carolina, 12,151; South Carolina, 11,579; Kentucky, 11,399; Tennessee, 11,374; Arkansas, 11,027, and Virginia, 10,028..

Of the 6,186,813 male farmers in the United States, 3,737,326 were owners, 67,762 were managers and 2,381,725 were tenants.

The 261,653 female farm operators were distributed as follows: 187,769 owners, 763 managers and 73,021 tenants. In 1920 71.8 per cent of all female farmers were owners, 0.3 were managers and 27.9 per cent were tenants.

The average size of the farms with female operators was 98.6 acres, while the average for the farms of male operators was 150.3 acres.

NEGROES TAKE TO FARMS

That farming opens up a lucrative field for negroes in Maryland is indicated by a report made by the Census Bureau on "Farms operated by Negroes in 16 Southern States."

The report shows that negroes in Maryland operate 6,208 farms, or 13 per cent of all farms in the State. The farms run by the negroes in Maryland have an acreage of 351,527, the value being \$21,651,121, compared to a value of \$10,267,284 in 1910.

WILL MAKE OWN BLANKETS

Baltimore county wool growers held a meeting at the Court House at Towson and decided to continue the plan of having their own wool manufactured into blankets and robes. County Agricultural Agent E. E. McClean presided, and it was ascertained that those present had 1,600 pounds of wool on hand. All farmers of the county have been invited to send their wool to Towson, and it will be forwarded together to a factory to be transformed into blankets.

FARM LABOR REDUCED

Farm labor in Maryland has decreased 30 per cent in the last 10 years, due in a large measure to the introduction of modern agricultural machinery and the exodus of young men who have sought other occupations in the cities.

Of the State's total population of 1,449,661, there were 466,255 males and 137,218 females over 10 years of age employed for pecuniary compensation.

Of the men and boys occupied in the State, 37,186, or 8 per cent, were farmers and 39,543, or 8.5 per cent, were farm laborers, either working out or on the home farms. The number of farmers represents a decrease of 2 per cent, as compared with 37,954 in 1910, and the number of farm laborers shows a decrease from 56,657 in the last decade.

Of the total population of the State, 1,449,661, 466,255 men and boys and 137,218 women and girls were reported to be gainfully occupied, working for salaries, wages or other compensation. Of the number of females occupied

1,340 were reported as "farmers," as compared with 1,383 in 1910, while women employed as laborers on farms decreased considerably, from 3,375 to 1,124.

The remaining occupational classes for each of which at least 7,500 persons of both sexes were reported in 1920, stated in the order of their numerical importance, are as follows:

Servants and waiters, 6,859 males and 26,305 females; clerks, except in stores, 19,835 males and 8,287 females; retail dealers, 19,394 males and 2,117 females; salesmen and saleswomen, 11,574 males and 6,169 females; carpenters, 17,003 males and 3 females; launderers and laundresses, not including those employed in laundries, 253 males and 12,418 females; machinists, millwrights and tool makers, 12,275, all males; general laborers, laborers employed on buildings and laborers for whom the line of work was not specified, 11,249 males and 298 females; soldiers, sailors and marines, 10,569, all males; stenographers and typewriters, 1,145 males and 8,617 females; bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants, 5,648 males and 4,106 females; school teachers, 1,282 males and 7,254 females.

The numbers engaged in certain important professions were as follows: Physicians and surgeons, 2,253 men and 100 women; lawyers, judges and justices, 2,100 men and 18 women; clergymen, 2,079 men and 23 women; trained nurses, 68 men and 2,782 women.

Pronounced increases for females are shown for the following occupational classes:

Clerks, except in stores, from 1,698 in 1910 to 8,287 in 1920; stenographers and typewriters, from 3,134 to 8,617; bookkeepers, cashiers and accountants, from 2,228 to 4,106; school teachers, from 5,850 to 7,254; clerks in stores, from 1,464 to 2,538; trained nurses, from 1,721 to 2,782. On the other hand, the number of dressmakers and seamstresses, not including those employed in factories, decreased from 10,805 in 1910 to 4,949 in 1920; the number of laundresses, not including those employed in laundries, decreased from 16,189 to 12,418, and the number of servants and waitresses decreased from 32,292 to 26,305.

CENSUS REPORT SHOWS VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS OF MARYLANDERS

Here is how Marylanders fill the various occupations which the recently issued census report describes as "gainful":

Occupation.	Male		Female	
	1920	1910	1920	1910
All occupations.....	466,255	410,884	137,218	130,280
Blacksmiths, forgerman and hammermen	3,028	3,700	.....	.....
Bookkeepers, cashiers and ac- countants	5,648	4,274	4,106	2,228
Carpenters	17,003	12,517	3	1
Chauffeurs	6,925	580	11	.....
Clergymen	2,079	1,894	23	5
Clerks, except in stores.....	19,835	12,053	8,287	1,698
*Clerks in stores.....	4,274	5,988	5	4
Coal-mine operatives.....	5,168	5,490	5	4
Draymen, teamsters and ex- pressmen	5,306	5,765	14	4
Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	.....	11	4,949	10,805
Electricians and electrical en- gineers	4,007	1,809	1	1
Engineers (stationary).....	3,363	2,187	.....	.....
Farmers (general farms).....	37,186	37,954	1,340	1,383
Farm laborers (home farms)...	7,927	15,021	394	1,623
Farm laborers (working out)...	31,466	41,636	730	1,652
Fishermen and oystermen.....	4,457	7,045	24	45
Foremen and overseers (mfg.)	4,109	1,878	656	418
Gardeners	4,684	2,887	149	144
Laborers, building, general and not specified.....	11,249	13,791	298	454
Laborers, steam railroad.....	6,160	5,814	165	72
Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry).....	253	448	12,418	16,189
Lawyers, judges and justices....	2,100	1,989	18	9
Longshoremen and stevedores	4,349	2,975	15	2
Machinists, millwrights and toolmakers	12,276	5,575	.....	.....
Manufacturers and officials.....	3,778	4,479	136	86
Painters, glaziers and. var- nishers (building)	3,860	4,109	2	3
Physicians and surgeons.....	2,253	2,121	100	94
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters	4,753	2,739	.....	.....
Retail dealers	19,394	18,030	2,117	2,214
Salesmen and saleswomen.....	11,574	10,728	6,169	5,080
Servants and waiters.....	6,859	8,125	26,305	32,292
Soldiers, sailors and marines....	10,569	1,978	.....	.....
Stenographers and typewriters	1,145	1,112	8,617	3,134
Tailors and tailoresses.....	5,454	5,618	1,224	1,375
Teachers (school).....	1,282	1,394	7,254	5,850
Trained nurses	69	94	2,782	1,721

* Probably includes some salesmen and saleswomen incorrectly reported as clerks.

STATE CROPS SHOW DROP IN VALUE

Just what has happened to the buying power of the Maryland farmer in the past two years is strikingly shown in figures on the principal crops grown in the State, compiled by F. W. Oldenburg, specialist in agronomy for the University of Maryland Extension Service, from statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

In 1919 the agricultural crops grown in the State, including practically all the important grain, forage, vegetable and fruit products, returned to the farmers more than \$110,000,000. In 1920 falling prices had reduced this figure to slightly more than \$90,000,000. In 1921 unfavorable weather conditions, affecting chiefly the fruit crops, and additional price declines reduced the total farm value of these crops to approximately \$48,000,000, a decline of almost 57 per cent from the high figure of 1919.

The difference between the 1919 and 1921 values, Mr. Oldenburg points out, is more than \$62,000,000, which would represent a reduction of more than \$1,200 in the annual income of each farm if distributed equally over the 48,000 farms of the State.. This reduction in values, according to Mr. Oldenburg, applies only to the leading agricultural crops and does not take into consideration reductions which have taken place in the values of live stock and livestock products.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Oldenburg, "that, according to the census figures, Maryland farmers spent for labor, fertilizer and feed in 1919 \$32,000,000, which is about two-thirds of the 1921 value of the leading crops."

Corn and wheat continue to hold their places as the most important agricultural crops of the State, according to Mr. Oldenburg's figures, both in value and in acreage. Corn in 1921 was planted on 645,000 acres, produced a yield of 25,155,000 bushels and had a farm value of \$12,326,000, or less than one-third of its 1919 value. Wheat in 1921 was sown on 568,000 acres, produced 7,952,000 bushels and had a farm value of \$8,191,000, or slightly more than half of its 1919 value. Hay, which in the aggregate is the State's third most valuable crop, was grown on 394,000 acres, produced 531,000 tons and had a total farm value of \$7,995,000, or about two-thirds of its value in 1919.

The importance of the white potato crop in the State is shown by the fact that 49,000 acres were devoted to it in 1921, producing 3,165,000 bushels valued at \$3,504,000. Mr. Oldenburg also shows that while an acre of corn in 1921 was worth only \$19.11 and an acre of wheat \$14.42, an acre of potatoes had a value of \$71.50. An acre of sweet potatoes was worth still more, being valued at \$140. Sweet potatoes furnished a notable exception to the general run of agricultural crops, it is shown, with a farm price on December 1, 1921, of \$1.40 per bushel, which was 7 cents in excess of the 1919 price.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

County.	Name.	Headquarters.
Allegany	R. F. McHenry, B. S.....	Cumberland.
Anne Arundel.....	G. W. Norris, B. S.....	Annapolis.
Baltimore	E. E. McLean, B. S.....	Towson.
Calvert	J. H. Drury.....	Chaney.
Caroline	W. C. Thomas, B. S.....	Denton.
Carroll	F. W. Fuller, B. S.....	Westminster.
Cecil	A. D. Radebaugh.....	Elkton.
Charles	J. P. Burdette, A. B.....	La Plata.
Dorchester	P. W. Moore, B. S.....	Cambridge.
Frederick	P. A. Hauver, B. S.....	Frederick.
Garrett	J. A. Towler, B. S.....	Oakland.
Harford	B. B. Derrick, B. S.....	Belair.
Kent	R. L. Post, B. S., M. S.....	Ellicott City.
Howard	H. B. Derrick, B. S.....	Chestertown.
Montgomery	W. C. Snarr, B. S.....	Rockville.
Prince George's	W. B. Posey, B. S.....	Upper Marlboro.
Queen Anne's.....	O. C. Jones, B. S.....	Centreville.
St. Mary's.....	G. F. Wathen.....	Loveville.
Somerset	C. Z. Keller, B. S.....	Princess Anne.
Talbot	E. P. Walls, B. S., M. S.....	Easton.
Wicomico	G. R. Cobb, B. S.....	Salisbury.
Washington	S. E. Day, B. S.....	Hagerstown.
Worcester	E. I. Oswald, B. S.....	Snow Hill.

LOCAL AGENTS

Southern Maryland.....	J. F. Armstrong (col.).....	Seat Pleasant.
Eastern Shore.....	L. H. Martin (col.).....	Princess Anne.
Allegany	M. Rhea Morgan.....	Cumberland.
Anne Arundel.....	G. Linthicum (Mrs.).....	Annapolis.
Baltimore		
Calvert		
Caroline	*E. G. Norman (Mrs.) B. S. S.....	Denton.
Carroll	Rachel Everett.....	Westminster.
Cecil	Elizabeth V. Hodgson.....	Elkton.

Charles	E. S. Bohannon (Mrs.).....	La Plata.
Dorchester	Celeste C. Moore (Mrs.).....	Cambridge.
Frederick	Frances E. Gerber, B. S.....	Frederick.
Garrett	*Laura I. Henshaw.....	Oakland.
Harford	Blanche Gittinger, B. S.....	Belair.
Howard .....	.....	Ellicott City.
Kent	Susan V. Hill.....	Chestertown.
Montgomery	Catherine Cowsill	Rockville.
Prince George's.....	Ellen L. Davis.....	Hyattsville.
Queen Anne's.....	*Mary L. Byrn.....	Centreville.
Somerset	M. Louise Mills.....	Princess Anne.
St. Mary's.....	Ethel Joy	Leonardtown.
Talbot	Olive K. Walls (Mrs.).....	Easton.
Washington	S. S. Garberson.....	Hagerstown.
Wicomico	Clara Mullen.....	Salisbury.
Worcester	Lucy J. Walter.....	Snow Hill.

COUNTY AGENTS

LOCAL AGENT

Charles and St. Mary's.....Leah D. Woodson (col.).....La Plata.

GARDEN SPECIALIST

Mrs. Adelaide Derringer Madison and Lafayette Ave., Administration
Building, Baltimore.

* Resigned.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

COUNCIL FOR 1921.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President	D. G. Harry.....	Pylesville, Md.
Vice-President	J. E. Patten.....	East New Market, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer	T. B. Symons.....	College Park, Md.

MARYLAND STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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Vice-President	J. A. Cohill.....	Hancock, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer	S. B. Shaw.....	College Park, Md.
Member-at-large	George Morrison	"Uplands, Carroll P. O., Balto., Md.

A. P. Snader.....New Windsor, Md.

MARYLAND CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

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Secretary-Treasurer	J. E. Metzger.....	College Park, Md.

MARYLAND STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

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Vice-President	R. S. Snader.....	New Windsor, Md.
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Secretary-Treasurer	E. N. Cory.....	College Park, Md.
	Dr. J. R. Abercrombie.....	1316 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

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Vice-President	Grant Sexton.....	Salisbury, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer	Dr. H. E. Jones.....	College Park, Md.
	E. C. Auchter.....	College Park, Md.

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Vice-President	Dr. S. A. Nichols.....	Dayton, Md.
Secretary-Treasurer	B. F. Bomberger.....	College Park, Md.

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President	Thomas Parran.....	Prince Frederick, Md.
Vice-President	Aquilla Robinson.....	Brandywine, Md.
Secretary	F. Brooke Matthews.....	La Plata, Md.
Treasurer	George T. Duvall.....	Croom, Md.
Manager	George I. Gardiner.....	State Tobacco Ware- house, Balto., Md.

CROPS—ACREAGES, YIELDS, VALUE

	1910	1919	1920
Value of all crops.....	\$43,920,149	\$114,852,000	\$107,847,000
Acreage of all crops.....	1,931,972	2,131,000	2,024,000
Corn—Acreage	647,012	693,000	670,000
Bushels	17,911,436	23,413,000	25,795,000
Value	\$13,795,000	\$ 39,778,000	\$ 20,894,000
Average yield per acre (10 years).....	34.9 bushels		
Wheat—Acreage	589,893	790,000	670,000
Bushels	9,463,457	10,665,000	11,390,000
Value	\$12,711,000	\$ 22,995,000	\$ 18,794,000
Average yield per acre (10 years).....	16.8 bushels		
Oats—Acreage	49,120	65,000	65,000
Bushels	1,160,663	1,829,000	2,112,000
Value	\$ 373,000	\$ 1,537,000	\$ 1,478,000
Average yield per acre (10 years).....	28.4 bushels		
Rye—Acreage	28,093	30,000	30,000
Bushels	357,562	420,000	462,000
Value	\$ 254,000	\$ 685,000	\$ 721,000
Buckwheat—Acreage	10,388	10,500	15,000
Bushels	152,216	241,000	300,000
Value	\$ 114,000	\$ 355,000	\$ 399,000
Irish Potatoes—Acreage.....	39,000	55,000	60,000
Bushels	3,444,311	5,170,000	6,120,000
Value	\$ 1,782,954	\$ 8,345,000	\$ 5,814,000
Sweet Potatoes—Acreage	7,000	12,000	11,000
Bushels	1,065,956	1,680,000	1,386,000
Value	\$ 483,751	\$ 2,234,000	\$ 1,584,000
Barley—Acreage	4,400	6,000	6,000
Bushels	135,454	190,000	165,000
Value	\$ 79,231	\$ 218,000	\$ 182,000

Hay—Acreage	398,842	450,000	472,000
Tons	477,564	638,000	732,000
Value	\$ 6,011,749	\$ 15,750,000	\$ 18,300,000
Tobacco—Acreage	26,000	29,000	35,000
Pounds	17,845,699	19,575,000	30,625,000
Value	\$ 1,457,112	\$ 5,872,000	\$ 8,881,000

	Total Yield	Acres	Yield Per Acre
Tomatoes—			
Maryland } 1921.....	134,837	28,091	4.8 Tons
New Jersey } 1920.....		75,683	
and } 1919.....		92,317	
Delaware } 1918.....		127,013	
Sweet Corn—Acreage.....		32,515	
Tons		75,494	
Value	\$	\$ 1,636,000	\$
Peas—Acreage		4,946	\$
Tons		2,968	
Value	\$	\$ 214,000	\$
All other crops—Acreage.....		87,000	
Value	\$	\$ 6,960,000	\$

ORCHARD FRUITS

Apples—Bushels	1,822,824	2,122,000	3,330,000
Value	\$ 902,077	\$ 2,759,000	\$ 2,597,000
Peaches—Bushels	324,609	737,000	897,000
Value	\$	\$ 1,390,000	\$ 2,377,000
		(Pears)	
Other fruits—Bushels.....	62,500	432,000	616,000
Value	\$ 85,000	\$ 432,000	\$ 396,000
Berries—Quarts	26,000,000		
		(Strawberries)	
Acreage		14,000	
Value	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 2,400,000	
Grapes—Pounds	2,152,382		
Value	\$ 53,498	\$	\$

LIVE STOCK

	No. in 1910	No. in 1919	Value 1910	Value 1919	Value 1920
Farms reporting domestic ani- mals	46,672				
Dairy Cows.....	166,859	180,000	\$ 5,580,210	\$16,000,000	\$16,020,000
Other Cattle.....	120,692	138,000	2,289,316	6,955,000	6,854,000
Horses	155,438	168,000	16,787,467	17,136,000	16,830,000
Mules	22,667	25,000	3,043,581	3,350,000	3,350,000
Swine	301,583	461,000	1,765,857	8,759,000	8,550,000
Sheep	237,137	250,000	1,142,965	2,725,000	2,670,000
Poultry	2,908,958		1,858,570	10,000,000	(inc. Poultry Products)
Bees— Colonies	23,156		61,603		

Milk produced.....	41,094,421 gals. (1910)	97,000,000 gals. (1919)
Butter produced.....	8,739,620 lbs. (1910)	8,915,000 lbs. (1919)
Dairy products—		
Value	\$5,480,900 (1910)	\$26,039,000 (1919)
Poultry products—		
Value	5,831,611 (1910)	.....

1921 OYSTER YIELD

The Maryland oyster crop for 1921 was larger by several hundred thousand bushels than the preceding season, and was one of the largest in the history of the Conservation Commission.

According to the commission's figures, 5,081,117 bushels of oysters were sold in Maryland markets, in comparison with 4,743,901 last season. The taxes amounted to \$50,811.17.

CANNING INDUSTRY

The Manufactures Division of the Census Bureau has supplied through the National Cannery Association figures showing the total pack of canned food commodities for 1919. These statistics give the value and total pack of the various canned food commodities produced in each State. This information covers a wide range of products on which there have been no statistics collected by the National Cannery Association and the following are abstracts taken from the figures furnished.

The total value of baked beans canned in the United States during the year 1919 was \$28,551,342, of this amount Indiana canned \$6,720,466, or nearly one-fourth of the entire pack; Michigan, \$1,041,692; California, \$929,742, and Maryland was fourth with \$729,346 to its credit. The total value of string beans canned for the same year was \$6,607,080, of which New York's pack was valued at \$2,600,177 and Maryland was next with \$929,602. The total value of the lima bean pack was \$1,457,719, of which New Jersey was credited with the largest amount, being \$623,312, and Maryland was next, with a pack value at \$206,394.

The total value of all other beans packed was \$1,362,782 of which Indiana was credited with the greatest amount \$357,534, Michigan was second with \$100,171, and Maryland third with \$84,382.

The total value of canned beets was \$1,951,344 and the amount credited to the following States was: Wisconsin, \$619,868; New York, \$472,103; California, \$344,352; New Jersey, \$189,035; Ohio, \$67,916, and Maryland, \$40,635. The total value of the corn pack was \$35,532,007, and the four States canning the greatest amount was Illinois, \$5,843,733; Iowa, \$5,763,458; Maryland, \$5,448,073, and Maine, \$4,723,397. In other words, of the eighteen States quoted, the value of the pack for the above four States was about 61 1-3 per cent.

The total value of the pea pack was \$25,073,220, of which \$12,132,849 is credited to Wisconsin, \$3,440,696 to New York and \$1,718,500 to Maryland, which was third out of the fifteen States quoted. The total value of the sweet potato pack was \$2,477,719; Mississippi being credited with \$544,606, Maryland \$544,394, Virginia \$453,979, Delaware \$258,790 and California \$249,180.

In the canning of spinach California was first with a credit of \$1,308,724 and Maryland second with \$834,032, in other words, these two States canned nearly the entire pack. The total value of the tomato pack was \$38,067,999, of which California was first with \$10,452,851, and Maryland a close second with \$10,295,386. Out of the 25 States canning tomatoes, these two States canned about 55 per cent. Under the heading of "All Other Vegetables," which is valued at \$1,672,518, California was first with \$770,060 and Maryland second with \$247,172.

From the above figures it will be seen that Maryland for its size ranked first in the canning of vegetables. In addition to the value of the vegetable pack, Maryland canned fruits in value as follows: Apples, \$358,620; blackberries, \$250,017; cherries, \$51,389; gooseberries, \$36,402; peaches, \$1,425,079. The value of peaches canned in California was \$42,347,718 out of a total valuation of \$46,516,225. The value of pears canned in Maryland was \$915,547; pineapples, \$1,347,972; raspberries, \$218,602, and strawberries, \$760,936, the latter being greater than any of the nine States mentioned.

In the canning of oysters Maryland was first with a valuation of \$1,854,880, or more than half of the entire pack. The value of roe canned in Maryland was \$15,166, Virginia \$73,519, and all other States \$85,583. The total value of salmon canned for the same year was \$62,378,353, of which Alaska was credited with \$43,265,349,

Washington \$13,506,149, Oregon \$5,447,491, and all other States \$159,564. The total value of condensed and evaporated milk credited to eighteen States was \$293,177,134, of which amount New York was first with \$77,094,614, Wisconsin second with \$65,587,293, Illinois third with \$27,667,488, Pennsylvania fourth with \$25,171,430 and Michigan fifth with \$24,422,946. The total value of canned and potted meats for all States was \$130,779,000 and sausage \$27,985,000. The following is a recapitulation of the entire pack of vegetables, fruits, fish and oysters, milk, meats, etc., for the year 1919 in the United States:

RECAPITULATION VEGETABLES

	Total No. of Cases	Value
Asparagus	1,006,604	\$ 6,571,629
Beans, baked.....	11,142,331	28,551,342
Beans, string.....	2,199,825	6,607,080
Beans, kidney	429,104	1,429,680
Beans, lima	468,569	1,457,719
Beans, other	584,403	1,362,782
Beets	584,209	1,951,344
Corn	14,402,725	35,532,007
Hominy	587,298	1,346,044
Kraut	1,202,125	2,845,340
Peas	9,325,727	25,073,220
Pumpkin	383,211	861,436
Sweet potatoes.....	841,813	2,477,719
Spinach	676,388	2,338,497
Squash	60,499	165,217
Succotash	373,977	1,142,236
Tomatoes	11,885,520	38,067,999
Tomato paste.....	217,729	1,300,680
Tomato pulp	739,055	3,819,101
All other vegetables.....	634,220	1,672,518
Total.....	57,745,432	\$164,573,590

FRUITS

Apples	2,447,927	\$ 9,081,598
Apricots	3,939,768	25,167,772
Blackberries	910,657	5,080,397
Blueberries	150,350	913,821
Cherries	1,362,832	8,451,029
Gooseberries	87,926	343,504
Grapes	87,644	514,219
Loganberries	273,664	2,138,817
Peaches	7,706,855	46,516,225
Pears	1,951,374	14,202,963

	Total No. of Cases	Value
*Pineapple	5,228,731	20,363,459
Plums	571,521	2,228,183
Prunes	273,710	1,271,410
Raspberries	551,419	4,278,939
Strawberries	374,097	3,693,648
Other canned fruits.....	516,558	2,701,348
Total.....	26,434,133	\$146,947,332

* Including Hawaiian pack.

FISH AND OYSTERS

Clams	157,843	\$ 772,870
Oysters	707,636	3,510,119
Roe	26,768	174,268
Salmon	6,769,692	62,378,553
Sardines	5,777,959	20,258,565
Shad	11,877	68,428
Shrimp	322,076	1,864,793
Tuna	874,380	5,710,188
All other canned fish.....	272,378	1,744,192

Total.....	14,920,609	\$ 96,481,976
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Milk	43,617,633	\$293,177,134
*Meat	11,331,222	96,904,000
†Sausage	6,192,384	27,985,000
Soups	5,844,821	11,857,717

Total cases.....	166,086,234
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Total value.....	\$837,926,749
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* Except potted and canned meats and other miscellaneous meat products. The Census classification on this covered only the value and did not include number of pounds or cases.

† The Census report on sausage was expressed in pounds. In the above figures, 26 pounds represents one case.

The following tables, also furnished by the National Cannery Association, show the last five annual statistical reports of the canning of tomatoes, corn and peas by States. As will be seen from these tables, the year 1921 was an off year for the canners, as the entire year's pack was only about half of that for 1920. Maryland was first in the canning of tomatoes with a credit of 1,656,000 cases out of a total of 4,017,000, or over 41 per cent of the entire pack. In the canning of corn Illinois was first with 1,711,000 cases, Iowa second with 1,190,000 and Maryland

third with 1,130,000 cases. The total number of cases being 8,843,000. In the canning of peas Wisconsin was first with 4,063,000 cases, New York second with 1,382,000 and Maryland third with 533,000. The total pack being 8,207,000 cases.

TABLE NO 1—TOMATOES

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Maryland.....	5,933,739	6,649,475	2,578,927	3,347,000	1,656,000
Delaware.....	1,380,805	879,070	188,920	553,000	176,000
New Jersey.....	380,116	667,036	59,678	517,000	116,000
Indiana.....	398,327	968,219	875,598	778,000	530,000
Ohio.....	107,491	357,283	172,367	142,000	71,000
New York.....	552,830	395,904	436,599	515,000	214,000
Missouri.....	704,347	352,821	438,720	715,000	136,000
W. Virginia.....	1,170,504	1,547,291	952,991	1,162,000	217,000
Virginia.....					
Washington.....					
Colorado.....					
California.....	2,603,019	1,789,904	3,051,688	1,778,000	339,000
Utah.....	512,546	953,539	594,066	444,000	132,000
Iowa.....	324,612	281,412	269,636	250,000	123,000
Michigan.....					
Illinois.....					
Minnesota.....					
Pennsylvania.....	488,126	441,431	384,016	680,000	186,000
Tennessee.....					
Kentucky.....					
All other States.....	307,042	293,730	566,679	274,000	59,000
Totals.....	15,076,074	15,882,372	10,809,660	11,368,000	4,017,000

TABLE No. 2—CORN

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Iowa.....	2,280,366	2,300,241	2,496,000	3,246,000	1,190,000
Illinois.....	2,421,953	2,199,344	2,225,000	2,271,000	1,711,000
Maine.....	566,498	1,112,912	1,652,000	1,588,000	911,000
Ohio.....	1,200,131	1,584,064	1,360,000	1,544,000	850,000
Maryland.....	2,001,544	2,032,944	2,081,000	2,217,000	1,130,000
New York.....	257,296	488,912	1,014,000	829,000	564,000
Wisconsin.....	165,492	372,924	635,000	590,000	576,000
Indiana.....	742,491	512,699	586,000	861,000	709,000
Minnesota.....	201,969	309,136	456,000	643,000	573,000
Missouri.....	659,087	389,295	777,000	764,000	444,000
Michigan.....					
Delaware.....					
Vermont.....					
Pennsylvania.....	306,188	419,400	268,000	487,000	189,000
All other States.....					
Total.....	10,802,952	11,721,860	13,550,000	15,040,000	8,843,000

TABLE No. 3—PEAS

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Wisconsin.....	3,569,185	4,519,934	4,317,000	5,804,000	4,063,000
New York.....	1,394,171	2,000,104	1,040,000	2,381,000	1,382,000
Michigan.....	522,532	476,659	425,000	549,000	317,000
Indiana.....	604,470	454,229	381,000	271,000	182,000
Maryland.....	721,160	683,007	509,000	696,000	533,000
Ohio.....	321,624	441,842	306,000	282,000	241,000
Delaware.....	754,673	331,869	248,000	549,000	345,000
New Jersey.....					
Utah.....	421,213	526,954	395,000	595,000	376,000
California.....	349,910	252,836	205,000	328,000	84,000
Illinois.....	576,432	978,434	433,000	460,000	331,000
All other States..	593,683	397,288	426,000	402,000	353,000
Total.....	9,829,053	11,063,156	8,685,000	12,317,000	8,207,000

INCOMES AND COST OF LIVING

During that year higher wages were paid; more profits were made, and heavier taxes were collected.

From the preliminary report upon incomes made public by the Commission of Internal Revenue, for the year 1919, returns were made on more than \$19,000,000,000. The figures show that 65 had incomes of \$1,000,000.

While 1918 was the war year, 1919 was the year of greatest prosperity, of the largest individual incomes and of the handsomest profits of any in the history of the nation.

How business for 1920 will compare with that of 1919 remains to be seen, as the Treasury Department has not been able to make a detailed analysis up to this time, but the increase in all directions over the returns for 1917 and 1918 are enormous, as will be seen from the following figures:

In the first place, a total of 5,332,760 income tax returns were made in 1919, as against \$4,425,114 in 1918; 3,472,890 in 1917 and 437,036 in 1916. This shows an increase in 1919 of 907,646 over 1918, of 952,224 over 1917 and of 3,036,854 over 1916.

In the next places taxes in 1919 were paid upon an aggregate income of \$19,859,491,448. In 1918 the aggregate taxable income was \$15,924,639,355; in 1917, \$13,652,383,207 and in 1916 (under the old tax law, \$6,289,577,620.

In the third place, the individual incomes yielded in taxes in 1919 a total of \$1,269,630,104; in 1918, \$1,127,-

721,835; in 1917, \$691,492,954, and in 1916 only \$173,386,694.

It also is shown by the report that only 65 persons in America had net incomes of \$1,000,000 or more in 1919.

BIG GROUP MILLIONAIRES

One hundred and eighty-nine persons had incomes of from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000; 425 from \$309,000 to \$500,000; 1,864 from \$150,000 to \$300,000; 2,983 from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and 13,320 incomes from \$50,000 to \$100,000. This group of taxpayers, 18,866 in all, may be regarded as millionaires or potential millionaires.

A total of 37,477 persons paid taxes on incomes from \$25,000 to \$50,000, 162,485 from \$10,000 to \$25,000, 438,851 from \$5,000 to \$10,000, 1,180,488 from \$3,000 to \$5,000, 1,569,741 from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and 1,924,872 from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

New York filed the greatest number of returns, 683,085, or 12.81 per cent of the total. The amount of net income reported by New York was \$3,436,343,179, or 17.31 per cent of the total and the tax paid by that State was \$399,792,351, or 31.49 per cent of the total. Pennsylvania was the second State, with 539,172 returns; \$1,838,002,395 of taxable income and \$128,195,161 taxes, or 10.10 per cent of the total. These two States paid nearly half the total income tax of the country.

A total of 1116,373 returns were made by Marylanders upon an aggregate taxable income of \$389,672,772, the tax upon which amounted to \$22,630,984. The percentage of Marylanders making returns was 8.03, the average net income per return was \$3,425.82 and the per capita tax paid by the State was \$15.61. The average amount of tax paid on each return was \$194.47.

There was an increase in the number of returns filed by Marylanders in 1919 over 1918 of from 87,085 to 116,373. In 1917 the returns numbered 60,954 and in 1916 the number was 9,674. The aggregate taxable income of Marylanders jumped from \$303,421,092 in 1918 to \$398,672,772 in 1919. The taxable income of the State in 1917 was \$253,443,289 and in 1916 it was \$121,009,054.

Virginians filed 75,966 income tax returns in 1919 upon an aggregate taxable income of \$247,658,373 and paid \$9,020,237 in taxes.

RISE AND FALL OF THE DOLLAR'S WORTH AND WAGES

An analysis of the American dollar, its purchasing power and relation to production and taxes, is afforded in the findings of the National Bureau of Economic Research, made public in advance of the formal publication of the results of a year's study of "Income in the United States."

After announcing that the total national income of the United States in 1918 was \$61,000,000,000, as compared with \$34,400,000,000 in 1913, the study shows how income is distributed, the shares received by capital and labor, including the farmer; income tax discrepancies, the contribution of housewives, and offers a comparison of income in the United States with the national and per capita incomes in the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia.

Although 1918 showed a great increase in dollars it did not represent a like increase in production, most of it being due to the rise in prices, for the dollar of 1918 and 1919, according to the report, was a much less efficient dollar than that of 1918. The actual total of commodities produced increased, therefore, very little, if at all, and a large part was war materials and not a kind really benefiting consumers.

Individual incomes, estimated on a per capita basis; rose from \$340 in 1910 and \$354 in 1913, to \$586 in 1918; but, the report says, \$586 in 1918 was equal to only \$372 in terms of the purchasing power of five years before.

The study, said to be the most exhaustive ever made of the income question in the United States, was conducted by Wesley Clair Mitchell, Willford I. King, Frederick R. Macaulay and Oswald W. Knauth, under the auspices of a board of 19 directors, including men prominent in business, education, labor, agriculture, economics, practical statistics and representing divergent points of view.

The main findings, including the equivalent value of per capita income in terms of the 1913 purchasing power, are exhibited in this table:

Year	Total National Income— (Billions)	Per Capita Income In Dollars	Per Capita Income in 1913 Dollars
1909	\$28.8	\$319	\$333
1910	31.4	340	349
1911	31.2	333	338
1912	33.0	346	348
1913	34.4	354	354
1914	33.2	335	333
1915	36.0	358	350
1916	45.4	446	400
1917	53.9	523	396
1918	61.0	586	372

One per cent of income receivers in the United States had 14 per cent of the national income, or \$8,540,000,000 in 1918, according to the report. That is to say, that 1 out of 100 had incomes of \$8,000 or more. Five per cent, representing incomes above \$3,200, had 26 per cent of the total. Ten per cent, including incomes above \$2,300, had nearly 35 per cent of the total. Those having incomes above \$1,750 had 47 per cent of the total. Eighty per cent of those receiving incomes below \$1,750 had about 53 per cent of the total income.

The report further shows that in most of the years since 1913 in the principal organized industries wages and salaries were about 70 per cent of the total income; while capital (including management) received about 30 per cent, out of which were paid rent, interest and profits; but these proportions varied materially with relative prosperity and depression.

The share of capital in 1916, for example, increased to about 35 per cent, with 65 per cent to labor, while in 1919 capital's share fell to about 22 per cent, while labor received about 78. Of the total payments to employees in the highly organized industries, the report shows, about 92 per cent goes to the manual workers and clerical staffs, while 8 per cent goes to officials.

Light is shed on the increased income of farmers in the period from 1910 to 1919. Agriculturists, who during the

past decade have made up about 16 per cent of the total of the gainfully employed, according to the study, received from 12 to 13 per cent of national income in the years between 1910 and 1916, inclusive. Since 1917 farmers have been receiving 16 to 17 per cent, or a somewhat higher proportion, as the following figures from the report show:

1910.....	12.9 per cent	1915.....	13.1 per cent
1911.....	11.9 per cent	1916.....	12.8 per cent
1912.....	12.3 per cent	1917.....	16.3 per cent
1913.....	12.6 per cent	1918.....	17.0 per cent
1914.....	12.9 per cent	1919.....	16.0 per cent

Sources of production and national income, the bureau states, taking a general average since 1910, show that agriculture contributes about 17 per cent of the total, manufacturing about 30 per cent, transportation about 9 per cent, Government about 5 per cent, mining a little more than 8 per cent, and banking a little more than 1 per cent. The many miscellaneous employments, professional men, retailers, jobbers, merchants, domestics, etc., too numerous to list specifically, contribute 33 per cent. In other words, the report says, highly organized American industries, even if we include all manufacturing, mining, transportation, banking and Government activities, such as education and road building, produce only about one-half of the national income. The rest is due to the efforts of small independent workers.

Income tax discrepancies are also shown in the report, which estimates that the number of persons in 1918 having incomes over \$2,000 was 5,300,000 and that their total income was more than \$23,000,000,000. Income tax returns, however, showed only 2,908,000 persons having over \$2,000 and their total reported income was less than \$14,000,000,000.

This discrepancy is attributed in part to technical evasions and straight illegal withholdings, but also in part to the existence of tax-exempt income, which the bureau estimates at \$1,250,000,000. What this means in terms of the income tax is that the Government received in 1918 about \$500,000,000 less than it would have if all persons receiving over \$2,000 had paid their full amount.

America's 20,000,000 housewives and their contribution to the country's wealth are not included by the bureau in the national income because they are not paid in money.

It is estimated, however, that if they were paid at the lowest possible figure (the average recompense of personal and domestic service) their addition to the total national income would be about one-third or \$18,000,000,000. On that basis, the bureau gives the following conjectural figure as to the fluctuation of the housewife's contribution to the national income since 1909:

	Individual Contribution (in Dollars)	Total Contribution (in Billions of Dollars)		Individual Contribution (in Dollars)	Total Contribution (in Billions of Dollars)
1909.....	\$500	\$8.85	1915.....	\$550	\$10.84
1910.....	500	9.00	1916.....	600	11.94
1911.....	500	9.20	1917.....	650	14.30
1912.....	525	9.82	1918.....	750	15.30
1913.....	525	9.98	1919.....	900	18.45
1914.....	525	10.19			

No other country, the report shows, has so large a total national income and per capita income as the United States. An estimate of the relative standing of the four countries named at the outbreak of the war shows the following:

	Nat. In. (Billions of Dol.)	Income per Capita (in Dol.)
1914		
United States	\$33.5	\$338
United Kingdom	10.9	243
Germany	10.5	146
Australia	1.3	263

The National Bureau of Economic Research was organized after the war by a group of persons who had come to realize the need for accurate and scientific collation of statistical information as a basis for intelligent solution of national problems.

RAIL WORKERS' AVERAGE DAILY PAY

Statistics compiled by the United States Railroad Labor Board in its consideration of wages of railroad employes show that the average daily rate of pay for all grades of

work during the month of October, 1921, was \$4.54, as compared with an average rate of \$2.87 in 1917.

The present rate includes the wage cut authorized July 1 by the Board. This cut averaged about 12½ per cent. The following table is taken from Labor Board figures, column one showing the percentage of cut in the July wage decision, column two the percentage still remaining over December, 1917, wages, column three the average rate of pay per day now, and column four the average rate of pay per day in 1917:

Supervisory forces	6.3	63.4	8.01	\$5.34
Clerical and station	12.2	64.6	4.18	2.54
Maintenance of way and unskilled.....	17.4	55.7	3.35	2.15
Shop employees	10.5	54.0	5.47	3.55
Telegraphers, etc.	8.9	82.8	4.84	2.65
Engine service employees	9.4	59.9	5.81	3.83
Train service	10.7	64.5	5.35	3.32
Stationary engineers and firemen.....	12.7	92.3	4.19	2.18
Signal department	10.0	66.6	5.50	3.30
Marine department	9.8	33.3	6.69	5.02

During the month of October, because of a threatened strike of the railroad unions, The Evening Sun made an investigation to learn what the men were receiving in wages, and submitted the following:

PENNSYLVANIA SCALE

Average earnings per month of train and engine crews on Congressional Limited:

Engineman	\$274.68	Conductor	\$278.76
Fireman	211.30	Brakeman	191.28

Average earnings per month of train and engine crews of Federal Express:

Engineman	\$274.68	Conductor	\$278.76
Fireman	211.30	Brakeman	191.28

Average earnings per month of train and engine crews on Broadway Limited:

Engineman	\$250.00	Conductor	\$225.00
Fireman	195.00	Brakeman	157.50

Average earnings per month of train and engine crews in local freight service:

Engineman	\$310.00	Conductor	\$275.00
Fireman	225.00	Brakeman	205.00

Average earnings per month of train and engine crews in through freight service:

Engineman	\$240.00	Conductor	\$175.00
Fireman	195.00	Brakeman	140.00

Average earnings per month of levermen, \$147.60.

Average earnings per month of telegraph operators, \$155.

Machinists, 78 to 90 cents an hour.

Machinists' helpers, 52 to 56 cents an hour.

Car inspectors, 68 cents an hour.

Track laborers, 40 cents an hour.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SCALE

Washington to New York through passenger service and through passenger service generally:

Engineman	\$245.00	Brakeman	\$162.00
Fireman	188.00	Baggageman	156.00
Conductor	227.00		

Local passenger service:

Engineman	\$241.00	Brakeman	\$132.00
Fireman	180.00	Baggageman	137.00
Conductor	192.00		

Through freight Class 1:

Engineman	\$338.00	Conductor	\$272.00
Fireman	251.00	Brakeman	210.00

Through freight, Class 2:

Engineman	\$310.00	Conductor	\$245.00
Fireman	224.00	Brakeman	185.00

Local passenger:

Engineman	\$241.00	Brakeman	\$132.00
Fireman	180.00	Baggageman	137.00
Conductor	192.00		

Local freight:

Engineman	\$265.00	Brakeman	\$175.00
Fireman	216.00	Towerman... ..	\$165.00 to 180.00
Conductor	226.00		

Although the general impression is to the contrary, the New York Evening Post informs us that "wages started to advance sooner and increased faster during the war than the cost of living" and that the cost of living "reached its peak earlier and since then has fallen off more sharply than is the case regarding earnings. At the maximum reached last summer, the cost of living for an average workingman's family was, according to the index computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, 105 per cent higher than in October, 1915. Earnings of New York factory workers, on the other hand, averaged 118 per cent higher at their peak reached last fall, while late in the year the wage index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reached a point 127 per cent above the 1915 level.

The fall in the Bureau of Labor's wages index has been sharper than in the case of the New York State index for the reason that a large part of the data used in the former pertains to steel workers. Even so, the average earnings of this group on February 15th were still 89 per cent greater than in 1915, while the New York State workers earned 100 per cent more than at the earlier date. The cost of living meanwhile was only 76 per cent greater on February 1st and 67 per cent greater on March 1st.

Changes in wages over a longer period of time are shown in tabulations prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor which appear in the current Export American Industries. The material for this survey was necessarily incomplete and disconnected, but an index number was prepared for all accessible sources, and the wage level of 1913 was taken as a basis. These are the figures showing how wages have increased since 1840, an increase which, of course, has been accompanied by a great rise in prices:

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1840.....	33	1881.....	62
1841.....	34	1882.....	63
1842.....	33	1883.....	64
1843.....	33	1884.....	64
1844.....	32	1885.....	64
1845.....	33	1886.....	64
1846.....	34	1887.....	67
1847.....	34	1888.....	67
1848.....	35	1889.....	68
1849.....	36	1890.....	69
1850.....	35	1891.....	69
1851.....	34	1892.....	69
1852.....	35	1893.....	69
1853.....	35	1894.....	67
1854.....	37	1895.....	68
1855.....	38	1896.....	69
1856.....	39	1897.....	69
1857.....	40	1898.....	69
1858.....	39	1899.....	70
1859.....	39	1900.....	73
1860.....	39	1901.....	74
1861.....	40	1902.....	77
1862.....	41	1903.....	80
1863.....	44	1904.....	80
1864.....	50	1905.....	82
1865.....	58	1906.....	85
1866.....	61	1907.....	89
1867.....	63	1908.....	89
1868.....	65	1909.....	90
1869.....	66	1910.....	93
1870.....	67	1911.....	95
1871.....	68	1912.....	97
1872.....	69	1913.....	100
1873.....	69	1914.....	102
1874.....	67	1915.....	103
1875.....	67	1916.....	111
1876.....	64	1917.....	128
1877.....	61	1918.....	162
1878.....	60	1919.....	184
1879.....	59	1920.....	234
1880.....	60		

HIGH RETAIL PRICES HOLDING BACK PROSPERITY

Many authorities agree that until retail prices learn to keep closer to the heels of wholesale prices on the steep downward trail, from the peak they achieved in 1920, the promised land of normalcy will not be reached.

"Deflation has been in progress, but has failed to reach the mark where it can be proclaimed to the great mass

of consumers," said President Harding in his message to Congress; and he added, as specified instances of the failure of the cost of living to keep in touch with the "reduced cost of basic production": The price of grains and livestock have been deflated; but the cost of bread and meats is not adequately reflected therein." The cost of living of the ultimate consumer is not reduced with the same speed as wholesale commodities, particularly raw materials, are reduced, thus, while wholesale prices, as reflected in Bradstreet's index, had declined more than 39 per cent from the peak to January 1st, the cost of living in the large cities of America decreased less than 10 per cent on an average from the peak." "With a decline of 45 per cent in many wholesale prices, retail prices have correspondingly fallen about 15 per cent, and are still excessively high." With the reduction of retail prices in proportion to wholesale prices, wages will follow and be better satisfied with its lot, and if the necessary price and wage reductions were effected promptly, business would recuperate with astonishing alacrity and vigor. The New York Globe states "the prices of raw materials have fallen further than the prices of manufactured goods, and the prices of goods at wholesale have fallen further than retail prices. At the same time the public's purchasing power has been diminished by unemployment, by decreased wages, and by the outrageous amount demanded for such necessities as housing and fuel, yet the general price level has been held far above the actual cost of production." On the other hand, the retailers emphatically deny that they have refused to take their share of losses in the general process of deflation.

COST OF RETAILING MEAT

The cost of selling meat through retail stores averaged 5.86 cents a pound in 1921, compared with 3.19 cents in 1913, wages and other overhead expenses having increased or remained virtually stationary, while wholesale prices* were declining in the last few years, according to a survey by the Department of Agriculture covering more than 400 stores. Salaries and wages were shown to be the chief item in the cost of retailing.

Complete accounts of 214 individual retail meat markets and 216 branch stores in 17 chain systems, the former having total sales of \$24,646,587 and the latter \$18,-

425,346 in 1919, were analyzed for the year 1919-20 and supplementary studies were made for 1921 by Herbert C. Marshall of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

The investigation covered 30 cities, including Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, San Francisco, Hartford, Pittsburgh, Des Moines, Raleigh, Birmingham and Los Angeles.

The survey revealed that of each dollar spent by the consumer for meat in 1919 in all types of stores 81.14 cents represented the wholesale cost, 10.25 cents salaries and wages, 1.33 cents rent, 0.77 cent ice and refrigeration, 0.76 cent wrappings, 0.21 cent heat, light and power, 0.51 cent interest, 2.74 cents miscellaneous expense and 2.29 retailers' net profit.

The expense of delivering goods for all delivery stores was found to average 2.62 cents of each dollar of sales. It was pointed out that delivery service resulted in a slight saving in some other expenses.

The average margin on meat sales of the 17 chain store systems was 18.86 per cent of sales, the same as for the individual meat markets. The chain store systems had lower operating costs, particularly in the item of wages, their net profits averaging more than 1 per cent higher than the individual meat markets.

Operating expenses and the gross margin were found to be appreciably larger in the Southeast and Pacific Coast sections. In the Southeast this was explained as being due in part to the great predominance of delivery service. In both sections, it was added, wages appeared to play a large part in bringing about higher operating expenses and net profits also were high.

With a view of meeting the diminished demand from customers, and with the belief that people are willing to buy when they are convinced that retail prices really are descending to reasonable levels, many concerns furnished price lists and made window displays to prove the point.

To bring home forcefully what happened to food prices between May, 1920, and May, 1921, the following advertisement was used by a grocer in Oakland, California:

WHAT YOU COULD BUY MAY 21, 1920, FOR \$40.50

100 lbs. Sugar	\$24.25
100 lbs. Potatoes.....	7.25
50 lbs. Head Rice	9.00
Total	<u>\$40.50</u>

WHAT YOU CAN BUY MAY 21 OF THIS YEAR FOR \$40.50

100 lbs. Sugar	\$ 7.35
100 lbs. Burbank Potatoes.....	2.50
50 lbs. Blue Rose Rice.....	3.00
12 cans Alpine Milk, large.....	1.38
3 1-lb. tins Hills Bros. Coffee, Red.....	1.23
12 cans Van Camp's Beans, small.....	1.20
60 lbs. Navy Beans.....	2.35
1 C-1 Broom.....	.75
3 1-lb. Ghirardelli's Chocolate.....	1.09
12 cans Campbell's Soup.....	1.20
12 cans New Idea Corn.....	1.75
4 pkgs. Quaker Oats, small.....	.60
50 lbs. A-1 Flour.....	2.50
3 bottles Acme Beverage.....	.25
1 10-lb. can Karo Syrup (Blue).....	.75
1 6-lb. can Crisco.....	1.10
12 pkgs. Golden Age Macaroni.....	.95
6 12-oz. Swift's Corned Beef.....	1.00
6 bot. 22 oz. Ragged Robin Salad Oil.....	1.45
12 cans Cal-Gro. Peaches, 2½s.....	2.10
12 cans Cal-Gro. Apricots, 2½s.....	1.70
12 pkgs. Post Toasties.....	1.40
12 pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes.....	1.40
6 cans Del Monte Pineapple, S1.....	1.50
Total	\$40.50

As the editor of Forbes comments: This same idea of presenting prices as they were and as they are now can be utilized by many besides grocers. Clothing-houses, shoe stores, druggists, haberdashers, etc., can utilize it.

The purchasing value of the dollar based on cost of living is further illustrated by a chart of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York City, which gives the value in July, 1914, as one hundred cents; July, 1915, 99.5; July, 1916, .92; July, 1917, .76.2; July, 1918, .65.7; July, 1919, .58.1; July, 1920, .48.9; January, 1921, .55.2; March, 1921, .59.3; May, 1921, .60.4; July, 1921, .61.3; August, 1921, 60.8; September, 1921, .60.7; October, 1921, .61.1, and November, 1921, .61.1.

THE FUTURE OF PRICES AND WAGES

Extracts taken from a study by Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, on "Price Changes and Business Prospects" shows that the recent rise in prices is the third, of substantially the same amount, that the country has experienced during a period of 110 years. All three have come in times of great wars.

The first took place during the war of 1812, the second came during the Civil War and this most recent one during the World War. The most significant fact revealed, however, is that each of the two previous great price increases has been followed by a 30-year period of irregular falling prices, and a 20-year period of general rising prices. History and experience indicate that a period of declining prices is to be looked for. One reason why we may expect this lies in the very fact that prices are and have been high.

Another is to be found in the world's decreasing productions of gold. A third lies in the enormous losses of lives and property in the past few years, with the accompanying disorganization of the world's industrial producing power. A fourth is in the depreciated currencies of the world which the stronger nations will endeavor by every means in their power to stabilize and make more valuable.

As these countries regain their industrial productivity, it is stated, they will, one by one, attempt to establish an adequate gold basis for their paper currencies. It is highly probable that several of them will find it impossible to re-establish their money at its old value, as compared with our dollar, but even if they adopt some new ratio of worth they must somewhere obtain more gold as a basis for doing it. There is only one place from which they can get that gold and that is from this country, for we now possess a large part of the world's currency gold. They will try to secure it by sending to this country their commodities and selling them here, and each time that this happens on any large scale our own prices will tend to fall. For all these reasons, it is stated, it seems probable that we are entering on a long period of falling prices, and it is well for us to consider what that means to us. Other statistics taken from the pamphlet are that "during the Civil War wages of skilled labor advanced from \$10 a week to \$15 a week, or 50 per cent. After peace was declared wages continued to advance, and in 1869 reached \$17 a week.

From this point wages declined for about ten years to \$15 a week and then remained stationary for twenty years. The article further states that one hundred years ago, in 1820, the average weekly wage of the artisans was about \$7. This rose steadily during the next 40 years until it was about \$10 a week in 1860, just before

the outbreak of the Civil War. During the course of that struggle these wages rose from the \$10 level to \$15 and then kept on rising until 1869, or four years after the close of the war, when they passed \$17. Then came ten years' decline, until 1879, when they were \$14.74. A slight recovery lifted them just above \$15, where they stayed for 20 years, or until 1900.

Then they rose for 15 years, or until 1915, when they amounted to \$21.38 and shot up for five years during the World War, and for two years after it closed, to an average of \$42 in 1920.

The article calls attention to the fact that during this entire period of 100 years the course of wages of common labor ran along nearly parallel to that of the artisans and throughout the century their relationship to each other is such that the artisan wage is almost always about 180 per cent of the common labor wage. The question as to whether or not we are to see wages shrink far less than prices in the next few years is largely a question of what happens to the efficiency and productivity of industry. If improvements in processes and in management can largely increase the output per worker per day, their wages will not have to decline so far as prices. If, on the other hand, the output does not come up, then wages cannot permanently retain the gains they have made.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living is just as difficult a problem to solve today as it has been in the past, not only because of the fluctuation of prices in the articles that go to make up the family budget, but also because wage-earners have adopted a higher standard.

The National Industrial Conference Board has been carrying on an inquiry which is impressive. The Board concludes that there has been a decided improvement in the American worker's standard of living since 1901. That is, in 1918 the wage-earners of the United States were spending a larger proportion of their income for clothing and sundries and a smaller proportion for food and shelter than was the case in 1910. These facts are regarded as very strong evidence of the advance of the standard of living, and further presumes that families deliberately chose to be less well fed and less well housed in 1918 than in 1901, or deliberately chose to spend more for sundries

which include all kinds of luxuries, at the same time going hungry and poorly housed. The presumption on the other hand is very strong that if they spent relatively more on clothing and on sundries, in 1918 than in 1901, it was because they had more money left over to spend for such things after satisfying their needs for food and shelter. Allowance has to be made for the advance in the cost of living, but where the increased expenditure for separate items more than keeps pace with their increases in cost and at the same time a larger proportion is expended on less necessary items, a higher standard is indicated. It is further shown that the increase of expenditures for living in 1918 was greater than the increase made necessary by the higher cost of living, that is to say, wage-earners spent more, not merely because they were forced to by the higher cost of living, but because they had more to spend and were living better in 1918 than they were in 1901.

The New York Bureau of Municipal Research recently made an investigation with regard to the amount on which office workers cannot merely sustain existence but keep up what is called "the American standard" of health and decency. A married man with three children, the Bureau reports, must spend a minimum of \$2,263.55 per annum. The unmarried woman office worker cannot get along, even with the greatest forethought and the most careful saving, on less than \$1,118.08 a year, while a single man needs at least \$1,093.68.

While these figures are interesting and may have been accurate enough at the time they were made, but because of the fluctuation in living costs, they may have become out of date by the time they were printed. Nevertheless, they are of great value, if they can show to those more fortunately placed that there are large numbers of fellow-citizens who, even assuming that their earnings are spent to the greatest advantage, can only just manage to scrape along.

Twenty-two hundred and sixty-three dollars per annum may be the minimum of subsistence fixed by a group of trained and presumably impartial investigators for a family of five, and yet there must be many families of more than five which have to try to subsist on less than that amount.

The United States Department of Labor and Statistics gives the following divisions of the family budget: Food

38.2 per cent, clothing 16.6 per cent, housing 13.5 per cent, fuel and light 53. per cent, furniture and furnishings 5.1 per cent, miscellaneous 21.3 per cent.

The eleven cities reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics, giving the increase in the cost of living from December, 1914, to December, 1921, are: Boston, Mass., 70 per cent; Buffalo, N. Y., 76.8 per cent; Cleveland, Ohio, 76.4 per cent; Houston, Texas, 73.6 per cent; Jacksonville, Fla., 75.1 per cent; Los Angeles, Cal., 76.4 per cent; Norfolk, Va., 79.2 per cent; Portland, Maine, 69.2 per cent; Portland, Ore., 58.3 per cent; San Francisco and Oakland, California, 63.6 per cent; Seattle, Wash., 71.5 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES

The following table is based on figures which have been received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices of specified food articles on December 15, 1913 and 1914, and on December 15 of each year from 1917 to 1921, together with the percentage changes in December of each of these specified years compared with December, 1913.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DECEMBER 15, OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER 15, 1913.

(Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.)

Article.	Unit.	Average Retail Price December 15.						Per Cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) December 15, of each specified year compared with December 15, 1913.						
		1913	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1914	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.						
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.1	25.6	32.0	40.4	39.1	39.7	35.3	2	27	61	56	58	+41
Round steak	do	22.6	23.0	30.0	38.2	35.9	35.7	30.8	2	33	69	59	58	+36
Rib roast	do	19.9	20.1	25.4	31.9	30.3	30.1	26.7	1	28	60	52	51	+34
Chuck roast	do	16.2	16.5	21.5	27.3	24.3	23.2	19.2	2	33	69	50	43	+19
Plate beef	do	12.4	12.5	16.2	21.1	17.3	16.5	12.8	1	31	70	40	33	+3
Pork chops	do	20.3	19.5	33.9	41.3	38.1	33.0	30.4	4	67	103	88	63	+50
Bacon	do	26.7	27.8	48.8	58.5	50.3	47.4	38.7	4	83	119	88	78	+45
Ham	do	26.5	26.8	43.4	53.3	49.9	49.9	44.4	1	64	101	88	88	+68
Lamb	do	18.5	19.0	30.2	34.4	33.6	35.2	32.3	3	63	86	82	90	+75
Hens	do	20.8	19.9	30.4	38.4	39.1	40.2	35.8	4	46	85	88	93	+72
Salmon, canned	do		9.0	29.0	31.4	36.4	38.4	32.5		44	73	84	85	+55
Milk, fresh	Quart	9.1		13.1	15.7	16.7	16.8	14.1	1					
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can					16.9	14.8	12.7						
Butter	Pound	39.7	39.3	54.3	72.7	78.0	62.0	52.1	1	37	83	96	56	+31
Oleomargarine	do					43.4	39.5	29.8						
Nut margarine	do					35.8	34.7	28.5						
Cheese	do	22.5	23.0	34.5	42.7	43.3	39.0	33.0	2	53	90	92	73	+47
Lard	do	15.8	15.4	33.4	34.2	34.9	25.6	15.9	3	111	116	121	62	+1
Crisco	do					37.7	29.5	21.6						
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	47.6	47.8	63.5	81.1	90.1	92.4	70.5	0.4	33	70	89	94	+48
Eggs, storage	do	34.5	31.7	45.0	58.1	63.5	69.4	48.3	8	30	68	84	101	+40
Bread	Pound	5.6	6.5	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.8	9.1	16	66	75	82	93	+63
Flour	do	3.3	3.7	6.8	6.7	7.7	6.6	5.0	12	106	103	133	100	+52

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR
DECREASE DECEMBER 15, OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED
WITH DECEMBER 15, 1913—(Continued).

(Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.)		Average Retail Price December 15.								Per Cent of Increase (+) or decrease (—) December 15, of each specified year compared with December 15, 1913.					
Article.	Unit.	1913		1914		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921	
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Corn meal.....	do	3.1	3.2	7.1	6.4	6.6	5.5	4.1	3	+ 129	+ 106	+ 113	+ 77	+ 32	
Rolled oats.....	do					9.2	10.9	9.6							
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.					14.1	14.1	11.9							
Cream of Wheat.....	28-oz. pkg.					27.6	30.2	29.3							
Macaroni.....	Pound					19.8	21.6	20.2							
Rice.....	do	8.7	8.8	11.6	13.9	17.7	13.2	9.3	+ 1	+ 33	+ 60	+ 103	+ 52	+ 7	
Beans, navy.....	do			18.8	15.4	12.2	9.4	8.2							
Potatoes.....	do	1.8	1.4	3.0	3.2	4.3	3.2	3.1	— 22	+ 67	+ 78	+ 139	+ 78	+ 72	
Onions.....	do			5.0	3.9	8.1	4.1	8.0							
Cabbage.....	do					6.1	3.4	5.1							
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.					17.0	16.3	13.8							
Corn, canned.....	do					18.9	17.8	16.0							
Peas, canned.....	do					19.2	18.7	17.8							
Tomatoes, canned.....	do					16.1	13.0	13.0							
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound	5.4	6.1	9.5	10.8	14.5	10.5	6.5	+ 13	+ 76	+ 100	+ 169	+ 94	+ 20	
Tea.....	do	54.5	54.7	62.1	67.4	69.3	72.1	67.7	+ 0.4	+ 14	+ 24	+ 27	+ 32	+ 24	
Coffee.....	do	29.7	29.6	30.3	32.4	48.9	39.7	35.6	— 0.3	+ 2	+ 9	+ 65	+ 34	+ 20	
Prunes.....	do			16.4	19.2	29.3	25.6	18.7							
Raisins.....	do			15.0	16.1	23.9	32.4	25.5							
Bananas.....	Dozen					40.4	41.8	37.3							
Oranges.....	do					52.0	49.5	50.3							
All articles combined.....									+ 1	+ 51	+ 79	+ 89	+ 71	+ 44	

(Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.)

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for December, 1921, the results of which are shown in the following tables. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and fuel and light in each city are furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents, of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers and agents, and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained), on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 250 to 975 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

The following table shows the decreases in the total cost of living from June, 1920, and September, 1921, respectively, to December, 1921, in 32 cities and in the United States, as determined by a consolidation of the figures of the 32 cities:

DECREASE IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING FROM JUNE, 1920,
AND SEPTEMBER, 1920, TO DECEMBER, 1921.

City.	Per Cent of Decrease From—	
	June, 1920, to December, 1921.	September, 1921, to December, 1921.
Atlanta, Ga.....	19.1	1.7
Baltimore, Md.....	19.2	1.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	18.1	2.8
Boston, Mass.....	19.2	1.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	20.2	.9
Chicago, Ill.....	19.7	1.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	21.6	2.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	18.6	1.9
Denver, Colo.....	17.2	1.3
Detroit, Mich.....	22.7	3.0
Houston, Tex.....	18.2	.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	20.6	2.7
Jacksonville, Fla.....	19.1	2.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	18.9	1.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	12.5	.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	15.8	1.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	15.8	.7
Mobile, Ala.....	21.0	2.2
New Orleans, La.....	13.5	0.9
New York, N. Y.....	18.7	.9
Norfolk, Va.....	19.4	2.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	18.4	1.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	17.6	1.3
Portland, Me.....	18.5	1.6
Portland, Oreg.....	21.0	1.4
Richmond, Va.....	17.7	1.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	20.4	2.9
San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.....	16.5	.6
Savannah, Ga.....	20.6	3.0
Scranton, Pa.....	16.6	(*)
Seattle, Wash.....	18.5	2.3
Washington, D. C.....	19.0	1.9
United States.....	19.5	1.7

* No change.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1921—
BALTIMORE, MD.

Item of Expenditure	Per Cent of Increase from December, 1914, to—										
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1919	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921
Food	*4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9
Clothing	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6
Housing	*.2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7
Fuel & light	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5
Furniture & furnishings	5.6	26.4	60.8	128.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7
Miscellan'us	*1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6
Total	*1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2

FAMILY BUDGETS

The two questions which are being widely discussed are how much does it cost to live in this country at the present time and how much more does it cost to live now than it did before the war.

The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that between July, 1914, and July, 1921, the cost of living in the United States increased 63.1 per cent.

The Massachusetts Commission on the necessities of life places the increase within this period at 57.5 per cent in that State. Figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics run considerably higher for the country as a whole and for separate localities and show an increase to May, 1921, for the entire United States of 78.6 per cent.

The average cost of living among white families consisting of man, wife and three children in 92 separate localities in the United States in 1918-1919 was compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board from figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and are given for the following cities, viz: Cincinnati, O., \$1,168.82; Baltimore, Md., \$1,260.86; St. Louis, Mo., \$1,348.48; Richmond, Va., \$1,357.38; Atlanta, Ga., \$1,367.09; Portland, Me., \$1,412.84; Pittsburgh, Pa., \$1,417.10; Boston, Mass., \$1,438.13; Newark, N. J., \$1,445.41; Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,460.00; Chicago, Ill., \$1,461.42; Philadelphia, Pa., \$1,469.40; Detroit, Mich., \$1,520.74; New York, N. Y., \$1,525.66; Cleveland, O., \$1,532.82; Jacksonville, Fla., \$1,555.56; Norfolk, Va., \$1,684.92, and Bisbee, Ariz., \$1,919.40.

STATISTICS

LOSSES BY FIRE

During the five years 1916 to 1920 we have been burning up property at the rate of \$334,544,535 a year, so the National Board of Fire Underwriters informs us after a study based upon more than three million reports of fires. The total loss for the first year period, \$1,672,722,677, would, according to the insurance authorities, be sufficient to build 334,000 dwellings at \$5,000 each, or enough to house 1,700,000 persons; in other words, the entire population of three States, Nevada, Wyoming and Connecticut. Further facts in the report are thus summarized in a brief article on the editorial page of Bradstreets:

Classifying the fires according to causes, the actuarial bureau's report shows that matches and smoking hazards were considered responsible for \$90,000,000 of that loss; electricity caused fire damage placed at \$86,000,000; stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes were responsible for a loss of \$63,000,000, and defective chimneys and flues for one of \$61,000,000, while exposure, that is, communicated fire, destroyed property valued at \$223,000,000. It is particularly interesting to note that, in the board's opinion, no less than 67 per cent, or \$856,000,000, of the aggregate loss was strictly or partly preventable. A comparison of the figures by States indicates that New York suffered the heaviest loss, namely, \$164,000,000, in that period; Pennsylvania was second with \$97,000,000; and Illinois third with \$88,000,000. Other States reporting exceptionally large totals were New Jersey with \$70,000,000; Ohio, \$63,000,000; Texas, \$59,000,000; Massachusetts, \$58,000,000; and California, \$54,000,000.

The National Board of Underwriters also reports that in the two years, 1919 and 1920, the burning of churches, which includes chapels, amounted to \$6,183,338. The report states that there were 3,500 fires involved, which indicates that on the average there were approximately five church fires a day throughout the entire time. There were 122 more in 1920 than in 1919. Against these losses was insurance of \$3,847,491, or 62 per cent of the whole, which means insufficient protection, with a big deficit to be made up. The causes are given as follows:

The chief fire hazard of churches lies in the heating plant, since the largest damage, \$948,590, was due to stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes. Lightning came second with \$609,639 for the two years, and electricity third, with \$463,317. The fourth largest amount, \$303,443, was listed under defective chimneys and flues.

Losses from exposure, which means those from communicated fires, aggregated \$342,564, but this is an effect and not a cause of fire. That the exposure total was not heavier was doubtless due, in a large part, to the fact that most churches have more or less spacious grounds about them or are situated on corner plots so that they are protected to an extent from ignition by adjoining fires.

Sparks on roofs caused losses amounting to \$227,247, the fifth heavies on the list, indicating the prevalence of wooden-shingle roofs on church property.

The matches-smoking hazard was responsible for the sixth largest total during the two years, or \$174,032, and open lights stood seventh on the list with \$135,786. Doubtless most of the open lights were candles used for religious purposes; they frequently cause fires. Recently, however, a Philadelphia church was damaged to the extent of \$75,000 by a fire believed to have been due to a candle used for illumination while the organ was being repaired. This property, of which only the walls remain standing, was insured for but \$22,000.

In the incendiarism column the tabulation shows losses amounting to \$64,732. It is well known among insurance men that factional quarrels in churches have often led to the use of the torch by the disgruntled members of the congregation. Not long ago a colored church in the South was burned because certain black sheep in the flock did not approve of the new pastor, and last year a \$50,000 loss occurred in a fire involving a Croatian church near Pittsburgh, the congregation of which had been torn by a factional feud. At various times during its career it had been deemed necessary to place a guard in the church to protect it against just such a fate as eventually befell it. In a case at Cumberland, Md., a new church, that had drawn its members from the congregations of the older places of worship, was mysteriously set on fire.

The smallest loss amounted to \$1,912 and was that attributed to ignition of hot grease, oil, tar, wax, asphalt.

THIS GENERATION HAS PAID SHARE FOR WORLD WAR

By RALPH F. COUCH.

The great war, which cost the United States approximately \$33,000,000,000, according to the official estimates of the Treasury Department, now is practically completely paid for as far as the present generation is concerned under the plans of the administration.

Only \$33 in taxes will be collected by the Federal Government under the new revenue law for each resident of the United States.

For the war period tax collections soared to \$62 per capita.

The present generation, under the plans of President Harding and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, from now on will be able to enjoy a continually decreasing demand for taxes as a result of the war financing program, which is unique in that no other world power has come out of the World War with costs so nearly paid.

MEANS DECLINE IN PRICES.

Decreasing Government expenditures mean falling prices for clothing, shelter, food and other necessities and an increment in the value of Liberty Bonds, Victory notes and other war issues of the Government. These developments in the nation's economic life, now well under way, are expected to result in the long-awaited business revival and generally improved economic conditions. This is the outlook for 1922 as officials of the Treasury Department see it.

Prices of necessities throughout the United States now are 50 per cent above the pre-war levels. The levels of prices of necessities are well above 100 per cent in comparison with 1913 in England, France and most European countries, according to official reports to the Federal Reserve Board. In Italy the price level is nearly 200 per cent above 1913. In practically all European countries taxes are increasing instead of decreasing as in the United States, war bonds are declining in value and business still fails to show many traces of economic revival. Throughout Europe the war debt totals are on the increase.

WAR COST U. S. \$22,000,000,000.

Although the total disbursements of the Government for war purposes during the time that the United States was officially in the conflict amounted to \$33,000,000,000, the actual cost to this country was one-third less than that amount. The war really cost the United States about \$22,000,000,000. The remaining \$11,000,000,000 was loaned to the Governments associated with this country in the war. Their debt to the United States Government, including deferred interest payments, now totals in excess of \$11,000,000,000. That this will be repaid in full is the belief and determination of the Harding Administration.

Refunding operations to be undertaken by the Administration when authority is granted by Congress will wipe this part of the war debt from the debit side of the United States Government's ledger.

That leaves \$22,000,000,000 of war cost to be accounted for. About one-half of this amount was met in full from current tax collections during the war. The total of war bonds of this Government now outstanding is less than \$20,000,000,000, of which half will be wiped off by the refunding of the foreign loans.

Between \$10,000,000,000 and \$11,000,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds and Victory notes that will be outstanding after the foreign funding operations will be met by the next generation, as the Government now plans it.

Nearly \$7,000,000,000 worth of Victory notes and War Savings securities will mature next year. These will be promptly refunded by the Treasury under Secretary Mellon's present plans.

PRESENT GENERATION HAS PAID.

The present generation, it is made clear, has paid in full for its share of the war. It is ready to wipe the slate clean and proceed to pare down Government expenditures to the bone to enjoy the fruits of its economy during the war. Historians, Government financial officials say, will be obliged, in studying the war financing to regard the present achievement as a "pay-as-you-go" war.

The cost of the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and the Mexican wars dragged through several generations of American taxpayers. The Civil War still is being paid

for. Approximately \$2 will be spent this year for every resident of the United States in pensions, mainly to the veterans of the Civil War and their dependents.

In the United States Court of Claims are many cases arising out of the Civil War to be adjudicated, indicating additional costs to the present generation from that conflict.

On almost every page of the Government's budget estimates now before Congress can be found expenditures that must be met as a result of wars in which the United States engaged in other periods. In passing along to the next generation about one-half of the cost of the Great War, this generation is merely following the precedents of its fathers. The coming generation, however, is receiving benefits not accorded to this generation.

COMPARISON WITH CIVIL WAR.

The generation of Government financiers who handled the cost of the Civil War passed along to future generations nearly four-fifths of the cost of that conflict. They paid at the time but about 20 per cent of the cost of the war. This generation, however, within the actual period of hostilities paid out of current tax collections approximately \$11,000,000, or 50 per cent of the war cost.

As a result, the Government now in reducing tax collections has accomplished what amounts to making a gift of more than \$30 a year to each resident of the United States. What this means to business men and to the nation's mills, mines and industry generally may be imagined. It sells increased purchasing power totaling billions of dollars for next year and for the year following. Increased buying means the operation of mills and factories at full instead of part time. That will bring a termination of widespread unemployment. A tendency in this direction already is being experienced by the nation, the Government reports show.

Unemployment now is estimated to involve not more than 2,500,000 persons. At the beginning of 1921 more than 5,000,000 were out of work, according to the calculations of Secretary of Labor Davis. In the interval unemployment has been reduced 50 per cent, it is indicated.

FIGURES ON COST OF WAR ARE IMPRESSIVE

The World Peace Foundation gives out the following figures, compiled from reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1921. In the 131 years of this nation's life, from 1789 to 1920, 78.5 of the country's total ordinary disbursements have been on war account. The total disbursements were \$66,728,209,409; the war expenses, \$52,607,489,927. The cost of the Civil War, including pensions to the end of the fiscal year 1920, was \$12,322,186,601 more than the Government had spent for everything in all its previous existence. The cost to the United States of the World War thus far has exceeded \$33,000,000,000, with heavy bond interest to pay for many years to come and the virtual certainty that some time Congress will grant a generous bonus to every former soldier.

44,000 ARE DROPPED FROM U. S. PAYROLL

A reduction of 44,000 persons has been made in the personnel of Government employes since March 1 as a result of the campaign for efficiency and economy in Government expenditures.

Ten thousand clerks and employes for whom no regular work could be found were dropped in Washington offices between March 1 and November 30 last, it was shown in official reports of the Civil Service Commission.

In Government circles outside of Washington a reduction of 35,000 has been effected.

Nearly 600,000 men and women are on the payrolls of the Government throughout the country. During the war the number of employes was nearly 1,000,000. Reduction began soon after the armistice, with a Government payroll of more than 639,000 men and women.

Slightly more than 75,000 men and women are now in the employ of the Government in Washington. Probably half are women, Civil Service officials say. Although no exact count has been made. When President Harding took office the Washington employees numbered in excess of 85,000.

STAR FOR EACH FIGHTER IN NEW VICTORY HALL

More than five million stars—to be exact, 5,016,832—of which 129,979 will be of gold and the others blue, will stud the dome of the gigantic assembly hall in the National Victory Memorial Building, in process of erection in Washington and which is expected to be completed in time for the inaugural ceremonies in 1925.

This dome will really be an American service flag, bespangled with stars in geographical groups—a gold star for everyone who died in the country's service during the recent war and a blue one for each other member of the army, navy and Marine Corps who served.

That each star may be identified by initials or a name in full, and, guided by a grouping diagram, future visitors will be able, with the aid of a telescope on the floor below, to locate a particular star, are details of the plans of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association, and the guiding spirit whose indefatigable efforts have consummated this gigantic undertaking.

The following lists, compiled from the latest official records of the army, navy and Marine Corps, show the following totals not before reached in estimated statistical compilations of the World War:

Those who died:

State.	Army.	Navy.	Marine Corps.	Total.
Alabama	2,327	93	26	2,446
Arizona	288	18	6	312
Arkansas	1,680	68	16	1,764
California	2,964	324	116	3,404
Colorado	989	60	47	1,096
Connecticut	1,804	140	15	1,959
Delaware	160	19	4	183
District of Columbia	408	93	26	2,446
Florida	1,140	83	6	1,229
Georgia	2,855	86	68	3,009
Idaho	619	17	25	661
Illinois	6,518	470	320	7,308
Indiana	2,601	193	60	2,863
Iowa	3,311	158	41	3,510
Kansas	2,257	137	51	2,445
Kentucky	2,415	150	70	2,635
Louisiana	2,174	109	43	2,326
Maine	863	90	3	956
Maryland	1,536	134	51	1,721
Massachusetts	4,133	519	130	4,782
Michigan	4,063	243	180	4,486
Minnesota	3,281	141	132	3,554
Mississippi	1,613	96	26	1,735
Missouri	4,002	273	160	4,435
Montana	1,413	25	26	1,464
Nebraska	1,512	84	32	1,628
Nevada	162	5	3	170
New Hampshire	558	41	10	609
New Jersey	3,389	256	96	3,721
New Mexico	400	7	3	410
New York	12,214	904	346	13,494
North Carolina	2,508	107	33	2,645
North Dakota	1,200	33	19	1,252
Ohio	6,173	220	284	6,687
Oklahoma	2,500	81	19	2,640
Oregon	850	70	48	968
Pennsylvania	10,324	409	231	11,054
Rhode Island	499	97	5	601
South Carolina	2,029	86	10	2,125
South Dakota	1,044	26	13	1,083
Tennessee	2,747	112	73	2,932
Texas	4,739	259	121	5,119
Utah	504	30	41	575
Vermont	497	29	1	527
Virginia	2,462	214	47	2,723
Washington	1,366	108	82	1,556
West Virginia	1,697	43	34	1,774
Wisconsin	3,697	178	68	3,943
Wyoming	405	13	4	422
Miscellaneous	376	127	.....	503
Totals	119,333	7,367	3,279	129,979

All who served in World War:

State.	Army.	*Navy.	Marine Corps.	Total.
Alabama	86,493	4,956	502	92,041
Arizona	12,145	1,593	283	14,021
Arkansas	70,691	4,748	452	75,391
California	130,329	27,248	3,969	161,546
Colorado	39,829	5,242	1,441	46,512
Connecticut	57,984	12,104	479	70,567
Delaware	8,662	1,092	124	9,878
District of Columbia	18,456	5,859	1,002	25,317
Florida	38,610	5,442	241	44,293
Georgia	99,029	8,266	1,172	108,467
Idaho	22,026	2,143	853	25,022
Illinois	290,863	39,049	6,963	336,875
Indiana	123,450	12,576	1,789	137,815
Iowa	114,437	10,796	1,058	126,291
Kansas	73,478	8,230	1,219	82,927
Kentucky	86,928	8,607	1,164	96,699
Louisiana	76,438	7,253	986	84,677
Maine	28,076	5,407	116	33,599
Maryland	54,499	9,109	1,268	64,876
Massachusetts	153,615	45,339	2,794	201,748
Michigan	156,965	16,790	3,108	176,863
Minnesota	114,830	11,052	2,855	128,737
Mississippi	62,859	4,898	558	68,315
Missouri	148,914	18,104	3,867	170,975
Montana	42,050	2,699	1,390	46,139
Nebraska	55,369	6,274	601	62,244
Nevada	5,920	288	122	6,330
New Hampshire	16,629	2,623	172	19,424
New Jersey	121,881	24,360	2,263	148,504
New Mexico	14,409	1,534	62	16,005
New York	426,153	77,534	8,790	512,477
North Carolina	84,577	7,312	621	92,510
North Dakota	29,905	1,729	353	31,987
Ohio	232,011	17,401	6,391	255,803
Oklahoma	92,848	7,032	635	100,515
Oregon	34,867	6,685	1,480	43,032
Pennsylvania	345,101	38,784	6,366	390,251
Rhode Island	19,544	7,554	158	27,256
South Carolina	61,943	5,297	276	67,516
South Dakota	34,388	2,024	269	36,681
Tennessee	87,842	6,363	1,625	95,830
Texas	186,567	18,520	3,196	208,283
Utah	20,110	1,994	885	22,989
Vermont	10,838	1,668	73	12,579
Virginia	84,621	12,353	1,039	98,103
Washington	52,322	12,092	2,489	66,903

State.	Army.	*Navy.	Marine Corps.	Total.
West Virginia.....	65,598	3,298	830	69,726
Wisconsin	113,794	13,691	1,411	128,896
Wyoming	13,190	697	213	14,100
Alaska	2,437	100	.....	2,537
Guam .....	.....	248	.....	248
Hawaii	6,529	395	.....	6,924
Porto Rico	19,153	423	.....	19,576
Philippines	265	4,785	.....	5,050
Samoa .....	.....	90	.....	90
Etc. ....	.....	2,477	.....	2,477
Total.....	4,350,467	564,317	80,063	4,994,847

(*) Not including Naval Reserve officers, who are not classified by States. The total Naval Reserve officers who served is 21,985, which brings the total served to 5,016,832.

46 GERMANS KILLED EACH HOUR OF WAR

Forty-six men were killed and 109 wounded on the German side during every hour the World War was raging, according to an estimate arrived at by General von Altrock, a statistician. This estimate was made from a study of official records.

Germany's losses totaled in dead 1,808,545 and in wounded 4,246,779. Men to the number of 13,000,000 were under arms during the course of the war, of whom about one in seven was killed in battle.

The officers' corps lost 53,000 men killed and 96,000 wounded. German soldier and civilian losses through death, caused directly or indirectly by the war, are estimated by General von Altrock at 12,000,000.

The losses in the navy, which are included in the casualties given above, were 34,256 men killed and 31,085 wounded.

PROPORTION OF EX-SOLDIERS OF GERMAN WAR DRAWING COMPENSATION IS MUCH GREATER THAN THAT OF THE WOUNDED SURVIV ORS OF CIVIL WAR

By GERTRUDE LEIMBACH.

Three years after the close of the Civil War approximately 26 per cent of the 649,568 men killed and wounded were receiving pensions or "compensation," averaging about \$136.23 per annum, from the United States Government.

Three years after the close of the World War, 376,014 claims for compensation had been allowed, representing 100 per cent of the men reported killed and wounded, and 59,068 additional. Compensation ranges from \$80 to \$170 per month, and averages about \$363.60 per annum, or 167 per cent more than the pension paid to veterans of the Civil War averaged at the three-year period.

Every man who was unquestionably entitled to compensation, according to statements of officials in the Veterans' Bureaus is getting compensation, although in 1868, three years after the close of the Civil War, only 26 per cent of the men killed and wounded, or their families, had secured their pensions.

These figures indicate that veterans of the World War have been cared for more promptly and more liberally than veterans of the Civil War.

Government officials claim that the World War veteran is given the benefit of the doubt and that from 50 to 60 percent of those already drawing compensation would not be drawing it had they not been given the benefit of the doubt and had the law providing for compensation been literally, instead of liberally, interpreted.

OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE ARMAMENT CONFERENCE

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Here are the outstanding accomplishments of the International Armament Conference during the last month and a half, as revealed at the plenary session today.

The completion of a treaty between the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy limiting the size of their navies.

The completion of a treaty forbidding the use of poison gas in warfare and making it illegal for a submarine to sink a merchant ship.

A tri-party agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan providing for the maintenance of status quo in Pacific fortifications.

Announcement of a complete settlement of the long-standing controversy between China and Japan over Kaiou-Chou in the Province of Shantung.

Announcement by Great Britain that she would return the port of Wei hai Wei to China.

An agreement to adhere to the time-honored "open-door" policy in China.

The adoption of a four-Power pact in terms pledging the Powers to respect each other's territory in the Pacific and calling for a conference of nations when the peace of the Pacific region is threatened.

A settlement of the dispute between Japan and the United States over the Island of Yap.

A formal pledge from Japan to withdraw from Siberia and from the northern portion of the Island of Sakhalin.

Practical abrogation of the "Twenty-one Demands" through adoption of the "open-door" pledge relative to China and the settlement of the Shantung question.

COST OF MOVIES

The American people spend from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 a year to see motion picture shows, the Senate Finance Committee was told in the course of arguments for and against a high tariff on foreign-made films. The investment in the industry totals about \$250,000,00 and employment is given to about 250,000 persons.

Paul M. Turner of New York, speaking for the Actors' Equity Association, testified that the prevailing supposition that everybody connected with the industry made "big money," was erroneous, and that 96 per cent of those engaged in making films received only "a living wage."

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE YEAR IN SPORT IN 1921

JERSEY CITY—Jack Dempsey knocked out Georges Carpentier in the fourth round.

LONDON—America's polo team defeated the British for the International Polo Cup.

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth established a new record of 59 home runs.

CHICAGO—Jake Schaefer, Jr., won the world's 18.2 balkline billiard title from Willie Hoppe.

ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND—Jack Hutchison won the British open golf championship.

BALTIMORE—Morvich, champion two-year-old colt, won his eleventh straight race for a total winning of the season of \$115,234.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—America's Davis Cup team successfully defended famous tennis trophy against Japan.

PASADENA—California University won the intercollegiate track and field championship.

CHICAGO—Illinois University won the National College Athletic Association championship on track and field.

INDIANAPOLIS—Tom Milton won the annual 500-mile automobile sweepstakes.

NEW YORK—The Giants and Yankees, winners of the major league pennants, played a record-breaking world's series, which the Giants won, five games to three.

CAMBRIDGE — Yale-Harvard athletes defeated Oxford-Cambridge team in international track and field games.

TRAVERS ISLAND—Oxford-Cambridge athletes tied Cornell-Princeton athletic team in track and field games.

POUGHKEEPSIE—Navy's champion rowing crew won annual intercollegiate rowing regatta.

NEW YORK—Johnny Buff won the world's bantam-weight championship from Pete Herman.

WIMBLEDON—William T. Tilden 2d successfully defended the international lawn tennis singles championship.

PHILADELPHIA—William T. Tilden 2d successfully defended the national lawn tennis singles championship.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory defeated Mlle. Susanne Lenglen of France and successfully defended the national womens' lawn tennis singles championship.

NEW YORK—Stanislaus Zbyszko of Poland won the world catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship by defeating Strangler Lewis.

DEAL, N. J.—Miss Marion Hollins won the women's national golf championship from a field including Miss Alexa Stirling and Miss Cecil Leitch.

ST. LOUIS—Jesse Guilford won the national amateur golf championship.

WASHINGTON—Jim Barnes captured the national open golf championship from the classiest field of professionals ever gotten together in this country.

ADVANCE IN AVIATION

Man's first feeble flutter in his conquest of the air lifted him aloft for the fleeting period of 59 seconds. Eighteen years later he soared eagle-like through space for 26 1-3 hours.

When Wilbur Wright, in a heavier-than-air machine, flew 852 feet at Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903, the feat was pronounced one of the marvels of the century and the whole world rang with the accomplishment. On December 30th a monoplane, piloted by Edward Stinson, accompanied by Lloyd Bartaud, a mechanic, finished a continuous flight of 26 hours 19 minutes 35 seconds. In 18 years a span of less than a minute had been stretched to more than a day and a night. Yet the marvelous performance at Mineola is heralded as simply the breaking of a world's endurance flight in aviation.

USEFULNESS OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The completion of the Panama Canal was celebrated as the opening of a new era in world trade. Since it has been built, however, the Canal has been taken for granted, we read in a current issue of Commerce Reports, now issued weekly by the Department of Commerce: "The war and its aftermath have crowded the Canal off the pages of American papers and from the minds of their readers." But, observes this government publication, "the Panama Canal has been flourishing, nevertheless; and its increasing service to foreign trade is indicated by the volume of cargo passing through since the date of opening, as shown by the following figures":

	Long Tons.
1914 (last 4½ months).....	1,745,334
1915	4,894,134
1916	4,838,496
1917	7,427,680
1918	7,294,502
1919	7,468,167
1920	11,236,119
1921 (first 9 months).....	7,912,737

Of course, we read, the expansion of Canal traffic would probably have been much more rapid if it had not been for the war.

The source and destination of cargoes passing through the Canal last year indicate that the trade region to which the Canal is of greatest service is the east coast of the United States; the west coast of South America comes second, and then, in the following order: Europe, the west coast of the United States, the Far East, Australasia and Mexico. The bulk of the trade between the west coast of South America and the eastern coast of the United States consists of nitrates moving north and coal moving south. It is interesting to note that Canal-bound traffic from the United States to Australasia and the Far East is practically three times as great as that coming in the opposite direction. Our Pacific coast ships a slightly larger amount of Freight to Europe than it does to American Atlantic ports. As far as the United States inter-coastal traffic is concerned the eastbound cargoes in 1920 were 55 per cent greater than the westbound; it is evident that the Pacific coast is taking advantage of the cheap transportation which the Canal affords for bulky commodities to Eastern United States and Europe. The point is made that:

Steamers in the intercoastal trade are endeavoring to equal the time made by the transcontinental railroads. Oranges and lemons have been shipped from California to New York by water in nineteen days. While the railroads occasionally move fruit across the continent in two weeks, the average time is probably not under twenty days. A saving of about 25 per cent in rates is effected by the all-water route. It is claimed that the percentage of decay in fruit reaching Atlantic ports by water is less than when shipped by rail.

During the first eight months of 1921 5,927 tons of fresh fruit were shipped through the Canal, all but 149 tons going to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

At the end of 1921 there were 13,380,000 telephones in residences and places of business with which your telephone can be connected. This is an increase of 778,284 during the year.

The United States, with only one-sixteenth of the population of the world, has two-thirds of the world's telephones.

The average daily exchange and toll connections amounted to over 35,000,00 or a total of twelve billion calls for the year.

The total wire mileage for the Bell Companies at the end of 1921 was 27,819,821 miles.

More than \$180,000,000 worth of plant was added to the system.

The number of stockholders at the end of the year was 186,342. More than half of these stockholders were women and 25,700 were employes of the Bell System.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

The electric railway industry in the United States is one of vital importance to a larger number of people than possibly any other single industry in the whole country. When we consider the fact that more than \$6,000,000,000 is invested in this industry, that 12,000,000,000 passengers annually pay fares totaling over \$1,000,000,000, and that approximately \$200,000,000 a year has been required in recent years for additions and extensions to existing systems, the vital relationship of the electric railways to the future of our country as a whole is at once apparent.

NEGRO MIGRATION

The total number of negroes reported as born in Southern States and living in the North and West had increased from 440,534 in 1910 to 780,794 in 1920.

Of the 10,381,309 negroes enumerated in the last census there were 38,575 for whom no State of birth was reported. The 780,794 Southern-born negroes shown to have migrated to the North and West constituted 8.1 per cent of the total of 9,006,943 negroes born in the Southern section. The proportion of Southern-born negroes

who migrated to the North and West, according to the report, was only about one-fourth larger than the proportion of those born in the latter region who migrated to the South.

OUR HUGE GOLD SUPPLY

Gold bullion held in the United States is valued at about \$3,500,000,000. This is from 35 to 40 per cent of the gold now above ground. A country with about one-seventeenth the population of the earth holds more than one-third of the most precious metal. The annual income of the people of the nation, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research, amounted to some \$61,000,000,000 in 1918. It must have fallen since then to the neighborhood of forty billions. The gold supply in the country equals, perhaps, 8 per cent of it. Ours is pre-eminently the creditor nation of the world.

A remarkable position for a nation, yet one that is not altogether an advantage. When the gold of Europe poured into this country in 1914 one of the results was a steady depreciation of the dollar; or, to put the same idea otherwise, the steady rise in prices. A huge supply of gold means, generally, an inflated currency. An inflated currency is a cheaper currency—it buys less in commodities.

Moreover, when we sell to Europe we must take in exchange chiefly other goods, for they are the only currency in which our foreign customers can buy on any considerable scale. When we buy from Europe, if we should pay mainly in gold, our industries producing manufactured goods for sale abroad would be deprived of their trade.

To have a corner on gold is clearly not an unmixed blessing.

105,710,620 LIVE IN U. S.

Final statistics placing the total population of continental United States as 105,710,620, or 27,512 more than announced last October, when preliminary figures were given out, were submitted to Speaker Gillett, of the House of Representatives, for apportionment purposes by Director William M. Steuart, of the Bureau of the Census.

Final figures place the total population of the outlying possessions of the United States at 12,148,738, which brings the population for the entire country and its possessions to 117,859,358.

AMERICAN HOME OWNERS

Preliminary census returns dealing with the homes of American people show that more than 6,000,000 Americans own homes. America has more home owners than any other country. Not only that, but Americans own more homes and better homes than the people of any nation in the whole history of the world. These owned homes of the United States represent an aggregate investment of approximately \$30,000,000. Allowing five persons to a home, the owned homes of the country shelter 30,000,000 persons, or almost a third of the population.

The comfort of the census figures is that while 15,000,000 families live in rented homes the number is decreasing continually. The renter is seeking to become an owner. Thus the whole tendency is admirable. The renter may be just as fine a patriot and just as useful a citizen as the owner, but there is something about an owned home that fixes and stabilizes a human being and helps him to grow into his full value. For the nation at large every owned home is a stake driven deep into the soil which holds the big tent firm against wind and storm.

We like to think of Baltimore as having more owned homes in proportion to population than any other city. We run across the statement constantly in our local literature, but we also find that several other cities, Philadelphia particularly, make the same claim. The new census figures when fully compiled ought to settle this point. In the meanwhile we may all rejoice in the 6,000,000 owned homes and in the fact that owned homes in America are on the increase.

MORE THAN HALF HOMES ARE RENTED

Census Bureau enumerators have found that 54.4 per cent of the homes occupied in the United States are rented.

Only 28.2 per cent of the occupants own their homes with the property free from encumbrance.

Seventeen and five-tenths per cent of homes are owned by occupants but are under mortgages.

The Bureau listed 24,351,676 homes in the country. The term "home," the Bureau said, signified the abiding place of a family and did not necessarily denote an entire dwelling.

BUSINESS DONE BY DEPARTMENT STORES

Within the last fifty years the great department stores of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, London and Paris have come into existence and have built up businesses comparing favorably with those done by important manufacturing and transportation companies. The largest retail store in the world is that of Marshall Field of Chicago, which does a business of from \$65,000,000 to \$73,000,000 annually in normal times. Other equally famous department stores do a business only slightly less.

The Wall Street Journal, which has been collecting these figures, notes that there are aggregations of stores or chain stores under a single management that do a bigger business than the department stores, "notably Woolworth with 1,111 stores and \$140,000,000 of gross business; the United Cigars, 1,400 stores, with aggregate business of \$75,000,000, and Kresge with 194 stores and a gross business of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000."

Probably the biggest retail business in dollars and cents that has even been done, we are told, is "that of the mail order house of Sears Roebuck & Co., which for the first three months of 1920 did a business of \$90,000,000 gross or over \$1,000,000 a day."

The astonishing thing about the department store business is said to be not size but the large expense in service:

Formerly department stores did business with expense of 10 per cent and 12 per cent for rent, salaries, delivery, management and all overhead. Today the public is served by the big department stores at an expense exceeding 30 per cent of the gross sales.

The 1920 figures for the business done by the department stores of the world do not set a record, being estimated as a whole at something like 5 per cent below the normal pre-war or 1913 basis. The Wall Street Journal goes on to present the 1920 figures for business done by the leading establishments, as gathered from reliable trade sources:

Selfridge & Co., London.....	\$30,000,000
Bon Marche, Paris.....	40,000,000
Marshall Field, Chicago.....	65,000,000
Carson, Pirie & Scott, Chicago.....	50,000,000
R. H. Macy & Co., New York.....	25,000,000
Franklin Simon Co., New York.....	21,000,000
Lord & Taylor, New York.....	20,000,000
Gimbel Bros., New York.....	20,000,000
Altman & Co., New York.....	18,000,000
John Wanamaker, New York.....	28,000,000
John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.....	27,000,000
N. Snellenburg & Co., Philadelphia.....	40,000,000
Lit Bros., Philadelphia.....	33,000,000

5,587 LIVES LOST ON ROADS IN YEAR

American railroad operation last year resulted in the accidental death of 5,587 persons and the injury, more or less seriously, of 43,324, according to compilations by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was, however, a decrease under the totals reported for 1920, when 6,495 persons were accidentally killed and 63,786 injured.

The commission estimated that the decrease in number of persons killed was 14 per cent and 32 per cent in the number injured, and expressed the belief that the report chiefly reflected the falling off in "traffic" which occurred during 1921.

As in former years, a large proportion of the victims were trespassers on railroad property, 2,432 of the dead and 2,930 of the injured being so classified. In addition to the total casualties given, all of which resulted from actual operation of railroad trains, 409 persons working in railroad shops, offices or other departments, waiting in railroad stations or otherwise associated with non-operation activities were accidentally killed in 1921 and 77,361 injured.

107 TOURISTS KILLED LAST YEAR IN ALPS

During 1921 tourists and climbers to the number of 107 were killed in the Central and Eastern Alps, mostly from falls. Eight persons have been killed by avalanches. Five of them, wood-cutters, were overwhelmed and buried by a huge avalanche on the Tyrolean frontier.

DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM

Death rates from alcoholism for last year and the preceding ones are figures in which many Americans are interested; and it is not surprising that much publicity was given to the recent statement of the Metropolitan Insurance Company that the rate for 1921 among its industrial policyholders was higher than in 1920—the 1920 rate being 0.6 and the 1921 rate being 0.9 per 100,000. These figures are dependable, and the increase of 1921 over 1920 amounts to 50 per cent. But it is proper to point out that each of these rates is far less than those which obtained in the early years of the last decade and that the death rate from alcoholism among the policyholders was 4.9 per 100,000 as late as 1917. Nothing is to be gained by overlooking this important fact. On the other hand, it must be noted that in the same group of American citizens there were 162 deaths from wood alcohol in 1920 and 72 in 1921, and that these deaths were not included in the total due to alcoholism. The company remarks that prior to 1920 it was a comparatively rare occurrence to have a death reported as due to wood alcohol.

CANCER'S GROWTH

The death rate from cancer increased in 1920 over the year 1919 from 80.5 to 83.4 per 100,000 of population.

This is not a very notable jump. Somehow or other we find it difficult to accept the alarmist reports of the spread of the disease. It is not contagious, it is not inheritable, and it is not due to germs. One can hardly see why modern habits of life should lead to greater tendency of injured cells, to perverted growth, than was once the case.

Two things, however, materially influence the relative frequency of cancer. It is a disease that develops most freely in late middle and old age; the advance of medicine has brought about a considerably increased expectancy of life, which means, in other words, that every year there are or ought to be more people of the age in which cancer is apt to appear. The other factor affects only the reliability of statistics. It is not at all improbable that with the intensive educational campaign that has been conducted against cancer, ability to recognize the disease has spread very considerably among even the poorer physicians. Time was when the best had trouble with the diagnosis. Now almost every doctor is on the lookout.

But the fact will not down that whether or not cancer be a disease of old age and more of us grow old than formerly, and whether or not deaths from it do not now go unnoted, there ought not to be an increase. Equally important with the fact that it is more easily detected is the fact that, if taken in time, it can be cured. The gain of three deaths pere 100,000 people becomes a fairly large gain when you eliminate from the 100,000 the children and youths and young men and women. And it is a gain in the death rate of a frightful disease among those in whom we would most of all like to see only the gradual and painless decline with the years.

The gain is despite greater medical knowledge. It shows how many go to their physicians too late to be benefited by skill, soon enough only to get the poor profit that comes from being told the nature of your fatal trouble. Exactly the same skill that causes the reported death rate from cancer to increase would lower that death rate if people would only take the warning that has been spread broadcast and get to their physicians at the first suspicious signs of a lump or recalcitrant wound.

AMERICAN BIRTH RATE

The American birth rate advanced 1.4 per cent in 1920, as compared with 1919, the Census Bureau announced December 12th, 1921.

The birth rate was 23.7 per 1,000 population last year, as compared with 22.3 in 1919, according to the bureau's figures. The rate last year, however, was 1.3 per cent below the rate of 1916, which the bureau declared may be looked upon as a more normal year, as it preceded the influenza epidemic and the entrance of the United States into the war.

The highest birth rate for the white population last year was reported for North Carolina, with 31.7, and the lowest for California, with 18.3. The highest rates for the "colored" population, which in the bureau's classification includes negroes, Indians, Chinese and Japanese, were 39.5 and 39.3 for Washington and California, respectively.

The figures in all cases were based on the reports from the birth registration area, which includes 23 States and the District of Columbia.

DEATHS FROM AUTOS

Deaths from motor accidents on the streets of Baltimore this year exceed deaths from the same cause last year in spite of no-accident propaganda through civic organizations and otherwise and sharp penalties inflicted upon persons caught driving recklessly or while intoxicated.

Eighty-three persons, all old, had suffered fatal injury up to and including December 27, with four days to go. Last year's total was 79. Collisions were responsible for 12 deaths each year and fall from car and one death each year. The other victims were pedestrians struck by cars—65 last year, 70 this year so far.

The cause of the increased fatalities is attributed to the increased number of automobiles, there being 14,000 more automobiles on the streets this year than last.

MOTOR ACCIDENT DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES

Deaths from accidents caused by automobiles and other motor vehicles, excluding motorcycles, increased decidedly in 1920, as compared with 1919, the Census Bureau announced today.

The deaths due to motor vehicles last year averaged with the death registration area of the United States 10.4 per 100,000 population, as compared with 9.4 in 1919.

Approximately nine thousand persons were killed last year by motor vehicles in the death registration area, which comprises 82 per cent of the population of the United States.

Deaths in Maryland in 1920 were 142, or 9.7 per 100,000 population, as against 153, or 10.6 in 1919, and 161, or 11.3, in 1918.

In Baltimore the count in 1920 was 97 deaths, or 13.1 per 100,000 of population, as compared with 106, or 14.6 in 1919, and 102, or 15.6 in 1918.

Accidents in 1920 in mines, quarries and metallurgical plants, exclusive of blast furnaces of the United States, caused the death of 2,973 employes and the injury of 206,000, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Mines. Based on a standard of 300 working days per man, the statement said, "for every thousand employes 3.19 were killed and 221.33 were injured."

ESTIMATED WORLD POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

(From the London Observer.)

The estimated population of the world in 1921 was 1,777,000,000. Thus:

Europe	500,000,000
Asia	900,000,000
Africa	150,000,000
America	220,000,000
Australia, etc.	7,000,000
Total.....	1,777,000,000

The Asiatic and African figures are conjectural, but the smaller estimates have been taken e. g., 350 millions in China instead of 400 millions. Japan is taken at seventy millions.

The British Empire is about 450,000,000, made up as follows:

United Kingdom.....	47,000,000
Self-Governing Dominions.....	22,000,000
The rest (chiefly India, 319 millions).....	378,000,000
Total.....	447,000,000

The white nations are:

Russia (in Europe and Asia).....	130,000,000
United States	106,000,000
Germany	60,000,000
United Kingdom.....	47,000,000
Italy	40,000,000
Ukraine	40,000,000
France	39,000,000
Poland	27,000,000
Spain	23,000,000
Roumania	15,000,000
Jugo-Slavia	14,000,000
Czecho-Slovakia	14,000,000
	555,000,000

In all a little less than one-third of the world's population.

The old Russian Empire would have contained about 200,000,000 of which 70,000,000 have been lost in the estimate above to the new States, Ukraine, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Szecho-Slovakia, etc. Austria has shrunk to 6,-

000,000, Hungary to 8,000,000 and Turkey-in-Europe to 2,000,000.

It is very remarkable but at the census of 1911 France, without Alsace-Lorraine, numbered 39,600,000. Thus the gain of Alsace-Lorraine leaves France a smaller nation than it was ten years ago. It is a misfortune for France, and not less for mankind as a whole, that so gifted a people should thus form a continuously dwindling proportion of the world's people.

America as a whole continues to grow rapidly, and the United States bids fair to beat Russia in point of population within twenty-five years, for she grows not only by natural increase, but by immigration. Uncle Sam now rules 21,000,000 families, with an average income by far the greatest in the world, the United States can boast of being the nearest thing to a wealthy nation which the world has yet seen.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL TAXES

Changes in Federal taxes voted by Congress last December will come into full force January, 1922. Here's how they will affect you:

When you ride on a railroad train or an inland or coast-wise steamer you no longer will have to pay the Government 8 per cent of the amount of your seat, berth or stateroom.

When you ship freight you will not be assessed an extra 3 per cent of the cost. Likewise you can send packages by express or parcels post without having to give up a "war tax."

When you visit the corner drug store for a bottle of proprietary medicine, a tube of tooth paste, a toilet preparation or the like you will escape the vexatious stamp taxes.

When you go to a soda fountain you no longer will find Uncle Sam holding out his hand for a penny on each 10 cents or fraction that you pay the clerk for a drink, or a plate of ice cream.

If you want to sport a pair of shoes costing more than \$10 or a shirt costing more than \$3 you will not have to lay out a tax. These and all of the other so-called luxury taxes on clothing, as well as those on umbrellas, parasols, sun shades, picture frames, trunks, valises, pocketbooks, etc., go into the discard.

If you live in a place that still can boast of a 10-cent movie show or other place of amusement you will not be assessed a penny tax. If the charge exceeds 10 cents, however, you will continue to pay a war levy at the present rates of a cent for each 10 cents or fraction.

All heads of families with dependents will get a slight reduction in their income tax during the new year, the extent being \$8 for each dependent as a result of the increase from \$200 to \$400 in the exemption on account of dependents.

INCOME TAX REDUCED.

If you are married and your net income in 1921 was \$5,000 or less, however, you will get a still further reduction in taxes, as the normal exemption for married men in this class has been increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500. Single men are given no additional exemption and can deduct only \$1,000 from their net income.

Whether you are single or married, if you made a gain from the sale of capital assets, such as a building or stocks or bonds, you can pay the tax on this gain at the corporation income rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, instead of at the surtax rate if you so elect.

If your income is such as to put you in the surtax paying class you will pay in 1922 at the old war rates, but in 1923 you will pay at the new rates, which become effective January 29, 1922, and which provide for some reduction all along the line, with the maximum at 50 per cent on \$200,000 instead of 65 per cent on \$1,000,000 or more.

Some classes of business, big and little, get some relief under the new tax bill, but other classes will have their taxes increased. Corporations which did not fall within the excess profit-making class during the war will have their taxes advanced through the increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the corporation income tax. Corporations falling within this class include the railroads and public utilities, the income of which are regulated by Federal or State commissions through the control over rates.

The excess-profits tax is repealed, but the result will not be reflected in Federal revenues until the calendar year 1923, as next year this tax will be paid on the basis of the profits made in 1921. Likewise corporations will not begin paying at the increased normal income tax rate until 1923.

Many of the special excise taxes imposed upon manufacturers in many lines of business also go by the board. The framers of the new tax law believe this will lighten the burden of the public generally, as they hold that these taxes, with but few exceptions, have been passed on. Manufacturers who have their taxes repealed are those turning out chewing gum, articles made of fur, musical instruments, sporting goods, including billiard and pool tables and balls, pleasure boats and canoes costing less than \$10 each; electric fans and thermos bottles and jugs.

INSURANCE TAXES OFF.

Other taxes which come off include those on insurance premiums and on bonds of indemnity and surety, while sharp reductions are made in the taxes on cereal and carbonated beverages sold in closed containers; on candy and on works of art.

Some new taxes are put on manufacturers, the rate being 5 per cent of the amount by which the sale price exceeds given sums in the cases of carpets and rugs, trunks, valises, fitted toilet cases, pocketbooks, portable lamps and fans. Other new taxes are imposed on manufacturers of finished fountain syrups and carbonated gas.

Taxes imposed under existing law which will be retained are those on telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, admissions and dues, estates, automobile truck and wagons, other automobiles and motorcycles and parts and accessories therefor, cameras, photographic films and plates (other than moving-picture films), firearms, shells and cartridges, hunting and bowie knives, dirk knives and daggers, sword canes, stilettoes and brass and metallic knuckles, smoking articles and automatic slot-device vending machines and weighing machines, jewelry and articles made of precious metals, except eyeglasses and spectacles.

SPECIAL TAXES RETAINED.

Special taxes retained are those on brokers, pawnbrokers, shipbrokers, custom house brokers, proprietors of theatres, museums, concert halls, circuses, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, shooting galleries, riding academies, manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, persons renting automobiles for hire, on the use of boats and on the employment of child labor.

Stamp taxes retained are those imposed upon bonds of indebtedness, capital stock issues, capital stock, sales or transfers; produce, sales of or exchanges, drafts or checks (payable otherwise than on sight or demand); promissory notes, conveyances, entry of goods at the custom-house, entry for withdrawal of goods from the custom house, passage tickets, powers of attorney, playing cards and foreign insurance policies.

528 BANKS CLOSED DURING YEAR 1921

During the calendar year 1921 a total of 528 State and private banks in the country were closed, according to a statement issued by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger, summarizing bank failures for the year. However, he added, 63 of these banks were able to re-open or otherwise liquidate their liabilities.

The liabilities of the 365 other banks, he reported, aggregated approximately \$96,000,000, making the average per bank about \$263,000.

The Southern geographical division, Mr. Crissinger declared, was the most seriously affected in respect to the number of bank failures and the volume of liabilities, there being 131 failures with liabilities totaling \$27,000,000 in that section.

In the Middle States the number of failures was 60 and the reported liabilities \$9,825,000. There were only five bank failures in the Eastern States, with liabilities of \$3,600,000.

The calendar year 1921, Mr. Crissinger said, was the third most disastrous year with respect to the number of failures of national banks in the history of the national banking system, there being 37 national bank failures, with liabilities of \$23,677,367. The most disastrous year in this respect was 1893, when 65 failures occurred and the next was 1897, when there were 38 failures.

There were, he explained, 40 receiverships in 1921, but in three cases the banks were restored to solvency and authorized to resume business.

THE HEALTHIEST YEAR

According to the records of thirty-seven leading American insurance companies, comprising figures for 27,000,000 lives, the present year is the healthiest one in the his-

tory of Canada and the United States. An analysis of these records for the first ten months of the year was presented by Robert L. Cox, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at the recent convention in New York of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. These companies, which transact about 80 per cent of the life insurance business of the country; had 184,860 deaths during those ten months as contrasted with 205,941 deaths during the same period in 1920. Influenza and pneumonia account almost entirely for the favorable showing. The former has been almost totally eliminated. As might have been predicted, deaths from pneumonia showed a sympathetic decline with influenza, causing only about half as many deaths this year as last. Although tuberculosis was responsible for one in every nine of the deaths experienced among the policyholders of the companies in 1921, this fact should be contrasted with the situation ten years ago, when the ratio was one in four. Antituberculosis societies, prohibition and prosperity, all claim the major share in this reduction; but it is quite impossible, of course, to assess their relative share.

The number of suicides and homicides has gone up. This increase was about four times as great as had been expected. Mr. Cox believes that this is largely a result of the reactions of the war, business depression, unemployment and other phases of the economic disturbance, and that the number will fall again as conditions improve. The number of deaths from automobile accidents reported by these companies was 15 per cent higher than in 1920. "We talk learnedly of bacteria and bacilli, but overlook the bacillus automobilus," said Mr. Cox, "whose presence behind the wheel of his juggernaut can be discovered without aid from the microscope and whose homicides might be largely prevented by more effective policing of our congested highways."

Speaking of cerebral hemorrhage, organic diseases of the heart and Bright's disease, ailments, in the main, of advanced life, Mr. Cox pointed out that about 28 per cent of the deaths are caused by them. So long as the pressure and tension of present-day life last this percentage will continue. For some time, therefore, a further decrease in the mortality rate largely rests in attacks directed at other causes of death.

A LONGER LIFE

Statistics show that the average American lived eleven years longer in 1910 than in 1855, or an average increase of one year in every five, or of 2.4 months each year. To the advancement made in the medical profession is assigned the credit of this wonderful result, but more intelligent living may be given credit for a portion of it.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE BOARD OF LA-
BOR AND STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1921**

Salaries. Chap. 406, Acts 1916.	Appro- priation.	Ex- pended.	Unex- pended Balance.
Chairman	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Advisory Member	500.00	500.00	
Advisory Member	500.00	500.00	
Medical Examiner.....	1,750.00	1,750.00	
Medical Examiner.....	1,750.00	1,750.00	
Psychiatrist	1,750.00	1,750.00	
Nurse and Stenographer.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Assistant Officer	1,800.00	1,800.00	
Filing Clerk	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Permit Officer.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	
Inspector, Street Traders and Newsboys.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Factory Inspector	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Factory Inspector	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Child Labor Inspector.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Child Labor Inspector.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Child Labor Inspector.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Inspector	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Inspector	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Assistant	720.00	720.00	
Ten Hour Law Clerk.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Stenographer	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Stenographer	900.00	900.00	
Stenographer	720.00	553.30	166.70
Boiler Inspector, Chap. 584, 1906	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Boiler Inspector, Chap. 584, 1906	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Mine Inspector, Chap. 406, 1916.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Stenographer	1,000.00		1,000.00
Totals.....	\$37,590.00	\$36,423.30	\$1,166.70

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE BOARD OF LABOR AND
STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER
30, 1921— (Continued).

Expenses.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Unexpended Balance.
Rent	\$3,000.00	\$3 000.00	
Postage	380.00	376.33	3.67
Office Supplies.....	350.00	308.50	41.50
Printing	4,000.00	3,691.24	308.76
Newsboys' Badges.....	385.00	331.85	53.15
Doctors for permits.....	1,495.00	694.50	800.50
Furniture	200.00	158.50	41.50
Telegraph and Telephone.....	360.00	340.29	19.71
Towels, Ice and Drinking Water.....	150.00	140.15	9.85
Traveling Expenses	2,605.00	2,599.45	5.55
State Boiler Inspectors' Expenses.....	500.00	499.98	.02
State Mine Inspector's Expenses.....	700.00	696.65	3.35
Books and periodicals.....	75.00	60.21	14.79
	\$14,200.00	\$12,897.65	\$1,302.35

SUMMARY.

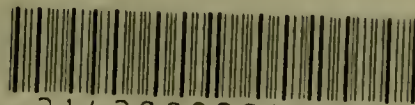
Total appropriation for salaries and expenses.....	\$51,790.00	
Total amount expenses for salaries and expenses	49,320.95	
Amount reverted to State.....		\$2,469.05
COLLECTIONS.		
Boiler Inspection Law.....	\$1,762.25	
A. S. M. E. Code.....	1,157.75	
Minors to appear in theatrical performances.....	390.00	
Interest on deposits	91.78	
Receipts from Newsboys' Badges.....	76.10	
Sale of old paper.....	8.58	
Total amount collected by Bureau and paid Comptroller		\$3,486.46
Total amount to be deducted from appropriation		\$5,955.51
Net expenses of the State Board of Labor and Statistics.....		\$45,834.49



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